245 K3

THE BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Man's TASTE and PRINCIPLES.

VOL. I.



Juvatque novos decerpere flores. LUCRET.

LONDON: Printed by W. BURTON, in *St. John's-Lane*; for RICHARD CHANDLER, at the *Flower-de-luce* without *Temple-Bar*; CÆSAR WARD, at the *Ship* in *Fleet-Street*; and Sold by J. ROBERTS, at the *Oxford-Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*, and most Booksellers in Town and Country. M, DCC, XXXIII.



THE

PREFACE.

WE have now concluded the First Volume of our BEE, *which the Town has received in a kind Manner. We hope to make our Plan ſtill more perfect than it is: The Commiſſioners of the Stamp-Office have made a Demand upon us of* three Pence *for every* BEE; *but as we ſell the Pamphlet itſelf for* four Pence Half-penny *to the Trade, this Demand is ſo extreamly exorbitant that it amounts to no leſs than an entire Suppreſſion of the Pamphlet; which, we conceive, is much the ſame Thing as taking away the* Liberty of the Preſs. *Such a Demand was never made till now, upon any Pamphlet whatever; and all the Magazines, ſome of which have been*

publiſhed a long Time, are exactly of the ſame Nature with this, ſaving that they have not ſo many Original Pieces. We would not willingly believe, that this Demand can be deſigned as a particular Piece of Cruelty *towards a Gentleman who is one of our Society, and who, many People think, has already met with pretty* hard Meaſure *upon ſeveral Occaſions. He is ſo well ſatisfied that the Law will not Countenance ſuch an Exciſe as was never laid on a Pamphlet before, that he is determined to go on in the ſame Manner he began, and to ſubmit his Caſe to all Mankind. The Reader will find, at the End of this* Bee, *a compleat* Index *to the whole Number.*

THE

THE PROPRIETORS OF The BEE, TO THE PUBLICK.

THIS *Pamphlet is to consist, one Week with another, of* Three Sheets, *and will be Printed on Paper at least as good as this; the Character also will be the same with this Advertisement; since we take this Character, tho' it is small enough to contain a great deal of* Matter *in a little* Room, *yet to be sufficiently large neither to fatigue or hurt the* Eyes.

Our BEE *will contain an Abridgment of every thing* Material, *and all the* Essays *worth reading in the Weekly Papers; with some* Original Compositions, *both in* Prose *and* Verse.

It is likewise to contain an Account of Foreign Affairs *and* Domestick Occurrences, *in a much better* Stile *and* Manner *than any News Paper now extant; with a List of Deaths, Marriages and Preferments, an Account of the most* Remarkable Books *Published* Abroad, *a Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at* Home *in the Week, with short* Reflections *upon such as* deserve *it; the Prices*

of Stocks, Goods, and Grain, the Courſe of Exchange, and Bills of Mortality.

The Whole Pamphlet is to be conſtantly wrote with the utmoſt Impartiality, and without the leaſt Regard *to* any Party: *Whatever our Notions may be as* Engliſhmen, *we ſhall conſider our ſelves, in this Undertaking, in no Capacity but that of* Bookſellers. *The Gentlemen who have Engaged to carry on this Work (and upon whoſe Honour we are ſure we may rely) have likewiſe promiſed us, to let nothing of their* own Principles *appear in* The BEE: *In all Diſputes of a* Publick *Nature, they will lay before our Readers, in a fair and impartial Light, the* ſtrongeſt Arguments *on* each Side *of the Queſtion.*

Our Abridgments will be made with Judgment, the News told with great Perſpicuity, and the Original Pieces *Compoſed by Perſons whoſe* Names *are famous in the Learned and Polite World: In order to Perform what we here Promiſe, a Correſpondence has been eſtabliſhed in ſeveral Parts of* Germany, *at* Paris, *at the* Hague, *and our own Univerſities.*

It is humbly conceived, that ſuch a Work cannot fail of taking, ſince (for an Expence which does not amount to a Penny *a Day) it will exhibit at one View a Weekly State of* Wit, Learning, Politicks, News, *and* Business; *and will prevent ſuch as read (eſpecially Gentlemen in the* Country*) from ſpending a great deal of Money, which they now daily lay out without knowing whether what they buy is worth their Peruſal. Whenever a* ſenſeleſs Book *comes out with a* plauſible Title, *only deſigned to* cheat *People of their* Money, *ſuch a Book ſhall be branded with the* Note of Infamy *it truly deſerves: On the contrary, when any thing* good *is Publiſhed, our Readers ſhall have ſuch an* Account *or* Sample *of it given them, as will enable them to judge of the* Whole Piece: *In a Word, this* Weekly Pamphlet *muſt be of* Infinite Uſe, *and a moſt* Elegant Amuſement, *either in* Coffee-Houſes, *or any* Private Family *in* Town *or* Country.

We muſt ingenuouſly confeſs, that our BEE's *ſucking out the* Quinteſſence *of every* Publick Paper, *rifling all its* Sweets, *extracting its* beſt Parts, *and rejecting the* reſt, *ſeems to carry ſuch an Air of* Piracy, *and to give us ſo* unfair *a* Superiority *over all other Papers, that we ſhould have made ſome Scruple to have taken* this Method, *if it had not been* already *put in Practice by ſeveral Perſons before*

before us: We dare assure those Gentlemen who write any of the Publick Papers, that they will find themselves used, at least, *with as much* Candour *and* Justice *in* The BEE, *as they have hitherto been in any* other *Pamphlet; and we have* Reasons *to believe that some of the* Hands *concerned in this Work, have a* better *right to Abridge such* Weekly Essays *as are Published for the Instruction or Amusement of the Town, than those Persons who have long since assumed the same Liberty.*

The great Number of Publick-Papers and Pamphlets which comes out every Week, is so far from discouraging us in our present Undertaking, that if these Papers are really a Nusance, *we are pretty confident we shall in some Measure* Remove *it: We believe our* BEE *will soon* lessen, *instead of* increasing, *the Number of* News-Papers *and other* Pamphlets.

We are determined in our present Undertaking to spare neither Pains *nor* Cost: *Each of us in his respective Station is resolved to be* as busy as a Bee: *If we discover a* Drone *among us, we shall soon turn him out of our* Hive.

We have already taken notice that our Pamphlet is to be of no Party: *we believe likewise we may venture to assert that there will nothing appear in it* ill-natured *or* malicious: *The proper Business of the* Bees, *if they are not disturbed, is,* To make Honey, *and to collect it from a thousand different Herbs and Flowers: The present Sets of* Wits *and* Politicians *will however please to remember, that* Nothing is more dangerous, than to abuse Good Nature: *The* Bee *is naturally a sweet-tempered, busy, inoffensive little Animal, yet if he is* provoked *he soon makes his* Enemy *sensible that he carries a* Sting in his Tail.

If we were at Liberty to NAME *the several* HANDS *engaged in this Work, we are sensible it would conduce to our* Immediate Advantage: *Since we are not allowed this* Liberty, *we must leave the Work to speak for it self, which we make no manner of doubt but it will very soon sufficiently do. We shall even venture to congratulate the Publick upon the* Pleasure *and* Advantages *they are going to receive, at so* cheap *a* Rate; *since for all our* Trouble *and* Expence *we propose nothing more than a very* moderate Profit.

We had almost forgot to acquaint our Readers that for their Convenience of binding up this Pamphlet in Volumes (*which we presume for* several Reasons *most of them will*

do) we have directed our Printer to make the Pages of every Set of Pamphlets for a whole Year follow one another. At the End of each Year will be Publiſhed a Compleat Index *to the* Volumes *of that Year: We flatter our ſelves theſe Volumes will make ſo many* moſt agreeable Miſcellanies, *be in their own Nature the beſt* Chronological Tables, *and give Poſterity the trueſt Notions of the* Wit, Genius, *and* Politicks, *of the* Preſent Age.

THE

THE BEE: OR, Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

BEFORE we Abridge the *Publick Papers*, We ſhall Entertain our Readers with a ſhort *Account* of each Paper.

The CRAFTSMAN.

AMONG our preſent Political Writers, we think our ſelves obliged to give the CRAFTSMAN *the* firſt *Place: The ſeveral* Proſecutions *he has undergone, and the great Number of Writers, who have made it their chief Employment to Anſwer him, ſeem to give him an undoubted Right to* this Poſt. *This Paper is* well wrote; *yet when we ſay that* this *or* any other Political Paper *is* well wrote, *we would not be underſtood by ſo ſaying, to Eſpouſe the* Cauſe *ſuch a Paper defends, or to approve of all the Arguments it makes uſe of. In whatever Cauſe, or on whatever Side,* Wit, Learning, Knowledge of the World, *and a* good Stile, *make their Appearance, we ſhall be always ready to do them* Juſtice: *The Authors of the* Craftſman *have given the Publick ſeveral* Specimens *of theſe Accompliſhments; there has not indeed appeared the ſame* Knowledge *and* Dexterity *in all their Lucubrations; but this muſt unavoidably happen, where a Paper is Compoſed by* ſeveral Hands. *It is no great Secret that theſe Papers are wrote by Mr.* P——y, *and ſome* Gentlemen

men *who are his* particular Friends, *and in the ſame Way of thinking with himſelf: The Perſon who has the immediate Care of Publiſhing the* Craftſman *every Week, and upon whom the moſt laborious Part lies, is generally thought to be Mr.* Am——ſt: *This Gentleman was formerly a Member of St.* John's College *in* Oxford, *but was expelled (as ſome ſay) for having more* Wit *than the reſt of the Society: Several of his Writings in* Proſe *and* Verſe, *and upon different Subjects, have been well received by the Publick. Some Criticks pretend to be very poſitive by what* particular Hand *each* Craftſman *is compoſed; but as we are convinced that nothing is more uſual than for theſe Gentlemen to be* miſtaken *in their Gueſſes, we ſhall not pretend our ſelves to ſo much* Penetration.

THE CRAFTSMAN, or Mr. *D'Anvers*, has of late had very great Succeſs in raiſing that *Spirit*, we ſee at preſent in the Nation, againſt *Extending the Laws of the Exciſe:* He entered upon this Subject ſome time ago, and has purſued it ever ſince with little Interruption: but his *laſt Paper* conſiſts of *two Letters* ſent him by his Correſpondents; the *firſt* of theſe Letters is dated from *Arthur*'s *Coffee-Houſe*, in *Piccadilly*, and ſubſcribed, *Patrick Briton*; which Mr. *D'Anvers*'s Correſpondent aſſures him is his own Name. This Letter contains ſome Obſervations on a Letter publiſhed in the *Courant*, *Jan.* 22. and ſigned, CARUS. Mr. BRITON charges CARUS with aſſerting ſeveral *Falſhoods*, in an abandoned Manner; and tells him, that if he perſiſts in this Behaviour, he muſt expect to ſee his *true Name* publiſhed at length, with ſome *Circumſtances* of his *Life*, which have hitherto been concealed in hopes of his Amendment.

The *Second Letter* is upon a Subject of ſo great *Importance*, that we ſhall lay it before our Readers, without pretending to abridge it.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Eſq*;

SIR,

AS the late Act, *for the better Regulation of* JURIES, is near expiring, and you have frequently mention'd it in your Writings, on different Accounts, I preſume ſome Thoughts on that Subject will not be diſagreeable at preſent.

The

The *Act* it ſelf was certainly well deſign'd, and excellently calculated, in general, to reſtore the Uſe of *Juries* to their primitive Inſtitution, of protecting the Liberties, Properties and Lives of *Engliſhmen*. For this Purpoſe, it was made temporary at firſt, for *three Years* only, in order to ſee whether it would produce the intended Effect; and a juſt Exception having been taken to a *Clauſe* in it, concerning SPECIAL JURIES, which may be hereafter turn'd to the Prejudice of the *Subject*, We have Reaſon to hope that our Repreſentatives will take ſome effectual Method for ſecuring us againſt any ſuch Danger, in Caſe They ſhould think fit to continue *this Law*, as I hope They will — The *Clauſe* I mean runs in the following Words.

" And whereas ſome Doubt hath been conceived touch-
" ing the Power of his Majeſty's Courts of Law at *Weſt-*
" *minſter*, to appoint Juries to be ſtruck before the *Clerk*
" *of the Crown*, *Maſter of the Office*, *Prothonotaries*, or
" other proper Officer of ſuch reſpective Courts, for the
" Trial of Iſſues depending in the ſaid Courts without the
" Conſent of the Proſecutor, or Parties concerned in the
" Proſecution, or Suit then depending, unleſs ſuch Iſſues
" are to be tried at the Bar of the ſame Courts: be it de-
" clared and enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That it
" ſhall and may be lawful to and for his Majeſty's Courts
" of *King's Bench*, *Common Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, at
" *Weſtminſter*, reſpectively, upon Motion made on Behalf
" of his Majeſty, his Heirs, or Succeſſors, or on the Mo-
" tion of any Proſecutor, or Defendant, in any Indict-
" ment, or Information for any Miſdemeanor, or Infor-
" mation in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto* depending,
" or to be brought, or proſecuted in the ſaid Court of
" *Exchequer*, or on the Motion of any Plaintiff, or Plain-
" tiffs, Defendant, or Defendants, in any Action, Cauſe,
" or Suit whatſoever, depending, or to be brought and car-
" ried on in the ſaid Courts of *King's Bench*, *Common*
" *Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, or in any of them; and the ſaid
" Courts are hereby reſpectively authorized and required,
" upon Motion as aforeſaid, in any of the Caſes before-
" mentioned, to order and appoint a *Jury* to be ſtruck,
" before the proper Officer of each reſpective Court, for
" the Trial of any Iſſue join'd in any of the ſaid Caſes,
" and triable by a *Jury of twelve Men*, in ſuch Manner as
" SPECIAL JURIES have been, and are uſually ſtruck

" in

" in ſuch Courts reſpectively, upon Trials at Bar had in " the ſaid Courts; which ſaid *Juries*, ſo ſtruck as afore- " ſaid, ſhall be the *Jury* returned for the Trial of the ſaid " Iſſue".

The chief Proviſion of *this Act* is, in a great Meaſure, defeated by the *Clauſe* now recited; and no Man can depend on being tryed, in any Caſe, whether *criminal* or otherwiſe, by a *Jury* to be choſen by *Ballot*; for we ſee that the *Judges* are obliged to order a *ſpecial Jury* to be ſtruck by their *own Officers*, in the former Manner, upon the Motion of *either Party*.

It is therefore hoped that when *this Law* comes again under the Conſideration of Parliament, the *Clauſe* beforementioned will be either left out, or limited in ſuch a Manner as to prevent the bad Effects of it; by excepting all Caſes, where the *Crown* is concerned; or reſtraining the *Judges* from granting a *ſpecial Jury*, unleſs *both Parties* conſent to it. *I am, SIR, &c.*

ANGLICUS.

Advertiſement from the *Craftſman*.

THIS is to give Notice, That the NORFOLK DEVICE (*being a curious, new-invented Inſtrument, for gauging any Veſſel, without damaging the Liquor*) *will ſoon be expoſed to Sale by Mr.* Judas Cocquet, *lately arrived from* Lynn-Regis, *at his great Warehouſe near* Wine-Office-Court *in* Fleet-ſtreet.

Where may likewiſe be had,

All Sorts of Dimenſion-Books, Braſs-Plates, Sliding-Rules, numerical Canes, *and other Mathematical Inſtruments, proper for Gentlemen of the* Exciſe, *approved and recommended by the honourable Sir* John Mundungus, *Kt. and* Humphry Fitz-Drug, *Eſq*;

N. B. *It being expected that there will ſoon be a general Demand for* theſe Commodities, *the ſaid* Judas Cocquet *hath provided a very large Quantity for the preſent, and the Town may depend on being conſtantly ſupply'd with them at reaſonable Rates.*

An Article of News extracted from the laſt *Craftſman*.

Letters from *Ireland* inform us that two Perſons have been lately condemn'd there for inliſting Men in *foreign Service*;

Service; which hath put *ſome Politicians* under a Dilemma; for as it may be thought a little hard, on one Side, to execute Men for a Practice, which was *publickly juſtify'd* and *licens'd* but two Years ago; ſo it is alledg'd, on the other, that if this Practice continues with Impunity, it will drain the Country, in Courſe of Time, of all its labouring Men, beſides the Miſchief They may do us—— *I think the beſt Way of compromiſing this Affair would be to hang up the* little Gentleman, *who drew theſe poor Fellows into the Snare, by encouraging and endeavouring to authorize ſuch a Practice.*

FOG's JOURNAL.

IT *is now ſome time ſince* Miſt's Journal *was a* Favourite Paper *with the Publick; but a Letter being publiſhed in that Journal, which was ſent from* France *by the late Duke of* Wharton, *and was generally thought to contain ſeveral* Perſonal Reflections *upon his preſent Majeſty King* George *the Second, the Government reſolved to Proſecute the Author, Printer, and Publiſher of this Journal, with the utmoſt Severity: One* Wolf *who ſuperviſed the Preſs, found the Storm beat ſo ſtrongly againſt him, that he thought proper to retire to his Maſter* Mist, *to* Boulogne *in* France; *where he has ever ſince kept a Publick Houſe: Tho'* Wolf *retired, thoſe who had a Mind to keep* Miſt's Journal *on Foot, found it impoſſible to do ſo: Several Perſons forcibly entered the Houſe, where this Journal was Printing, and broke the Preſs: Under theſe Circumſtances Mr.* Miſt's *Friends met together, and reſolved to alter the* Title *of the Paper; it was thought an eaſy Tranſition from* Miſt *to* Fog, *by* One *of theſe Gentlemen who loved a* Quibble, *and the* Reſt *of the Company being of the* ſame *Opinion, the Paper from that Day aſſumed the* Title *it now bears. From that Day this Journal has been wrote with more* Caution, *and in a much better* Stile *than before; inſtead of inculcating the Doctrines of* Jure Divino, *and* Paſſive Obedience, *it now combats the Adminiſtration upon* Old Whig Principles, *and breathes nothing but a Spirit of* Liberty. *Tho theſe Papers, which have been compoſed by* ſeveral Hands, *have not been* ALL of a Piece, *it muſt be allowed that* ſome *of them have been wrote with as much* Humour *and* Spirit *as could well be ſtung into* Political Eſſays. *The Author (whoever he is) of that Paper upon the* Blunderini *and*

FURFANTI, *and of ſome other Papers, has evidently ſhewn that he is a Maſter of* Machiavel, *and that he has formed himſelf upon that excellent Writer. The few* Orations *he has given us, are, at leaſt equal to any that* Machiavel, *in his* Hiſtory of Florence, *aſcribes to* Rinaldo.

We could Name *the* Perſon, *who has at preſent the* Chief Direction *of* Fog's Journal; *but as* this Secret *has been hitherto extremely well kept, as the Paper has incurred the* Diſpleaſure *of the Government, as we have declared our own Pamphlet ſhall be of* no Party; *and as conſequently we would not willingly do an* ill-natured *thing, or expoſe any Gentleman to the Reſentment of Perſons in Power, we ſhall ſay nothing more on this Head.*

Mr. *Fog* of late has ſeemed determined to keep Mr. *D'Anvers*'s back Hand; he has wrote ſeveral Papers againſt *Exciſes*, and in his laſt Journal has the following *Remarkable Quotation*, from a Pamphlet Entitled *Obſervations upon the Laws of Exciſe.*

" If ever the Trade of *England* ſhould be laid under " Exciſes, the Counties, Towns, and Boroughs of this " Kingdom will ſwarm with Officers, the whole Body of " the People will be brought under ſuch an Awe and Sub- " jection to the Treaſury, that the Freedom of Elections " will be deſtroyed for ever, and the Members of all our " Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, will from that Time for- " ward, be choſen in the Cloſet of the Miniſter for the " Time being. Were there no other Reaſon for oppoſing " Exciſes but this, *viz.* the Influence they will have upon " Elections, we ought to ſtruggle againſt them, as a Man " would againſt that Chain which his Enemy was going " to put upon him, in order to bind him down for ever.

An Article of News from *Fog*'s Journal.

We hear from Campechey, by Letters dated the 20th of November. N. S. that all the Ships which compoſe the Flota from Cadix, arrived ſafe at La Vera Cruz the 25th of October, N. S. and that the Regiſter Ship from Cadix was arrived at Campechey, which had been taken and ſent to Jamaica by the Deal Caſtle Man of War, Captain Aubin, by way of Repriſal for the Woolball, Capt. Matthew Kent, which in her Voyage from Jamaica to London had been taken by a Spaniſh Guarda Coſta, and carried into Campechey, where ſhe was unjuſtly Confiſcated, her Capt.

and

and Crew long kept Priſoners, and the Ship and Cargo ſtill detained. This Repriſal Ship we were, it ſeems, *obliged* to reſtore; but as yet we do not hear that the Captain or Owners of the Woolball have received *any Satisfaction*.

The DAILY COURANT.

SOME of the beſt Pieces, *which have been wrote on the Side of the* Miniſtry, *have been publiſhed in this Paper: We have ſeen lately in the* DAILY COURANT, *ſeveral* Letters *in Defence of* extending the Laws of Exciſe; *and if the Gentlemen, who wrote theſe Letters, have not had the good Fortune to* convince *the Publick, they have, at leaſt ſhewn us, that they were* Maſters *of the Subject they wrote upon, and wanted no* Lights *or* Aſſiſtance, *which the Government could give them.*

It is very evident that ſeveral different Hands *have appeared in this Paper; ſome of the Letters in it, are generally thought to have been wrote by Dr.* H——re, *Dr.* Bl——d, H——e W——e *Eſq; Mr.* Con——n *and Mr.* G——d.

In the *Daily Courant*, of the 3d Inſtant, is a Letter ſigned MEANWELL; Mr. *Meanwell* having taken Notice of the *Craftſman*'s Complaints, that none of his Adverſaries dare quote any *Paſſages* from him *Verbatim*; declares for his *own* Part, that he has avoided doing this for no other Reaſon, but becauſe he would not *tire* his Readers with tedious Quotations. Mr. *Meanwell* confeſſes, that the *Craftſman's Principles* have been uniform, and that he has made uſe of *Whig Maxims*, to diſtreſs a *Whig Miniſtry*; being convinced that no Body would controvert, what almoſt all acknowledged to be right. Mr. *Meanwell* farther owns, that the *Craftſman's Application*, of theſe his Principles, has been uniform too; that he has conſtantly tortured them into every Concluſion, that would flatter the Hopes of a deſigning enraged *Faction*; every Art that would influence the People to *Sedition*, and every Clamour that would affront and injure the *Government*.

It is not my Buſineſs (ſays Mr. *Meanwell*) to reconcile the different Schemes that different Writers have taken to expel the Poiſon which the *Craftſman*, under the Diſguiſe of Phyſick, has doled about amongſt the People; or account for the Miſtakes that any Particular has been guilty of; 'tis

what I don't expect from them, and what they don't need from me: This I can ſafely ſay for myſelf, that I have conſtantly and uniformly defended the *Miniſtry* on *Whig Principles* only, and am conſcious they don't *deſire* to be defended by any other. 'Tis not at all inconſiſtent with Liberty, to be an Advocate for thoſe who make it their Buſineſs to preſerve it: And I ſhall never be aſhamed of this Task, till the *Craftſman* bluſhes at the Occaſion of it. I remember Mr. *Addiſon*, in his *Travels*, takes Notice of a *Column* of *Infamy* erected in a certain Town in *Italy*, in Memory of the Deſign of an *Apothecary* and *Barber* to poiſon all the *Inhabitants*, by tainting the Springs: What theſe *Wretches* literally contrived, the *Craftſman* and his *Aſſociates* do in the Figure, by diſperſing their *weekly Packets* of envenomed Slander, to corrupt the Heart of Loyalty, and make Diſaffection contagious. As therefore our Laws have provided no Method to ſtigmatize ſuch notorious Offenders, 'tis but reaſonable the ſame Liberty ſhould be uſed to expoſe their Calumnies, as they take to make them publick; and as often as the Venom is renewed, the Antidote ſhould follow.

I ſhall employ the remaining Part of this Letter with a Continuation of my Reply to the *Craftſman*, on his Objections to the preſent *Military Eſtabliſhment*; and in my next ſhall prove the Neceſſity of their Continuance, during the preſent Situation of *Europe*.

The next *Cavil* we meet with to the Army is the Expence of maintaining it; and no body will diſpute, but that, if 'twas poſſible to make a *Saving* in the Charge of Government, it ought to take Place; but when the Publick Peace is concerned, Frugality is ill-timed, and would be reputed a Crime, even by theſe *reforming Patriots* themſelves; as may be eaſily proved by their Clamours againſt the *Miniſtry*, for delaying Harm, when the *Spaniards* were preparing for their Expedition againſt *Oran*; I ſay, therefore, 'tis ridiculous to complain of an Expence, which State Exigencies render neceſſary, and without which even Society itſelf would fail.

The *Craftſman* deſcends now to flatter the *Victuallers* and *Inn-keepers*, that he may extend his *Popularity* down to the loweſt of the People, like the *unjuſt Steward*, when he is diſmiſſed from his Lord's Service, he makes himſelf Friends with his Tenants: For this, theſe honeſt, harmleſs *Publicans* are pitied, and pleaded for; for this, they

are

are repreſented as under great and manifold Oppreſſions, and for this, ſo great a *Patriot* makes an Heroick Eſſay for their Deliverance. But to be ſerious; that the Army is not removed into *Barracks*, is one of the greateſt Proofs that can be required for clearing the Government of all Intention to continue it longer than Publick Danger requires; for if they had any ſuch Deſign, or meant to employ it to the Hazard of Liberty, nothing could favour the Scheme ſo effectually as *Barracks*, or be eſteemed ſo good a Place for keeping the Troops in a Body together. But as this is the leaſt of their Intention, there is no other Way ſo reaſonable as to quarter them in Publick Houſes, where Conveniencies are always ſuppoſed, and where the very Nature of the Trade renders ſuch Inmates the leaſt Burthen.

As to what is inſinuated concerning any Outrages that may be committed by ſome Particulars in the *Military Body*, 'tis no Objection to the Whole; as much may be often ſaid of the *Civil!* and no one ſurely would be ſo mad as to wiſh all Government might be laid aſide for the Faults of thoſe who abuſe it.

As I have not the leaſt Apprehenſion of the *Martial Laws* incroaching on common Right, or general Liberty; and as every body is ſenſible what Care is taken to render it impoſſible; I think 'tis needleſs to follow our *Knight-Errant* thro' this Walk of his *Political Romance*; and his Satire on the Morals of the Army I ſhall leave to the Conſideration of the *Reverend Clergy* or the Sage *Reformers of Manners*.

We have now ſomething more important in View; the Army, it ſeems, which is of Strength enough to repel a Foreign Invaſion, is able to enſlave the Nation 'tis raiſed to defend. I have ſpoke to this Point in a former Paper, but will add a Thought or two more in this. At preſent the Army is diſperſed all over the Kingdom, and hardly any one Party is formidable enough to begin this grand Revolution alone; we muſt ſuppoſe then that Councils muſt be held, Expreſſes muſt be ſent, Magazines muſt be filled, all the Troops muſt be in Motion, and a general Alarm muſt be given to the whole Nation. But all this while would our tremendous *Militia* ſleep ſo ſoundly, that the Noiſe of Arms could not awaken them; or would the boaſted *Hundred Thouſand* be marſhalled in vain? Our *Patriot*, in this Circumſtance, ſeems to think they would, and why? He inſinuates, Leaders would be wanting; for he imagines

all Men of Figure and Intereſt, except himſelf, to be ſo influenced by the Power of the Court, as to become Vaſſals tamely, nor once wiſh to prevent it.

This is one of Mr. *D'Anvers*'s Cavalier-Compliments to his *Majeſty*, and all the *Nobility* in general: In the firſt Place he hints, that the Power of the Prerogative is abundantly too great; and in the next, that Corruption is univerſal; from both which he concludes, that *one* would execute whatever the *other* would command; and that no Command would be wanting from that Quarter to inforce their Obedience.

'Tis true, he has Recourſe to his uſual Artifice to gloſs over theſe monſtrous Inuendo's; and *may be* is a Phraſe to ſoften what he would have us believe *really is*. Nothing, ſurely, can be more preſumptuous than all his Reaſonings on this Subject; for even to ſuppoſe it poſſible we can loſe our Liberties under the preſent Reign, is to bring his Majeſty's Juſtice and Paternal Affection to his People, into Suſpicion; and a Sovereign's Reputation ſhould be held ſacred, at leaſt, till his own Actions have deſtroyed it.

The LONDON JOURNAL.

THIS Paper grew firſt into Reputation, by containing Cato's *Letters, in the fatal Year* 1720. *It is ſaid that theſe Letters which laid open the Iniquity of the* South Sea *Scheme, gave the Government ſo much* Uneaſineſs, *that they thought fit to buy the Paper, and take it into their own Hands. The Letters in this Paper, have ever ſince been wrote in favour of the Miniſtry; the Perſon who writes them at preſent, and who has aſſumed the Name of* Osborne, *is Mr.* P——t; *this Gentleman, not long ago, kept a School in the Country, and had a ſmall Place in the Revenue; but about two Years ſince, had a* better Poſt *given him in the* Cuſtom Houſe, *by Sir* R——W——; *as to his Principle in Religion, he appears to be a* Deiſt, *and a zealous Admirer of the Writings of the late Lord* Shaftsbury; *he has read a good deal of* Morality, *and ſome of his Papers upon* Moral Subjects, *to which he has ſubſcribed the Name of* Socrates, *have been* well *wrote.*

Mr. *P——t*, or Mr. *Osborne*, in the beginning of his laſt *London Journal*, endeavours to ſhew the Injuſtice of thoſe Reflections, which Mr, *D'Anvers* has made upon one of his Papers; at the latter End of his Letter he grows more general.

We

We ſhall leave Mr. *D'Anvers* at preſent (ſays Mr. *Oſborne*) and return to the People; who, fired by *Incendiary Journals*, and ſet on by *one or two hot-headed Men* againſt the Miniſtry, do, in our Opinion, act *imprudently*: For *Reaſon*, which ought to guide us in all our Actions, commands us to know, *what* 'tis we oppoſe, before we *do oppoſe*. What is all this Clamour for, as tho' we were upon the Brink of *National Ruin*? 'Tis no wonder, that *Sinners*, who carry on a *Clandeſtine Trade*, who make *fraudulent* Entries, who are *Runners* of Goods, without paying any Duties, and who *get Eſtates*, while the *fair and honeſt* Trader can hardly live, ſhould make a Noiſe; nor that *theſe Men* ſhould join with Papiſts, Non-jurors, Jacobites, Government-haters, and Miniſtry-haters, and roar out, This is the *Voice of the People*, which is the *Voice of God*; and therefore *down with the Scheme*, and, *down with the Miniſtry*. But are not *theſe Men* mad? And are not the *Corporation* of St. *A*———, in their Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives, (which come from the ſame Quarter with the *Craftſman*) guilty of the moſt notorious *Injuſtice* to the Government, when they repreſent us juſt upon the *Verge* of Deſtruction, our Liberties ſinking, and our Conſtitution dying; and even *threaten* the King with the *Loſs of his Crown*, only becauſe there is a Report of *altering the manner of Collecting* ſome Duties on Wine and Tobacco, on purpoſe to improve the Revenues, and *do Juſtice* to the honeſt Trader?

But to ſpeak the Truth fairly, there are among theſe *clamorous Offenders* and *Government-Haters*, a great many eminent Merchants and Tradeſmen of good Senſe and Probity, who are *hearty Friends* to the *Revolution*, the preſent *Royal Family*, and to *the Miniſtry* too; and ſorry I am, to find them in ſuch Company; and I'm very ſure, they are ſorry to find themſelves there. But they ſay, the *Cauſe of Liberty* obliges them to it; that 'tis a very terrible thing to have a *Lord Dane* in every Family; and that it goes to their Souls to think, that after ſo many Millions ſpent to ſupport the Revolution, and the Intereſts of the Royal Family, we ſhould become *Slaves* even under a Miniſtry who are Friends to that Family, and to the Intereſts of Liberty.——This, in *the Agony* of their Souls, they ſay, while the Cloud hangs over their Heads; and they add, that the Miniſtry will *loſe all their Friends*, without gaining over *one Enemy*.

But to this *common Senſe* anſwers: Wait till the Scheme

is

is produced; judge nothing before the Time; 'tis impoſſible that the Miniſtry ſhould be ſo void of Underſtanding, and ſo diveſted of all Regards to their *own Intereſt*, as to bring in a Bill which ſhall ſet all the honeſt Trading Part of the Nation againſt them; which would be a Bill *to deſtroy themſelves*: No; that's impoſſible; the *Scheme* therefore will either be to *improve* the *Revenues*, without *ſubjecting* Tradeſmen to the *Power of Officers*; or, there will be no Scheme at all: And for their Comfort, we can aſſure them, from the Authority of a very *wiſe* and *honeſt* Gentleman, who hath ſeen the *Scheme*, that the Miniſtry never contrived any thing more for the Intereſt of the *Fair Trader*, nor for their own *Honour*.

The FREE BRITON.

THIS Paper is likewiſe wrote in Defence *of the* Miniſtry; *the Author of it is one Mr.* Ar——ld *a young Man, who was lately Clerk to an Attorney: This Writer has aſſumed the* Political Name *of* Walſingham. *Many People think his* Stile *is* flowing *and* eaſy, *and it muſt be confeſſed that he never wants* Words. *What has made his* Free Britons *more eſpecially taken Notice of is, its being apparent from* ſeveral Paſſages *in them, that their Author writes by Direction, and enjoys the* Confidence *of a certain* Great Man.

Mr. *Ar——ld*, or Mr. *Walſingham*, in his *Free Briton*, of the 1ſt Inſtant, obſerves, that the giddy Spirit of Man is whirled about by a thouſand capricious Notions, that for the ſake of any darling Humour, Ambition, Avarice, Revenge, *&c.* he is directed to Actions, he naturally loathed and deſpiſed.

When diſguſted Perſons fly in the Face of a Government, which they once adored; when they begin to abuſe the Miniſters in Power whom they long have courted, applauded, and really loved, 'tis diverting to ſee how aukwardly they go about the Work; they are in the greateſt Diſtreſs, as in every Invective they libel themſelves; they therefore have commonly ſome Modeſty and decent Behaviour, when they enter on the Buſineſs, and abuſe in a leſs ſhocking Manner, than when they are familiarized to Scandal and Defamation.

The common People love to be thought important; and the very Fancy of being made Judges ſecures their Affec-

Affections to the Party who pays them the Compliment: But to think the High-exalted are brought before their Tribunal, and levelled with the loweſt of themſelves, is a favourite Chimæra with the Vulgar, who embrace the dear Incendiary that feeds and flatters this Vanity; they eſteem him a Hero, for daring to ſtrike at Wealth and Power; as alſo a Patriot, for his Pretenſions to Diſintereſtedneſs and Independency; nor can he ſuffer the juſt Reſentment of an injured Government, but he is canonized at once a Party-Saint, and ſtiled a Martyr to the Liberties of the People.

As the Favour and Affection of the Populace is the great Succeſs our Male-content aims at, ſo he muſt contend for publick Freedom, and publick Virtue with the warmeſt Zeal and boldeſt Spirit. The Multitude, tho loſt to every Principle of Truth, love the Name when the Thing is no more: Corrupt in their Morals, and ready to bow their Necks to the Yoke of any Oppreſſor; yet they are giddy with exalted Notions, and paſſionately fond of high ſounding Names: Patriot Cares muſt therefore adorn the moſt virulent Libel; and the more an Incendiary expatiates on the darling Topicks of the Rabble, the more readily does he enflame their Paſſions.

But the moſt Remarkable Paper *which Mr.* Walſingham *has yet Publiſhed, is his* Free Briton *of* Jan. 4. *Mr.* Walſingham, *in this Paper, having complained of the* Craftſman's *charging Sir* R——t W——e *with* Speeches *which he never* ſpoke, *declares, that to prevent Miſrepreſentations of this kind, he will lay before us the* Genuine Speech *which that* Honourable Perſon *ſpoke laſt Year in a Committe of the H——e of C——ns, on the Debate about keeping up the Army: Every Body knows that the* Speeches *of this Great Man have been repreſented in a very different Light by his* Friends *and his* Enemies. *His Friends have called him, in ſome of their Writings, the* Engliſh Tully: *They have aſſerted, that he is a Maſter of all the* Powers of Eloquence; *that whenever he ſpeaks his* Reaſons *are ſo* ſtrong *and* ſolid, *and his* Expreſſions *ſo* juſt *and* clear, *as muſt convince every unprejudiced Hearer. His* Enemies, *on the other hand, have been very ſevere upon his* Manner of Speaking; *Mr.* D'Anvers, *in one of his* Craftſmen, *has the four following memorable Lines:*

His poor fallacious tinſel Eloquence
Tickles the *Ear*, but ne'er informs the *Senſe*;
While every *plauſible Harangue* affords,
A ſpecious, empty, puzzling *Flow of Words.*

The ſame Author has frequently inſinuated, that the Reaſoning *and* Speeches *of this Great Man are* weak *and* wordy; *that the Impreſſion they have ſometimes made upon his Hearers has only been owing to his* Plauſible Manner of Delivery; *but that if any of his* Speeches *were to appear in* Print, *and to be fairly examined, the* Fallacy *and* Weakneſs *of all his* Arguments *would moſt evidently appear.*

Since two ſuch different Accounts are given of the ſame *Gentleman's Manner of ſpeaking, we cannot doubt but all our Readers will be highly pleaſed to ſee a* Speech *in Print, which they are aſſured by one of his Friends is* genuine; *and which may enable them to judge for themſelves, of the* Force *of his* Arguments *and* Eloquence. *We ſhall therefore no longer detain them from ſo agreeable an Entertainment; but lay before them the* Speech *itſelf, as it is Publiſhed by Mr.* Walſingham, *in his* Free Briton *of* Jan. 4.

I have obſerved that Gentlemen, through the whole Courſe of this Debate, have well exercis'd their Parts, and declaimed very juſtly againſt the Wickedneſs and Danger of Standing Armies. It is a very large Field of Debate, it is one of the greateſt Arguments that ever was diſcuſſed. I am ſenſible of the Danger of Standing Armies, and the great Miſchiefs which they have always brought upon the Countries where they were eſtabliſhed, and I ſhall always oppoſe them with as much Zeal as any Gentleman whatever: But this is not now the Queſtion; the Queſtion is, *Whether, for the Service of the preſent Year,* 17000 *Soldiers ſhould be maintained, or* 12000? This is the Point, and I could heartily wiſh, that Gentlemen would confine themſelves to it, and weigh impartially the Arguments on both Sides. Gentlemen talk much in Generals, and throw many Reflections. I have not only on this Account, but on many others, borne much Reproach, and I hope I ſhall always bear it with Patience, without making Uſe of the ſame Weapons. Gentlemen call the Thing in Debate what it is not, in order to oppoſe what it really is; whereas, if they called it what it is, they would want Arguments to object againſt it. I wiſh Gentlemen would conſider, that the Queſtion is not about Standing Armies, but only for allowing his Majeſty 17000 Forces for this Year, and for

for this Year only. Gentlemen talk as if what they granted now was to be perpetual, and their Vote this Seſſions muſt bind them in the next; but this cannot be the Caſe. Surely, *Sir*, every Body will be as much at Liberty to vote againſt them next Year, as they are now. It will never be ſaid to any Gentleman, *Sir, you voted for them laſt Year, therefore you muſt this:* No, *Sir*, every Gentleman knows he ſhall be as much at Liberty to vote according to his Opinion and Conſcience then as he is now. Let us then conſider what is now asked of us; it is 17000 Men, and theſe for one Year; they are the Soldiers of the People, kept for their Safety only, for the Support of the Nation againſt foreign Invaſions; What is it then that Gentlemen are afraid of? Do they think theſe Soldiers are deſigned to be made Uſe of againſt our Liberties? Do they think their Arms are to be turned againſt their Country? I will not make Uſe of the Name of the *King*; I think it ought to have no Awe on our Debates, nor will I ever attempt it. I am in that way of thinking, and do hold the Maxim juſt, that *the* King *can do no Wrong*, neither by *Law* nor *Force*, and *his Miniſters are reſponſible for every Thing*; therefore I will with all my Soul put the Fate of the Queſtion, and the whole Debate upon this Iſſue. I deſire every Gentleman to look into his own Breaſt, and appeal to his own Conſcience: Let him ask himſelf, if he does ſeriouſly think that the Miniſtry, who ask theſe Forces, have any Intention to employ them againſt our Liberties, or turn them againſt our Rights? And let every Gentleman ſpeak as his Conſcience dictates in this Affair; I ſhall very gladly ſubmit the Queſtion to this Deciſion, and do ſincerely make this Appeal to the Heart of every Gentleman.

But Gentlemen ſay, in Oppoſition to the preſent Motion, Where is the Advantage of this honourable Peace, this profound Tranquillity that is ſo much boaſted of? His Majeſty, they ſay, has told us in his Speech, that it was obtained upon ſuch Terms as can give no juſt Reaſon or Provocation to any of the Powers of *Europe*, and that it hath taken nothing from any Power; Where then is the Danger now? Whom have we to fear? And what are the Motives from whence theſe Troops are asked? If we are to keep up the ſame Forces in Peace, where is the Benefit of it? Gentlemen, who talk in this Strain now, were of another Opinion the firſt Day of the Seſſion;

they could not then ſee that we had an advantagious Peace, that we had this profound Tranquillity; 'twas then only a Wound skinn'd over, that had Gangrenes and Mortifications underneath it, which would ſoon break out again; 'twas then only a popular Covering to perſuade the Parliament into good Humour on the firſt Day of the Seſſions. Have theſe Gentlemen really changed their Opinion? Did they think it a bad Peace on the firſt Day of the Seſſions, and do they now think it a laſting honourable one? Or do they only uſe theſe Expreſſions for a preſent purpoſe? And will their good Opinion of the publick Tranquillity laſt no longer than a few Hours? As I believe this is really the Caſe with theſe Gentlemen, I think they can upon no Pretence, with no Colour of Argument, oppoſe the Maintenance of theſe Soldiers; for if Affairs be as they apprehend, if the Wound is only skinned over; if we are in as much Danger as before, we ought by no means to disband our Forces: They, *Sir*, ſurely can never recommend his Majeſty to leave his Kingdom naked and defenceleſs in ſuch a Situation; and therefore theſe Gentlemen ſhould never be againſt the preſent Queſtion. Nor can I think it proper to leſſen our Forces at this Juncture, tho the Peace be eſtabliſhed on the moſt juſt, moſt ſolid Foundations. It is an Infant juſt born, a hopeful Child it is, and I hope it will grow up to Manhood: But ſhall we deſert it in its Infancy? Shall the firſt grateful Return which we make to his Majeſty, be Diſtruſt, and depriving him of his Forces?

All the *Courts of Europe* now look upon the Diſſatisfaction among us, to ariſe from the Enemies of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. The Caſe of Diſaffection is now reduced quite to *Jacobitiſm*. I know that ſome Gentlemen would gladly have this looked on only as a *Bugbear*; and they would rejoice to ſee the Time, when any Alarms, any Inſinuations of Danger from that Quarter, ſhould be received with Ridicule, and turned into Joke. I had like to have ſaid, that I was ſorry there was no *Jacobite* in this Houſe. No, Sir, I am heartily glad of it; but if I was in an *Aſſembly of Jacobites*, I would ask them, if they had not very lately, in ſome Corners, in ſome private Meetings, in ſome ſecret Cabals, flattered themſelves, and given one another great Expectation, that a favourable Time was not far off, to advance the Intereſt of the *Pretender*? If this be true, theſe Gentlemen would be very glad to

ſee

ſee our Forces reduced, our Kingdom in ſuch a Situation, as might afford our Enemies little Difficulty to make an Invaſion. If it be all Chimæra, if there be no Danger of this Kind, I ſhould be very glad to know it. This I am ſure of, that our Forces never have been leſſened, but it gave Occaſion to foreign Powers to form deſigns upon us, and attempt Invaſions; and yet it never hath been done but with great Pretences, great Shew of Zeal for the Safety of the People. The Pill muſt be gilded with Popularity; it was ſo in the Queen's Time, and I believe no Gentleman doubts with what View our Forces were then reduced.

I believe Gentlemen imagine, that the Reduction which they propoſe of 5000 Men, will be a greater Saving to the Publick than it really will; for, of theſe 5000 to be diſbanded, 2000 will be *Invalids*, that muſt return to *Chelſea-College*; ſo that the Saving from them will be but a *Farthing a Day*, which will make the whole not ſo conſiderable as may be apprehended. Gentlemen ſeem to me to have let ſlip out of their Memory, what was dropt in the opening of the Debate; that if there ſhould be any Power in *Europe*, that can be induced to form any Deſigns againſt us, this muſt be the favourable Juncture, when their Arms have no Call any other Way. While the *Affairs of Europe* were unſettled, and Danger was threatned from every Quarter, and on every Hand, there was no Temptation to embroil themſelves in new Difficulties; but now, *Sir*, there is Leiſure for Ambition to look round.

I am the more convinced of the Hopes of the Enemies of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and that it would give them great Pleaſure to ſee our Forces reduced, and our Kingdom defenceleſs, from an Accident that happened laſt Night, which I will beg Leave to relate to the Houſe. I had the Honour to be preſent at a Committee of Council, where no leſs than *five Bills* were laid before us from *Ireland*, to prevent the *Growth and Encouragement of Popery*, which prevailed and flouriſhed ſo much in that Kingdom, as was very alarming. There was a Counſel who pleaded on their Behalf; a Gentleman of great Learning, and who made the beſt of a bad Cauſe. In the Courſe of his Pleading, he cited the *Articles* of *Limerick*; which being called for by the *Lords of the Council*, *a Popiſh Sollicitor*, who attended on this Affair, produced it in a little Book, which he took out of his Pocket. I had the Curioſity to look

into

into this Book, which I ſuppoſe might be his *Vade Mecum*, and I found it to be a Collection of *five Pamphlets*; the firſt was the *Articles* of *Limerick*, the ſecond was the *French King's Declaration*, and the *three others* were *three Arguments againſt a Standing Army*.

Upon the foregoing *Speech*, one of Mr. *D' Anvers's* Correſpondents has made the following *Remarks*. We ſhall lay his *Letter* before our Readers, who will thereby be enabled to determine, whether his *Obſervations* are *Juſt* or not.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Eſq*;

SIR,

THE beſt Way to prove the Strength of an Argument, is by reducing it to *logical Rules*. I have try'd this Experiment on the *eloquent Speech*, publiſh'd in the *Free Briton* of the 4th Inſtant, and attributed by Mr. *Walſingham* to a *very great and honourable Perſon*; but upon Trial, I cannot reconcile his Reaſonings to any *Mode*, or *Figure*, taught in the Schools. The whole Speech conſiſts of the following *unconſequential Propoſitions*, or *Anti-Syllogiſms*, viz.

1. The preſent Queſtion is not about *Standing Armies*, which are certainly very dangerous; but only about allowing his Majeſty a Land-Force of *ſeventeen Thouſand Men*; therefore Gentlemen ought not to inſiſt on the Danger of *Standing Armies*.

2. Next Year, Gentlemen may vote *againſt a Standing Army*; therefore they ought to vote *for it*, this Year.

3. If the *Peace is* not firm at the Bottom, and *our Wounds are only skinn'd over*, (as *ſome Gentlemen* argued the firſt Day of the Seſſion) we are not out of Danger; therefore it is neceſſary to keep up a *Standing Army*.

4. But if the *Peace is eſtabliſh'd on the moſt ſolid Foundations*, (as I ſay) *there is Leiſure for* AMBITION *to look round*; therefore a *Standing Army* is ſtill more neceſſary at this Time, than when *the Affairs of* Europe *were unſettled*.

5. By the Reduction propoſed we ſhall *ſave but a little Money*; therefore we ought to *ſave none at all*.

6. The Jacobites are againſt a *Standing Army*; and a *Popiſh Sollicitor* happen'd to be furniſh'd with ſome Arguments upon *that Subject*; therefore the Parliament of *Great Britain* ought moſt certainly to vote *for one*.

I am, Sir, your Reader and Friend,

OLD HAMPDEN.

The \

The HYP DOCTOR.

THIS Paper is likewiſe wrote in Defence of the Miniſtry *and their* Meaſures; *we had ſome Thoughts of Abridging the* Hyp Doctor, *as well as other Papers; but upon peruſing it, we are forced to confeſs, that we dare not attempt to take a ſingle Iota from the* Matchleſs Original. *The* Beauties *of this Author's* Stile *are of ſo* Nice *and* Delicate *a Nature, that if you alter a* Word *in any one of his Periods, ſome of his* Graces *fly off, or his* Arguments *loſe ſomething of their Force. In ſhort, it would be equally dangerous either to* add to *or* diminiſh from *any of this Gentleman's Compoſitions.*

Nothing is *wanting* to his finiſh'd Senſe,
Nothing *redundant* in his Eloquence;
Such is the Product of his ripen'd Thought,
He ſays nor *more* nor *leſs* than what he ought.

Since this is the Caſe, we ſhall take the Liberty to leave *the* Hyp Doctor, *juſt as we* find *him; ſuffice it to ſay, that he has* more *than* reſtored *the* Eloquence of the Ancients; *and that it is as impoſſible to* imitate *him, as not to* admire *him.*

The GRUB-STREET JOURNAL.

HAVING done with our Political Papers, *we come next to ſuch Papers as are deſigned for the* Amuſement *and* Diverſion *of the Town; among theſe the* Grub-Street Journal *ſeems to claim the* firſt *Place: The Perſon thought to be at the Head of this Paper is Mr.* R——l, *a Nonjuring Clergyman, Mr.* P——e, *and ſome other Gentlemen are likewiſe ſuſpected to have wrote ſome Pieces in it. Whoever the Authors are, they have ſhewn upon ſeveral Occaſions, that they want neither* Wit *nor* Learning. *We may, perhaps, in ſome future Pamphlet, take ſomething for our Readers Diverſion out of this Journal; but as there was nothing very* Remarkable *in the* laſt, *we ſhall at preſent paſs on to other Papers.*

The WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIS Paper has been on Foot ſome time, and has perhaps been leſs taken Notice of than it deſerved; we have ſeen ſome good Things in it, and hope our BEE *may now and then get a little* Honey *from it.*

The

The UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR.

IF we had been consulted by the Gentlemen who first set this Paper on Foot, we should by no means have advised them to give it the Title *it bears at present. The Name* SPECTATOR, *is apt to put People in mind of those Pieces which were wrote some Years since, and which are not very easily to be equalled; so that it is a sort of Prophaning the Word* Spectator, *to prefix it to any thing* Mean *or* Dull. *We cannot however affirm, that we never saw a* pretty Essay *in the* present Spectators; *the* last *contains some* just *Observations upon our* Law Terms. *The Booksellers who are the Proprietors of this Paper, have got a great many Gentlemen to write for them at different times, and we have Reasons to believe that Mr.* K——y, *Mr.* C——l, *and Mr.* Ch——n, *have now and then assisted them.*

The LONDON TATLER.

THOUGH this Paper has been some time on Foot, we never saw but two Numbers: we do not know who is the Author of it, but cannot help saying, that the Papers we saw, did not quite *come up to those* Tatlers, *formerly published by Sir* Richard Steele.

The AUDITOR.

THIS is a New Paper, the last published was N° 8. *that we may not injure the Author, we shall lay before our Readers a Sketch of his* Design, *in his* own Words, *and which he has placed at the Head of several of his Papers.*

At the time of the Appearance of the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, numberless Follies were current among the modish Part of Mankind; but there was not that Stagnation of Taste, nor that Want of Desire, in the Minds of the good People of *England* to improve themselves, which, I am afraid, is but too much the Case of my Fellow Subjects at present. The wildest *Coquet* had then an Ambition to know something more than the mere Art of pleasing by the Force of personal Accomplishments; and the greatest *Rake* thought it no Interruption to his Pleasures, to be able to taste something beyond Woman or Wine. Works of Genius were likewise more frequent at that time than they are now, as well as lesser Flights of Wit; and Learning in general carry'd to a much higher Pitch. Like a fruitful Garden, that nourishes all Sorts of valuable

able Plants, whilſt the Richneſs of its Soil produces great Variety of Weeds, this great Town abounded with many very ridiculous Characters; but was not without numbers of Men, who were both an Ornament and an Advantage to their Country, by contributing to the Improvement of that Part of it that could read and write. At preſent,

Fie on't! O fie! 'tis an unweeded Garden,
That grows to Seed; Things rank and groſs in Nature
Poſſeſs it merely—— HAMLET.

I ſhall not enquire, at this time, into the Occaſion of this Decay, which I have ſeen coming on for ſeveral Years; but ſhall endeavour, if it be not too late, to awaken both Sexes out of the different kinds of Lethargy in which they lie bury'd. In this View, I ſhall furniſh them twice a-week with a Half-ſheet of Reflections; in which it ſhall go hard but they will find ſomething that may either inſtruct or divert them.

I am afraid this Gentleman's Obſervation of the Want of Genius *and a* fine Taſte *in* Great Britain, *is but too juſt. His* Attempt *to bring* Learning *as much in Repute, as it was in the Days of the* Tatlers *and* Spectators, *is highly commendable, and his Deſign to imitate thoſe great* Originals *(which he has more than once declared) is undoubtedly a* Noble *one; the Misfortune is, that ſuch a Deſign is much eaſier* laid *than* executed; *we ſhall not however judge too haſtily of a* Paper, *which is but yet in its* Infancy.

Inſtead of telling the Publick who is the Author of this Paper, we ſhall only acquaint them who is not. *It has been pretty confidently reported, that this Paper is wrote by a Gentleman, whoſe Writings have been much read of late, and who had a conſiderable Share in the* OLD SPECTATORS; *but we are very well aſſured, this Gentleman has no manner of Right to any* Fame *or* Reputation *which may accrue from the* AUDITOR.

The WEEKLY MISCELLANY.

THIS is likewiſe a New *Paper, the laſt which was publiſhed is* N° 7. *The Author has given us the* Plan *of his* Work, *in the following Words.* Whatever may affect the Truth of Chriſtianity or moral Virtue, the Happineſs of human Nature, the Good of the Community, or the Preſervation of our own excellent Conſtitution; whatever may improve or adorn the Mind, whatever may inſtruct Uſefully, or divert Rationally, ſuch, and

such only, will be the Subjects of our future Papers: *He likewise informs us, that after the Example of* Isaac Bickerstaff, *Esq; and the* Spectator, *he shall think any Pieces of inoffensive* Wit *and* Humour, *perfectly consistent with his main* Design. *This* Plan, *beyond all Dispute, is an* extensive *and a* fine *One; but we shall suspend our Judgment, of the* Paper itself, *for some time; the Author is the Rev. Dr.* We——r, *a Clergyman, who has given us, in this his* Weekly Miscellany, *several Discourses against* taking off the Test.

Our Readers may please to observe, that the four last Papers we have taken Notice of, are wrote in Imitation of the famous Tatlers *and* Spectators *which were publish'd some Years since: It is indeed hardly credible how many Authors have copied after these celebrated Originals: The* Tatlers, Spectators, *and* Guardians, *have been translated into most* European *Languages, and given Birth to several Papers in Imitation of them, in foreign Countries. The* French *had for some time their* Babillard, *or* Tatler; *the* Dutch *have at this Day their* Spectator; *and the* Germans *had for some Years together their* Guardian. *The* French Tatler *was too* bizarre *and* outré, *too* extravagant *and* exaggerated: *The Climate of our honest Neighbours the* Dutch *seems to be a little too* cold *and* foggy *for the Production of* Wit *and* Humour: *The* Guardian *in* Germany *met with a better Fate than either of the two former; this Paper was printed at* Hamborough, *and composed by a Society of Gentlemen who understood* English; *they translated several of the* Spectators *which had not before appeared in the* German *Language, and this gave their* Guardians *so great a Reputation, that* nine *or* ten Thousand *of them were usually sold. We need not say what a Multitude of Things have started up in* England *in Imitation of the* SPECTATORS, *tho most of these Papers have had the Misfortune to be but short lived. The ill Success their Authors have met with, puts us in mind of a Country Fellow, who when an excellent Musician had laid down his* Fiddle, *caught up the Instrument, and running to some of his Brother Clowns, resolved to entertain their Ears with some of those melodious Sounds he had just before heard himself; but upon drawing his Bow over* every Part *of the Strings, he was infinitely surprized to find that his* Musick *neither pleased his* Companions *nor* himself: *At last he threw down the Fiddle in a Rage, and swore he was sure there was good Musick* in *that hollow Thing, tho it was so plaguy ill-natur'd that it would not come* out.

When

When the Old Spectator *was laid down, by thoſe Hands which at firſt compoſed it, the Paper was immediately ſet on foot again by ſome of the* greateſt Wits *in* England, *ſeveral of whoſe Writings, of different Kinds, had been received with the utmoſt Applauſe by the Publick; yet even theſe Gentlemen, to their great Surprize, found the Thing would not do; and had the good Senſe not only to drop their* Deſign, *but to* conceal *their* Names: *The late Mr.* Addiſon *ſaid upon this Occaſion, that* he looked upon the Undertaking to write Spectators to be like the Attempt of *Penelope's* Lovers to ſhoot in the *Bow* of *Ulyſſes*; who ſoon found that no body could ſhoot *well* in that *Bow* but the *Hand* which uſed to *draw* it. *Among all the Characters in this Work, the favourite Character with the Great Man laſt mentioned, was that of Sir* Roger de Coverly: *Mr.* Addiſon *was ſo fond of this Character, that a little before he laid down the* Spectator *(foreſeeing that ſome nimble Gentleman would catch up his Pen the Moment he had quitted it) he ſaid to an intimate Friend, with a certain* Warmth *in his Expreſſion which he was not often guilty of,* By G--d, I'll KILL Sir *Roger*, that no body elſe may MURDER him. *Accordingly, the whole* Spectator, N° 517. *conſiſts of nothing elſe but an Account of the* Old Knight's Death, *and ſome* moving Circumſtances *which attended it.*

We ſhall give our Readers one more Inſtance of Mr. Addiſon's *Tenderneſs for Sir* Roger: *Sir* Richard Steele, *in one of his* Spectators, *has, a little injudiciouſly, made the old Knight pick up a looſe Woman in* Covent Garden: *Mr.* Addiſon *was ſo heartily vexed when he read this Paper, that he immediately called a Coach, went to his Friend Sir* Richard, *and never left him, till he had made him promiſe that he would meddle no more with Sir* Roger's *Character.*

We flatter our ſelves that our Readers will eaſily pardon this little Digreſſion, and our telling them two Remarkable Stories, *which ſhew how* uneaſy *the greateſt Genius of his Age was, at the Thought that a* Character *which he had finely worked up, might be* murdered *by ſome unſkilful Hand, and repreſented as acting inconſiſtently.*

We return to the Account of our Weekly Papers.

The LONDON CRYER.

This Paper made its firſt *Appearance on the 29th of* January *laſt; the Author introduces it to the Town in the following Words.*

What firſt put me upon the Thought of publiſhing a Paper of this Nature, was the vaſt Expence of Advertiſing, and the News Letters refuſing to inſert the Advertiſements of one of my Friends, as it was thought his Work would be prejudicial to an Undertaking of the like Sort, carried on under the Direction of a Bookſeller: That Fraternity having all News-Papers (the CRAFTSMAN may poſſibly be excepted) in their Hands, do, and will, if not curbed by the Legiſlature, or by the Town encouraging thoſe who dare oppoſe them, ſhut out of all the Papers, whatever does not go through their Hands, to the great Diſcouragement of Learning, and to the Prejudice of the Publick.

While the Direction of Literature is in the Hands of this Set of People, the Town can never hope a correct Piece from any foreign Language; and the Credit of our Authors and Tranſlators will never be any to our Country: While an Author is obliged to write under them, or denied the Privilege of acquainting the World with his Productions, they will be deſpotick: The Conſequence of which is, that a great many ingenious Gentlemen will not, or cannot afford to throw away their Time, and therefore throw away their Pens; and others, more unhappy in their Circumſtances, are obliged, by the mean Terms they are compelled to accept, to do their Sheets as faſt as they can poſſibly hurry them over: For ſhould they allow Time to give their Works a ſecond Reading, or (if they tranſlate) to conſider the Senſe of their Author as they ought, they would not be paid their Oil, ſet aſide their Labour: And this is one Reaſon that we have a great many Tranſlations without the real Name of the Tranſlator, for Gentlemen will not venture their Reputations upon ſuch haſty Works; I mean ſuch Gentlemen as are capable of doing better, and value their Characters.

The Author, to reform theſe Abuſes, propoſes to publiſh his Paper daily, to inſert all *Advertiſements with the utmoſt* Impartiality, *and upon much eaſier Terms than any other Paper does at preſent.*

We believe this Gentleman has very juſt *Reaſons to complain of the* Partial Proceedings *of our publick Papers. The* PRESS, *among a* Free People, *ought moſt certainly to be* open *to* all *Advertiſements, and* all *Arguments on* both Sides *of a Queſtion: Every Attempt to ſhut up the* Preſs, *is a direct Attempt againſt* Liberty *and* Learning, *and ought to be reſented as ſuch, by every Man of* Senſe *and* Spirit; *but if*

if we are not much miſtaken, the Gentleman who publiſhes the London Cryer *is already too deeply engaged in a very laborious Undertaking, to give that agreeable Turn to a Daily Paper which is neceſſary to force its Way, and which his Parts and Learning might otherwiſe enable him to do.*

APPLEBEE's Original Weekly Journal.

However vain and ſwelling this Title *may appear at firſt Sight, Mr.* Applebee *has an undoubted* Right *to it: We are aſſured that his Journal was the* firſt *that appeared: It reigned and flouriſhed for ſome Time alone; but the learned Author of it has at laſt, like old* Saturn, *been depoſed by his own Off-ſpring; in ſhort, a Pack of Modern* Wits *and* Upſtarts *have almoſt kicked their Father* Applebee's *Journal out of Doors. The old Gentleman finding himſelf pretty ſmartly puſhed on the Articles of Wit, News, and Politicks, has very prudently ſeized upon another Poſt, which he has hitherto kept and made good. Mr.* Applebee *takes Care to purchaſe from all our dying Criminals the private* Memoirs *of their* Lives *and* Converſations; *and tho' many of theſe Pieces have been wrote or dictated under great Perturbation of Mind, and conſequently have not been very* Coherent, *they ſtill incite the Curious and Inquiſitive to peruſe Mr.* Applebee's *Journal. Whenever the Caſe or Behaviour of a condemned Criminal has ſomething in it extraordinary, we ſhall conſult this ingenious Biographer for the moſt exact and authentick Account of it.*

READ's Weekly Journal, *or* Britiſh Gazeteer.

UPON peruſing Mr. Read's *Journal, we find that he has made a Purchaſe of* Mr. *Voltaire's* Life of the King of Sweden, *and of the* Trial and Sufferings of *Mr.* Iſaac Martin, *and that he Retails out theſe two Books in proper Portions to his Cuſtomers every* Saturday. *It is very poſſible that this Procedure of Mr.* Read, *might give the firſt* Hint *for printing* Rapin, Joſephus, *Sir* Walter Raleigh, Plutarch's *Lives, and* Bayle's *Dictionary, by piecemeal every Week: We are informed that ſome Religious Perſons have Thoughts of printing the* Bible *after the ſame Manner, and that the five firſt Chapters of* Geneſis *are ready for the Preſs? The Undertakers are in Hopes that by this Means many People who are frightened at the Sight of a large* Volume, *may be unwarily drawn in to read the* Scriptures.

The

The SESSIONS PAPER.

THIS Paper gives an Account of the Trials and Proceedings at the Old Bailey: Juſtice *ought to be* Open; *and it were, perhaps, to be wiſhed, for the Information of the Publick, that every remarkable Tryal was faithfully taken in Writing and immediately printed. We have Reaſons to believe that the Proceedings at the* Old Bailey *are not always very accurately taken: They are however publiſhed in a much better Manner than formerly, and the Perſon from whoſe Hand they come, often ſlings in ſome Strokes of Humour for the Diverſion of his Readers. We are informed the* Liberty *of taking theſe Tryals is purchaſed, with a* proper Preſent, *to a* certain Magiſtrate. *Mr.* Bo——t, *the Perſon who takes them down, has a Writing-Desk conveniently placed for him in the Court, and by the Help of this Gentleman's Works, we ſhall now and then entertain our Readers with a* Remarkable Tryal.

Having gone through our Account of the publick Papers, we ſhall in our next Pamphlet try what Honey *our* Bee *can draw from them.*

NEWS.

Foreign Affairs.

OUR Printer not being able, during theſe Holidays, to get ſuch a number of Hands as a Work of this Nature demands, we ſhall ſay nothing under the Article of Foreign Affairs this Week, and are likewiſe obliged to omit ſome other Articles which we promiſed the Publick. We hope however in our Bee *of next Week, to range all theſe in ſuch a Method as ſhall give our Readers full Satisfaction.*

Domeſtick Occurrences.

A Genuine Copy of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Richard Norton *Eſq; late of* Southwick, *in the County of* Southampton, *who made the Parliament of* Great Britain *his Executors, in Truſt, for the* Poor, Hungry, *and* Thirſty, Naked *and* Strangers, Sick *and* Wounded.

The following Will having made ſo much Noiſe in the World, and ſhewing a very particular Turn of Mind *in the Gentleman by whom it was drawn up and compoſed, we cannot doubt but we ſhall oblige our Readers by laying it before them.*

In

In the Name of God, Amen. I *Richard Norton*, of *Southwick*, in the County of *Southampton*, having no Child to inherit after me, and my paternal Kindred, for whom I have a true Reſpect as ſuch, being in ſuitable and eaſy Circumſtances of their own, do make this my laſt Will and Teſtament, being in perfect Health and ſound of Mind, hereby revoking all and every Will and Wills by me before made.

My Eſtate, at preſent, being incumbred with a Jointure Settlement, ſome Payments, and with ſome Debts, I muſt leave the Iſſue of the firſt to God; and as to the other, I ſhall do my beſt Endeavour to clear them, and ſhall, to that End, moſt willingly undergo any Self-Denial that may manifeſt my true Intent of leaving all I have (except as is herein after excepted) as free to thoſe I ſhall make my Heirs, as I can, and in the mean Time ſhall lay hold of any Opportunity can be had, of ſelling and giving all to them; but in caſe that cannot be done in my Life-time, I muſt look to Futurity; and therefore, after mature and ſerious Conſideration, I do, with a true Intent and Meaning, and with the utmoſt of my Power, to the Glory of God, make this my laſt Will and Teſtament.

And firſt I do reſign, commit, and offer my Soul and Body to God in the moſt Holy Trinity, moſt humbly beſeeching him to give me Light, Reſt, and Mercy, both now and for ever, for the Sake and Satisfaction of my moſt adored Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*. *Amen*.

I Will, that my Body be put into a Leaden Coffin, and laid and buried ten Feet deep in the Earth, on the South-Side of the Altar in *Southwick* Church, being freeſt, I think, from diſturbing any Bodies of my dead Anceſtors; or in the Church-Yard, with Expedition and Quiet. And I Will, that *Thomas Bird* my Tenant, and *Edward Wynn* my Servant, both or either of them, together with what other Men only they, or either of them ſhall appoint, do lay me forth, and put me into my Coffin; and that the ſaid *Thomas Bird*, and *Edward Wynn*, both, or either of them, do pay to the Poor of the Pariſh of *Southwick*, ſuch as uſe to receive the Sacrament Money, Twenty Pounds, to be equally diſtributed among them on the Day of my Burial; and that they, or either of them, do put all my Servants into Mourning, proper for them, on the ſame Day, and that they, or either of them, do pay the Expences thereof, at or preſently after the ſame. And I Will, that

the

the whole Charge, with the ſeveral Particulars above-mentioned, do not exceed 100 *l.* for the which there ſhall be a Bill, or Note, ſealed up with this my Will, together with the other Papers.

I do give to all my Servants that I may have, one Year's Wages, over and above what is owing to each at my Death, to be paid to them by my Executors, or their Order, within one Year after.

I do Will and Give the ſeveral Sums herein after-mentioned, to all and ſeveral the Pariſhes undernamed, and do charge my Farm called *Poſt Down Farm*, with the yearly Payment of all and ſeveral the ſaid Sums under written, to be paid by my Heirs yearly on *Paſſion Sunday*, to be diſtributed by the Rector, Vicar, or Curate, together with ſome of the chief Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſhes, immediately after Divine Service in the Morning, to the pooreſt Inhabitants of ſuch ſaid Pariſh; that is to ſay,

	s.
To the Pariſh of Southwick	20
Burnhunt	10
Wickham	5
Hambleton	5
Havant	10
Bedhampton	5
Emſworth and Warblington	5
Farlington	5
Wildey	5
Wimering	5
Porcheſter	15
Farnham	10

I do Will, that the ſaid Poor be deſired to ſay the Lord's Prayer at the Receipt of the ſame yearly.

I do give to all my Kindred, either by Father or Mother's Side, 10 *l.* to each, that ſhall out-live me, to be paid by my Executors or their Order.

I do charge all my Real and Perſonal Eſtates whatſoever, except what Legacies I ſhall give in a Paper ſealed up, or in Parchment with this my Will, with the full Payment, Satisfaction and Diſcharge of all and ſingular my Debts; and after my Funeral Expences, my Legacies and Debts ſhall be fully and punctually diſcharged, and paid. I do Deviſe, Will, and Give all my Real and Perſonal Eſtate whatſoever (except as aboveſaid) in the County of Southampton, with

with every thing that I hold, poſſeſs and enjoy, or in any manner whatſoever it be belonging to the ſame Real and Perſonal Eſtates, to the Poor; that is to ſay, to the Poor Hungry, and Thirſty, Naked, and Strangers, Sick and Wounded, and Priſoners, and to and for no other Uſe, or Uſes whatſoever; and I do hereby make, conſtitute and appoint the Poor aboveſaid to be my general and abſolute Heir, and Heirs, to the End of the World.

I do preſume to make, conſtitute, and appoint all and every Perſon and Perſons, that do, ſhall, or may make or compoſe, or are to be the ſupreme Legiſlature of *Great Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, to be my Executor, or Executors, of this my laſt Will and Teſtament; and if I have preſumed too high, and it be refuſed, then, and in that Caſe only, I Will and Beſeech the moſt Reverend the Archbiſhops, together with the Right Reverend the Biſhops of *Great-Britain*, or of *England*, for the Time being, and all and every of their Succeſſors, Archbiſhops and Biſhops, as aforeſaid; And I do hereby conſtitute and appoint all and every of them, all and every of their Succeſſors, as aforeſaid, to be my Executor and Executors of this my ſaid laſt Will and Teſtament. And I do Will, that any Five of them, whereof the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to be one, ſhall and may, by any Order in Writing under their Hands and Seals, act, order, do, and fully perform and execute my true Meaning and Intent herein declared and mentioned to be performed, To the End of the World. And I do moſt humbly beg of them all, to be zealous Advocates for the Poor, as aforeſaid, to the Legiſlature of *Great-Britain*. And if it ſhall happen, that at the Time of my Deceaſe the ſupreme Legiſlature aforeſaid ſhall not be held or ſitting, then I Will, That the moſt Reverend and the Right Reverend Fathers in God, they and every of them, their and every of their Succeſſors, as aforeſaid, or any Five of them, whereof the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* to be one, may immediately be pleaſed to take Care proviſionally, of all Matters and Things herein contained, and may and ſhall act, order, do, and fully perform, by Order in Writing, as aforeſaid, all and every ſuch Act or Acts as ſhall by them as aforeſaid be judged neceſſary to be done, acted, or performed, according to this my laſt Will and Teſtament, until ſuch Time as the ſupreme Legiſlature aforeſaid ſhall next meet, ſit, or be held; and I humbly implore Almighty God to guide and direct every Perſon or Perſons concerned, or

to be concerned, in the true and juſt Execution and Performance of this my laſt Will and Teſtament, according to my true Intent and Meaning, and that he would be pleaſed to bleſs and proſper all and every of them in and for their ſo doing, through our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, Amen. To this my laſt Will and Teſtament I have ſet my Hand and Seal, it being all written with my own Hand, this 24th Day of *June*, being the Nativity of St. *John Baptiſt*, in the Year of our Lord God 1714.

RICHARD NORTON.

Signed, ſealed, and publiſhed by the within written Teſtator, as and for his laſt Will and Teſtament, in the Preſence of us whoſe Names are here under-written, who have, in the Preſence of the ſaid Teſtator, ſubſcribed our Names as Witneſſes hereunto,

Arthur Goodrich,
Thomas Sutton,
Arthur Goodrich, jun.

When, by the Goodneſs of God, I came firſt to my Eſtate, I ſuffered a Recovery thereof, which will be found among my Writings, as well as elſewhere, ſo that my Eſtate is in my free Gift, as I have formerly been adviſed, having no Child, and this is the third Will I have made with this very Intent, in Caſe I had no Child: My Wife's Jointure takes Place, if ſhe ſurvives, for 700 *l. per Ann.*

Memorandum, That for and as a Codicil or Supplement, to be added to, and taken as Part of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. *Richard Norton* of *Southwick*, in the County of *Southampton*, bearing Date the 24th of *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1714. I do further declare my Will to be, and I do hereby give, deviſe, bequeath, and appoint all that Meſſuage or Tenement, Farm, Lands, and Premiſes called *Cullens*, ſituate, lying, and being at *Beckford*, in the Pariſh of *Southwick* aforeſaid, which I lately purchaſed of *Thomas Maidlow*, *William Walderon*, and *John Upſdale*, and their ſeveral Wives, unto my univerſal Heir or Heirs, as it is conſtituted and appointed in my laſt Will and Teſtament aforeſaid.

And I do declare this to be Part of my laſt Will and Teſtament, and appoint it to be taken and accepted as ſuch accordingly.

accordingly. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, hereby in all other Things ratifying and confirming my ſaid Will, all written with my own Hand this 24th Day of *April*, in the Year of our Lord 1725.

RICHARD NORTON.

Signed, ſealed, and publiſhed, and declared in the Preſence of

Edward Wynn,
Thomas Sutton,
Arthur Goodrich.

I do herein and hereby give and deviſe the afternamed particular Things, as a Gift or Legacy to each Perſon and Perſons herein after-named by me; but if any of my herein named Legatees ſhould die before me, not expreſs'd as general Legatees, then I do give and deviſe all and every ſuch particular limited Legacies to my Heir or Heirs, appointed by my laſt Will and Teſtament, dated the 24th Day of *June* 1714.

And firſt of all I do moſt humbly give and deviſe to the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, to the End of the World, all my fine Pictures, Drawings in Frames with Glaſſes over them, and the famous Print of St. *Cecilia*, by *Raphael D'Urbino*, in a Frame with a Glaſs over it, where-ever they may be, and not otherwiſe herein and by Deed excepted, or by me diſpoſed of otherwiſe in my Life-time, and all and every Pictures by me bought hereafter.

I do give and deviſe to my Heir or Heirs, appointed by me by my laſt Will and Teſtament, dated as aboveſaid, the true Hair of my dearly beloved Sovereign King *William* III. which is now in a Japan Box, together with the ſmall Jewels, *&c.* therein, deſigned for Ornaments to a Crown, to be placed over a Gold Caſe, in the Figure or Form of a Monument, in which ſhall be put the ſaid Hair, and incloſed with the proper Inſcription as is now written on the Outſide; and my earneſt Deſire is, that it may be kept and preſerved in the ſame Manner in *Southwick* Houſe to the End of the World.

I do alſo give and deviſe to my ſaid Heir or Heirs, my Picture of Our Lord upon the Croſs, with the Bleſſed Vir-

gin and St. *John* on each Side, in *Chiaro Oſcuro*; and alſo my Picture of Our Lord on the Croſs, with Angels, in Oil Colours; together with my Crucifix of Ivory on a black Croſs; and my Father, Mother, and my own Pictures, in half Length; mine is by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*, the other Copies by Mr. *Tilſon*, and a Head of my Father by Sir *Peter Lilly*, with the Pictures of King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

I do humbly give and deviſe to his Grace the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* for the Time to come, to his and their Succeſſors, Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, my large Saphire Ring, to be by him, and all and every of them, daily and ſucceſſively worn to the End of the World.

I do humbly give and deviſe to his Grace the Archbiſhop of *York*, a large Saphire Ring, to be bought out of my Perſonal Eſtate, by my Executors, or their Order, to and for the very ſame Uſe, Intent, and Purpoſe only as aforeſaid, to the End of the World.

I do give and deviſe to all and every Biſhop and Biſhops of *Great Britain* or *England*, a Ring to each, whereon is te be enamelled a Holy Lamb, ſet round with Diamonds, to be bought by my Executors, or their Order, to and for the very ſame Uſe, Intent, and Purpoſe only as aforeſaid, to the End of the World.

To my Couſin *Richard Whithed*, and his Heirs, I do give and deviſe all my Pictures of the *White's* Family, and the Head in Painting by Sir *Peter Lilly*, of his Grandmother *Whithed*, and 10 *l.* for what he pleaſe.

I do give and deviſe to my Couſin *Thomas Norton*, and his Heirs, all my Family Pictures of the *Norton* Line, and the *Frimneſſes*, and 10 *l.* for what he pleaſe.

I did at the Birth of his Son, give him my Conſent to renew his own and Son's Lives after me, of *Old Aliſford*, with the Biſhop of *Winton*, which would be a conſiderable Gift to them, at my Years.

I do give and deviſe to my Brother *John Chichley*, my Gold Chain and Medal thereto belonging, which was left to me by our Grandfather Sir *John Lawſon*, Admiral, and alſo my Brilliant Diamond Ring, which was left me by our Mother, ſince ſet round by me with 17 ſmall Brilliants.

I do likewiſe give and deviſe to him all my Jewels of precious Stones, which I may have by me at my Death; excepted out of this Gift, thoſe that which are before or hereafter excepted.

I do

I do give and deviſe to my Siſter *Elizabeth Hughes*, her own Picture, a half Length, with all my Silver Plate whatſoever, except my Shaving-Baſon, and Ewer thereto belonging, with all my Linen and China Ware, except my Wearing-Linen; likewiſe I do give and deviſe to her all the Goods and Furniture in the Green Damask Bed-Chamber in *Southwick* Houſe, with my large *Tonquin* Cheſt, and all Things in it; hereby is excepted the Church Plate which I give to the Pariſh Church of *Southwick* and the ſmall gilt Chalice and Paten uſed in my Chapel.

I do give and deviſe to my Brothers, *Richard* and *William Chichley*, 10*l.* each, for what they pleaſe.

I do give and deviſe to my Couſin, Mrs. *Henrietta-Maria Maynard*, of *Woodley*, near *Reading* in *Berkſhire*. 200*l.* after the Death of her Husband, Mr. *Maynard*; but if ſhe dies before her ſaid Husband, then I do give and deviſe the ſaid 200*l.* to her Children, Share and Share alike.

I do give and deviſe to my God daughter and Couſin, Mrs. *Suſan Meredith*, my Half-length Picture of Sir *John Lawſon*, with her Grand-mother, St. *George*'s Picture, Half-length, and my leaſt Diamond Buckle, and a Gold Coronation Medal of K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, I having two of them.

I have given my God-ſon *Robert Philips*, his Life in a Copyhold.

I do give and deviſe to my God daughter Mrs. *Elizabeth Bignell*, Daughter to Mr. *John Bignell*, of *Suffolk-ſtreet*, Sadler, deceaſed, 20*l.*

I do give and deviſe to *Andrew* and *James Philips*, Brothers, of *Southwick* Pariſh born, 20*l.* to each of them.

I do give and deviſe to my God-ſon *Thomas Brandon*, Son to *William Brandon*, late of *Portſmouth*, Alderman, 10*l.*

I do give and deviſe to *Edward Buckland*, who I bound Apprentice to Mr. *Townſend*, a Stone Maſon, 20*l.*

I do give and deviſe to Mr. *John Mills*, my long Acquaintance, living now in *Drury-Lane*, my Pulling Clock in my Bed Chamber.

I do give and deviſe to *James Miſſing*, who I bound Apprentice to Mr. *John Cook* at the *Pine-Apple* in *New-ſtreet*, *Covent Garden*, a Cook, 20*l.*

I do give and deviſe to *Richard Hirſt*, my Servant, 5*l.*

I do give and deviſe to *Iſaac Friend*, my own Apprentice, 50*l.*

I do

I do give and deviſe to *Edward Wynn*, my Servant, 500 *l.* one of my Gold Coronation Medals of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, my Gold Watch, with the Gold Chain and Seals thereto belonging.

I do give and deviſe to the ſaid *Edward Wynn*, my two Parlour Clocks, my Mortgage on one —— *Pye*'s Houſe at *Fareham*, to make the beſt of it, unleſs I ſhould ſell or diſpoſe of it before I die, together with my Coach, Chariot, Chaiſe, and Chair, and all my Horſes, Mares, and Colts, and Harneſs, Bridles, Saddles, *&c.* whatſoever, upon this Condition nevertheleſs, that if he the ſaid *Edward Wynn* ſhall faithfully and punctually do and perform all and every Thing and Things that are required of him in my ſaid laſt Will and Teſtament, or by any other Direction I ſhall or may give him to be obſerved at or after my Death, either Verbally or in Writing, or elſe theſe Gifts ſhall be, and are totally void, and of none Effect.

I do give and deviſe to my Tenant *Thomas Bird*, upon the very ſame Condition only as aboveſaid, all my Cows, Hogs, or Pigs, and alſo 50 *l.* in Money.

I do give and deviſe to the Servant who dreſſes me at or about the Time of my Deceaſe, my Silver Shaving Baſon and Ewer belonging, my Gold Buttons at my Hand-wriſt Bands, and all my Wearing Linen and Apparel whatſoever.

I give and deviſe to the Inhabitants of *Southwick*, in the County of *Southampton*, the two Silver Flaggons, Chalice, Paten, Baſon, and Spoon, all gilt, and engraven with my poor Name, *&c.* for the Uſe only of the moſt Holy Sacrament for ever.

I do give and deviſe the ſmaller Silver gilt Chalice and Paten for the Uſe only of the moſt Holy Sacrament, to *Southwiek* Houſe for ever.

I do give and deviſe to *John Hall* of *Havant* 10*l.*

I do give and deviſe to *Thomas Knight*, Organ-builder, formerly Apprentice to the famous Father *Smith*, in *Suffolk-ſtreet*, *London*, five Pounds.

All my aforeſaid Legacies and Gifts and Deviſes, are to be paid by my moſt Noble Executors, out of my Perſonal Eſtate, if it may ariſe to ſo much, as I truſt it will, without Charge on the Real.

To all before by me written in eight Pages, witneſs my Hand,

Hand, the 5th Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1721.

RICHARD NORTON.

I do give and deviſe to my Noble Friend Count *Bothmar*, all the Goods and Furniture whatſoever, which are in the King's Apartment in *Southwick* Houſe, except that in the Great Dining Room. Witneſs my Hand, the 20th Day of *March*, in the Year of our Lord God 1724.

RICHARD NORTON.

I do give and deviſe to Colonel *Peter Hawker*, now Deputy Governour of *Portſmouth*, fifty Pounds. If he ſhould die before me, I give and deviſe the ſame to his Son Mr. *Peter Hawker*. Witneſs my Hand, this 3d Day of *March*, 1725.

RICHARD NORTON.

I do give and deviſe to my former Servant *William Ware*, Ten Pounds. Witneſs my Hand, the 12th Day of *Auguſt*, 1725.

RICHARD NORTON.

Whereas I have added in theſe Papers of my Legacies Two Hundred Pounds more to my Legacy to *Edward Wynn* my Servant, which make Five Hundred Pounds to *Edward Wynn* aforeſaid, with all my Mare or Mares, Colt or Colts added alſo. Witneſs my Hand, the 20th Day of *Auguſt*, 1725.

Item, I do give, deviſe and bequeath unto the ſaid *Edward Wynn*, my Walnut-tree Cabinet, with the Drawers under it, with all that is in them, not the Glaſs Cabinet, except ſuch Papers as may belong to my Eſtate. Witneſs my Hand, this 8th Day of *September*, 1725.

RICHARD NORTON.

Whereas I have given unto my Siſter *Elizabeth Chichley*, the Wife of Mr. *Edward Hughes*, all my Plate, Linen, China, and all my Furniture in my Green Damask Bed-Chamber, I do hereby declare my Intent of the Deviſe to be, and do appoint that the ſaid *Elizabeth Hughes* ſhall have and enjoy the Uſe and Uſage of all the aforeſaid Effects, for and during the Term of her natural Life only, and that immediately from and after her Deceaſe, all the ſaid

ſaid Effects ſhall be divided in equal Value, among ſuch Children of the ſaid *Elizabeth Hughes*, as ſhall be living at the Time of her Deceaſe, to whom I give and bequeath the ſaid Effects accordingly. Witneſs my Hand, this 8th of *September* 1725.

RICHARD NORTON.

My Directions to my Servant Edward Wynn, *concerning my Death and Burial.*

I would be embowelled by a good Surgeon, with all Privateneſs poſſible, as ſoon as may be, at leaſt within 24 Hours after my Deceaſe; my Bowels to be put into a ſquare leaden Caſe, and laid at my Feet in my Grave. You muſt lay forth my Body decently with the Help only of Men Servants, placing it into a Lead Coffin as ſoon as you can; both the Caſe and the Coffin to be ſodered up immediately as finiſhed.

But before my Coffin is ſodered up, I would have you lay a plain Plate of Lead upon my Breaſt, cut deep with the Sign of the Croſs, and the Words following, as the Day and Year of my Death ſhall happen.

✝

RICHARD NORTON, of *Southwick*, was born the 4th Day of *May*, 1666, and died the

and the very ſame only to be cut on the Lid of my Coffin Outſide.

I have in my Will directed that my Body be put into a leaden Coffin, and buried ten Feet deep on the South Side of the Altar, in *Southwick* Church; but you are to ſee that the Grave be vaulted with Brickwork rammed with Earth above, and the Pavement laid down as before. You are to bury me as ſoon as poſſible: I will have no Pomp, therefore no Eſcutcheons; but out of the Hundred Pounds I have allowed by my Will for Funeral Charges and Servants Mourning only, you are to buy a new black Velvet Pall, to be carried over my Coffin to my Grave, and then and there to be thrown over me; and preſently the Grave is to be arched over with Brickwork: The ſaid Pall to remain over me in the Grave. You to ſee this done; you and my Tenant *Thomas Bird* are appointed by my Will to direct my Funeral, and I have given to you both Legacies, worth your Pains for ſo doing, or elſe you are to have nothing, And in my Will have ordered one

hundred

hundred Pounds, and no more, to be laid out upon my Funeral, in which Mourning for my Servants, and twenty Pounds to be diſtributed to the Poor of *Southwick*, on the Day of my Burial it muſt be, are all included; and to thoſe that ſhall carry me to my Grave, give twenty Shillings a-piece, rather than Drink, to buy them a Gold Ring; or do you buy them for them. I have ſaid I would have no Pomp nor Eſcutcheons, ſo no Pall-Bearers have I thought of at all. I would have all Candles lighted in the Church that Time, as uſual, to be at any Time you have ſeen, excepting where it cannot be, becauſe of the Grave; and I earneſtly wiſh that our Anthem out of the 106th Pſalm, with every Verſe and Chorus, might be ſung or read during the Burial Office; the very ſame Verſes as are in that Anthem; and no other, or more of the Pſalm: And I will have no other Part of the Service to be performed, remember this, but only the Burial Office. You need fear no Threats from any Pretenders to my Eſtate. If any ſhould be ſo barbarous to endeavour to hinder you, or either of you, to perform this laſt good Office to me, you are both named and authorized by my Will for ſo doing, which will ſhew who I appoint to be my Heirs. I intend to lodge one in the Hands of the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, having two in the ſame Words; and the other I ſhall keep by me, which you are to open and read before three Witneſſes, as ſoon as I am dead. *Thomas Bird* will ſee, I truſt him; ſo, good and faithful *Ned*, uſe my dead Body with all Decency, and ſee me laid eaſily, quietly and ſpeedily in my Grave, according to theſe my Directions. What Money I may have by me, or due to me any ways, are by my Will charged with my ſaid Funeral Expences; and this ſhall be ſufficient Authority and Power to you *Edward Wynn*, and to you *Thomas Bird*, both and either of you to act and do according to theſe Directions afore-written. Witneſs my Hand, the 7th Day of *November*, 1731.

RICHARD NORTON.

Ned,

Mr. *Moody*, of *Havant*, hath a Deed of mine in his keeping, by which I have given you *Stony Dean*, and many other valuable Things I have given you by Legacy; take Care of that Writing ſealed up, concerning my Legacies, therefore written upon and called ſo.

Southwick-Houſe, Aug. 20. 1725.

I do hereby Give and Deviſe to *Edward Wynn*, my Servant, 150 Guineas, ſealed with my Seal, in a little Bag, upon this Condition only; That he do pay and defray all and every my Funeral Charges and Expences, and 20 *l.* to the Poor of the Pariſh of *Southwick*, on the Day of my Funeral, with the ſaid Sum which he hath in his keeping. Witneſs my Hand the Day and Year above written.

RICHARD NORTON.

Indorſed on the inner Cover, in which the Will and Codicils were firſt ſealed up.

My laſt Will and Teſtament to be opened and read before three Witneſſes, immediately after my Death, together with my Paper of Legacies herein.

Edward Wynn, and } RICHARD NORTON.
Thomas Bird, }

Or either of them, I charge to do as aboveſaid, keep this and the Cover of my Will.

Indorſed on the outer Caſe, in which the Will and Codicils were ſealed up.

My laſt Will and Teſtament, which I do hereby charge (as they will anſwer it to God) my Servant *Edward Wynn*, and my Tenant *Thomas Bird*, or either of them, to break open and read, as ſoon as I am dead, before three Witneſſes, therein being Directions neceſſary and preſently to be known for my Funeral; therefore no Relation of mine need be preſent, but keeping this Paper will be a ſufficient Security to them, or either of them, againſt all Men; and I do charge them not to ſuffer this Will to go out of their Hands, neither for Flattery or Fear.

RICHARD NORTON.

Wrote on a Paper in which Sir John Lawſon's *Gold Chain and Medal was ſealed up.*

My Brother-in-law, Mr. *John Chichley*, being dead, I do give the incloſed Gold Medal and Chain, which the Parliament gave to Sir *John Lawſon*, our Grandfather, and I bequeath them to my Brother Mr. *Richard Chichley*. Witneſs my Hand this 16th Day of *December*, 1727.

RICHARD NORTON.

The Bills of Mortality laſt Week but one, amounted to 1588, which is 800 more than they were in the former Week, and more than was ever known in one Week ſince the great Plague.

The following Epitaph was made upon a harmleſs inſignificant Fellow, who died about a Fortnight ſince, of the late fatal Colds.

Jack Smith is dead, and here he lies,
No Body *Laughs*, nor no Body *Cries*;
Where his Soul is, or how it *fares*,
No Body *knows*, nor no Body *cares*.

An Epitaph upon Mr. Button *lately Deceas'd, who formerly kept a noted Coffee-Houſe, near* Covent-Garden.

Odds Fiſh, and fiery Coals,
Are *Graves* become *Button-Holes!*

Note, *Our Article of* Poetry *ſhall be much larger in our next: we have got a* conſiderable Stock *of* Original Poems *by us, and hope to make this* Article *a very agreeable Part of our* BEE.

Note, This Pamphlet ſhall be forwarded Weekly to any Part of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Printer or Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left every *Saturday*, at all *Publick* or *Private Houſes*, in *London* or *Weſtminſter*, where it is deſired.

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35
Ditto at Sight	34 10 2 9
Rotterdam	35 1 2 2
Antwerp	35 6
Hamburgh	34 2 2 1
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 3 8ths
Bourdeaux at 1 half Use.	31 7 8ths
Cadiz	42 1 half
Madrid	42 5 8ths
Bilboa	42 5 8ths
Leghorn	50 3 8ths
Genoua	53 5 8ths
Venice	48 7 8ths
Lisbon	5 2 5 d 1 half
Porto	5 2 5 d 3 8ths
Dublin	1⅓ 1 half

STOCKS.

South-Sea	109 1 4th
South-Sea Annuity	110 1 8th
South-Sea Bonds	2 l. 7 s.
Bank	150 1 4th
Bank Circulation	5 l. 2 s. 6 d.
Million Bank	115
India	161 1 4th
India Bonds	5 l. 6 s.
Royal Assurance	104 1 4th
London Assurance	13 5 8ths
African	35
York Buildings	2 1 half
Three per Cent. Ann.	101 3 4ths
3 1 half per Cent. Ann.	4 l. 10 s.

South-Sea Annuity, Million Bank, and London Assurance, sell as above with their several Dividends.

ANNUITIES, viz.

14 l. per Cent. at 1704 to 1708 inclusive — 25, 26, 2 half } Yrs. Purch.

9 l. per Cent. A. 1710 8

Lottery 1710. for 10 Years from Michaelmas last.

Prizes 7 1 4th Years Purchase.

Blanks 5 l. 1 s. per Set.

Prizes and Blanks 1710, due at Michaelmas last, are in Course of Payment.

Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity, 4 1 half per Cent. Premium.

Colchester Bays, 6 Seals, Red List, 13 d. per Ell, and 10 s. per Piece.

Gold in Coin 3 l. 18 s. 3 d.

Gold in Bars 3 l. 18 s. 3 d.

Pillar Pieces of Eight 5 s. 5 d. 1 half

Ditto small 5 s. 4 d. 1 half

Mexico 5 s. 5 d. 14th 23 8ths } per Ounce.

Ditto small 5 s. 3 d. 7 8ths

2 4 3 8ths

Silver in Bars Standard 5 s. 4 d. 3 4ths

Interest per Cent. — Bonds, &c.

4	India	4 l. 2 s. 8 d.	4 l. 15 s. 2 1 6 d.	4 l. 4 s. Premium
3	Ditto, 3 per Cent.	1 l. 15 s.	1 l. 14 s. 2 15 s.	1 l. 15 s. Premium
4	50 l. South-Sea	2 l. 7 s.	2 l. 4 s. 2 5 s.	2 l. 3 s. 2 2 l. Premium
5	20 l. Prizes	20 l. 12 s.	20 l. 12 s.	20 l. 12 s.
3	Blanks	7 l. 14 s. 6 d.	7 l. 14 s. 6 d.	7 l. 14 s. 6 d.

In Exch.

	Given for	Paid off	No.
11th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	840000	34
1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	41000	82
Malt 1731	750000	626766	
Salt	300000	30000	6

PRICES of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat	22 s to 27 s	Pale Malt	17 s to 20 s 6 d
Rye	14 s to 15 s 6 d	Brown Malt	16 s to 18 s
Barley	12 s to 13 s 6 d	Tares	19 s to 23 s
Oats	9 s to 13 s	Old Hops 4 l to 4 l 15 s per Hundred	
Peale	19 s to 21 s	New Hops 8 l. to 9 l. 10 s. per Hund.	
Hog Pease	15 s to 17 s	Rape Seed 10 l to 11 l per Last	
Horse Beans	16 s to 21 s	Coals 26 s to 27 s per Chaldron.	

LOVE above FRIENDSHIP.

IN A

LETTER

TO

A YOUNG LADY.

The following LETTER *is* genuine: *It was ſent by* * * * * * * * * * *Eſq; to Miſs* * * * * * * *a young Lady juſtly famous for a very uncommon Share of* Wit *and* Beauty. *The Letter produced that Effect the Author wiſhed it might; and laid the Foundation of an Intrigue which was afterwards attended with ſome very* extraordinary *Circumſtances.*

EXCUSE me, bright LUCINDA, if I dare,
In ſuch a Cauſe, even 'gainſt your ſelf declare;
In vain, alas! in vain you ſtrive to prove
The Charms of *Friendſhip* more than thoſe of *Love*:
Not all your Arguments will e'er prevail,
While your fair Eyes tell quite another Tale;
Your *Mouth*, your *Hand*, your— ALL for Love ſo made,
That you your-ſelf, againſt your-ſelf perſuade:

Recant,

Recant, fair Heretick, recant in time,
Nor think that Love can pardon ſuch a Crime:
Perhaps you fondly fancy to eſcape,
'Cauſe like his Mother in your Air and Shape;
Vain hope! the wanton Boy oft ſends his Dart,
And pierces his own Mother's tender Heart.
Witneſs ye *Cyprian* and *Dardanian* Groves!
So often conſcious of her ſtolen Loves:
Be wiſe, LUCINDA, then, and dare no more
Inſult that Deity whom all adore.
I who obey'd him e'er the Down began
To ſhade my tender Cheeks and ſtile me Man,
Still love his Service, ſtill careſs my Chain,
Nor wiſh my *hated Liberty* to gain:
Even now my Thoughts tranſported to my View
Millions of deareſt Pleaſures paſt Renew;
And by kind Fancy's Aid I repoſſeſs
Thoſe Joys that did my former Paſſions bleſs.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

O my CORINNA! whoſe bright Form did move
My firſt ſoft Wiſhes, and my Bloom of Love,
While at thy Feet, 'twixt Hopes and Fears, I lay,
How bleſt the Night! how ſweetly paſs'd the Day!
But ah the Extaſy! the dear Surprize!
When firſt I read thy Paſſion in thy Eyes!
Now unconfin'd we meet, each Hour improve,
And lay each precious Minute out in Love:
While o'er my Limbs her Eyes and Fingers role,
Oh gueſs the Tranſports of my flutt'ring Soul!
Till cloſe confin'd within her lovely Arms,
I lay deſolving 'midſt a thouſand Charms.

Here could my Muſe with Pleaſure ever dwell,
Fix'd on a Subject that ſhe likes ſo well;
But I no more permit her to blaſpheme,
With her untuneful Notes, the glorious Theme;

Nor

Nor longer vainly ſtrive to paint in Verſe,
Thoſe Joys I fancy, but can ne'er expreſs.
Ah curſed Wealth! that could'ſt ſo ſoon divide
That pleaſing Knot the God of Love had ty'd:
Far from my Arms the beauteous Maid was led,
Forc'd to an hated Huſband's loathſome Bed;
Dark Care and Sickneſs now eclipſe that Face
Where once was every Charm, and every Grace;
The Roſe and Lillies now forſake her Cheek,
And we CORINNA, in CORINNA, ſeek.

Unhappy Maid! whoſe only Crime has prov'd
That you too fondly, too ſincerely lov'd!
May this deſerv'd Encomium give thee Reſt,
And ſooth the raging Tempeſt in thy Breaſt;
Accept theſe laſt, theſe tributary Lays;
Nor could my Pen refuſe thee this juſt Praiſe.

Return, my Muſe, 'tis more than time to fly
LUCINDA's Judgment, piercing as her Eye;
Yet once again adviſe her to improve
The Charms of *Friendſhip* with the Joys of *Love*:
And if thou think'ſt ſhe would vouchſafe to hear,
Whiſper thy Maſter's Paſſion in her Ear;
Tell her how ſweet the witty SAPHO ſung,
While on her Neck th' enamour'd PHAON hung;
Fir'd by this bright Example, may ſhe know
Immortal Pleaſures that for ever flow;
Till the fair Convert owns this Maxim true,
That *much* to FRIENDSHIP, *more* to LOVE, is due.

Extract

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

A prudent Miniſter ought not to depiſe popular Reſentment. Mr. *D'Anvers*'s Dream.

MR. D'Anvers, *in his laſt* Craftſman, *obſerves, that the Multitude when they think themſelves oppreſſed, commonly expreſs their Reſentment in Satirical Ballads, Allegories, and Points of low Wit: He adds, that a prudent Miniſter will neither neglect nor deſpiſe ſuch Marks of popular Reſentment.*

The general Averſion of the People at this Time, ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*, againſt paying their Taxes by way of *Exciſe*, or to any Scheme for extending the *Laws of Exciſe*, hath diſcover'd it ſelf in the Manner I have deſcribed. One cannot walk the Streets without hearing ſome *little, gibing Piece of Wit*, or ſeeing ſome *Droll-Emblem*, deſigned to expreſs the general Diſlike of the People to *this Sort of Taxation*. As I was ſauntering ſome Days ago through *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, I ſaw a Groupe of People, who ſeemed to be exceedingly delighted with a *little, political Ditty* chaunted out to them in a rough Baſe, and containing ſeveral humorous Reflections on *this Project*; which was repreſented to Them on a wooden Cut, (by Way of Frontiſpiece) under the Figure of a *devouring Dragon*, with ſeveral Heads. *This Monſter* drew a Chariot; in which ſat a very *portly Perſon*, receiving prodigious Sums of Gold, which iſſued from one of the Mouths of the *Beaſt*, and ſhower'd directly into his Lap. The *Chaunter* and his *Audience* ſeem'd extremely pleaſed with each other, and did not part till He had diſpoſed of all his Goods.

I was no ſooner got into *Holbourn* than I met with another Croud of People about a *Tabacconiſt*'s Shop, who had drawn Them thither by a *new Device* on his printed Papers, adapted to the preſent Occaſion. I perceiv'd the Populace were highly pleas'd with the Joke, and moſt of Them laid out a Penny with the Man, to encourage Him. Curioſity induced me to follow their Example, and I found my *Tobacco* adorn'd with a typical Lampoon on the ſame Subject. It conſiſted of *three wooden Shoes* incloſed in a Mantle, like a *Coat of Arms*, ſupported by an *Exciſeman* properly habited, on one Side, and a *Grenadier*, on the other, with theſe Words as a Motto, ——*'s Blood, We'll ſtand Them all.*

I was

I was likewiſe told by a Gentleman, whom I met in the Street, that a *Vintner* of his Acquaintance hath projected a curious *new Sign, in the* Rebus *Way*, repreſenting a Man upon a Scaffold, with his Head lopt off; *i. e. Exciſed*; and that the ſame Humour was becoming general about Town.

After This, I made a Viſit in the City, where ſome Ladies and Gentlemen were diverting themſelves at *Quadrille*. I found they had changed the very Terms of the Game, and ſeem'd to indulge Themſelves in this faſhionable Satire. *Spadille* was called the *Projector*; the other *Matadores* had the Honour of being ſtyled *Commiſſioners*; and when any one was *Beeſted*, He was, in their Language, *Exciſed*.

At Supper They preſerved the ſame Allusion. A Lady told us very ſeriouſly that, coming from *Hampſtead* that Morning ſhe had been viſited on the Road by a *Collector*, who was very generous; having *exciſed* only two Guineas out of ten, which ſhe had in her Purſe; and that, upon her expreſſing ſome Surprize at his Civility in not taking the whole, when it was in his Power; "*Madam*, ſaid He, "*I rob like a Gentleman; I aſſure you I do not belong to the* "PROJECTOR; *I am none of his Gang.*

We then fell into Diſcourſe about the preſent epidemical Diſtemper, which is commonly call'd the *Exciſe Plague*, as it *cuts the People off* in ſo terrible a Manner. Ay, ſaid *another Lady*, with a very grave Countenance, it is no more than what We might expect this Year, according to the old Proverb.

* *When my* LORD *falls into my* LADY's *Lap,*
England, *beware of a great Clap.*

This made a *Gentleman* in Company ſmile a little; and turning to me, He obſerved that the People are ſo generally exaſperated againſt *this Scheme*, that it is grown a common Term of Invective and Complaint. The *Diſſenters*, ſaid He, call the *Teſt Act* an EXCISE *upon Conſcience*, and Men of all Denominations apply it to That, which They apprehend to be moſt grievous and burthenſome to Them.

When I came home, I perceived my ſelf infected with this new Way of talking. I aſked my Servant if the *Exciſeman* had brought me any Letters this Poſt. He replied there were none; but that a *real Officer of the Exciſe* had

* *That is, when* Eaſter-Sunday *falls upon* Lady-Day, *as it happens this Year.*

been there and left a printed Paper, by which *He gave me Leave* to accept of half a dozen Bottles of *Arrack*, that had been given me by a Friend. I then went to Bed, not a little confounded with these odd Ideas of *Dragons*, *Chariots*, *Excisers*, and the whole Croud of Monsters, that had been thrust into my Head the Day before.

Falling into a profound Sleep, I thought my self convey'd into a very magnificent Anti-Chamber; at the upper End of which sat a *goodly fat Personage* in a large Elbow-Chair, somewhat in Years, and not unlike the Figure, which I had observed the Day before, in the *hieroglyphical Chariot*. There were several odd Kind of shabby looking busy Fellows, who crowded through his Levee, and made their Way to Him, cringing and bowing very low. At first, I took Them for *Petitioners*, who came to sue for a *Pension*, or a *Place*; but upon getting a little nearer to Them, I found by the Papers they held in their Hands that They were Projectors of various Schemes for *raising Money*. I saw Labels annexed to their several Projects, on which were written *perpetual Mortgages*, *Capitations*, *Poll Taxes*, *&c.* They were all received very graciously by the *Man in the Chair*, who told Them with a Smile, NOT YET, and put Them off for the present. Immediately after another very whimsical plump Creature came bustling and puffing through the Room, with the Term EXCISOR written in Capitals on his Breast, and the Words COFFEE, TEA, and CHOCOLATE inscribed, in the same Characters, on his Forehead. When *this Phænomenon* approach'd, He bent the Knee, and delivered a Paper to the *Person in Authority*, who receiv'd and read it with visible Marks of Satisfaction. They whispered a few Minutes together; after which the *great Man* call'd out aloud for WINE and TOBACCO. I thought he might have taken a Fancy to carouse with his *Clients*; but was soon undeceived as to that Point, by his addressing them in the following Manner—*Gentlemen, I have a particular Esteem for you all; and out of meer Regard for your* Health, *I will take Care for the future that your* Wine *and* Tobacco *shall be unadulterated.*—This Declaration, as *special* as it seem'd, gave Offence to several *grave, well looking Persons*, who were then in the Room. They drew near and began to reason with Him; to advise; to expostulate; to remonstrance against *this Project*, but it was all in vain. He reply'd, with an insolent Frown, IT IS RESOLVED. They renewed their Instances and even

pressed

preſſed them with more Earneſtneſs and Importunity; upon which He could refrain no longer, but told Them, in plain Terms, that *They were all* * MAD, *and He would treat them accordingly.* Then catching his *Brother Projector* by the Hand, He ſtalk'd ſullenly out of the Room, and left Them to grumble by Themſelves.

I was ſoon after ſtartled out of my Sleep by loud Conclamations of, *No Exciſe*; *Down with the Dragon*; and could not help obſerving how exactly our *Dreams* ſometimes correſpond with the Objects, that preſent Themſelves to us when *awake*. I ſhall therefore conclude with a few ſerious Remarks on the ſame Subject.

As no *Project* can be more univerſally odious than the *preſent*, ſo I believe none was ever more ſtrongly oppoſed on one Side, or more weakly defended on the other; and therefore if it ſhould prevail, it will be but an ill Preſage of what We may expect for the future. The *Advocates for Exciſes* have been obliged to paſs over the moſt eſſential Objections to *their Scheme*, and to dwell upon *two* or *three Points*, of a much inferior Nature. Nay, even their Arguments on theſe Heads depend on *begging a whole String of Queſtions*.

I am very well pleaſed with the Title, which *one of theſe Writers* hath lately taken to Himſelf. The OCCASONAL FINANCER is certainly a proper Appellation for One who eſpouſes a Project of *French Extraction*, and excellently adapted to *that Sort of Government*.

This Gentleman inſiſts chiefly on *two Points*, in Behalf of his Scheme, *viz.* that it will prevent the *Adulteration of Wine*, (for I think *Tobacco* is pretty much out of the Queſtion, as to *that Point*) and increaſe the *publick Revenue*.

With Regard to the *firſt*, he runs on in a long Strain of pedantick Fuſtian againſt the *Dealers in Wine*, as a Set of † *common Poiſoners* and *Cut-Throats*, who make it their Buſineſs to deſtroy Man, Woman and Child; *even the* Infant *at the Nurſe's Breaſt*; (as He moſt pathetically complains;) *nay That which is* unborn.

Tho' I am far from being an Advocate for theſe *Wine-Coiners*, *Wizzards* and *Anti-Chymiſts*, as He calls Them,

* *Alluding, perhaps, to the Motto of ſome late Writings, in Favour of a* certain Gentleman,

Non CIVIUM *Ardor, prava jubentium,*
Mente quatit ſolidâ.

† *Courant*, Feb. 1.

in other Places of the ſame Paper; (which is properly an Addreſs to all the Sots in the Nation) yet I do not take Them to be ſuch *barbarous, bloody and inhuman Murtherers* as He repreſents Them. I am afraid, indeed, there is too much Reaſon for the common Complaints of *Wine-Brewing*; but I do not apprehend the *Ingredients* which are made uſe of for that Purpoſe, to be of ſuch a *pernicious* and *deadly Nature*; tho' They are certainly *Impoſitions* on the Publick. Let us ſuppoſe, for inſtance, with our *Engliſh Financer*, that They lengthen out their *foreign Wines* with *Water, Cyder*, or *other home-made Liquors*. I can ſee nothing of ſuch a terrible Conſequence in any of Theſe; and as they are the *cheapeſt Materials* They can uſe, I am willing to believe Them the *worſt*; for it will be allowed, I ſuppoſe, that *Profit* is the ſole Inducement to *ſuch Mixtures*, and that even the arranteſt *Wine-Brewer* in Town can have no Intereſt in *poiſoning his Cuſtomers*.

Neither do I conceive how *this Practice* will be prevented by the *preſent Scheme*; and could heartily wiſh that Mr. *Osborne*'s *Friend*, who hath ſeen and approv'd it, had been pleaſed to have favoured us with the Particulars, that We might have judg'd freely of it, before it is decided by Authority. In Caſes of this Nature the *Duty* is commonly the chief Point in View, and if the Dealer will be ſatisfy'd with paying the *Crown* for what He ſells, the *Compoſition* is but little regarded; but whatever *Limitations* may be added of this Kind, We may preſume, at leaſt, that the *Vintners* will not be reſtrained from mixing *bad Wines* with *good*; (which is, perhaps, the moſt *pernicious Mixture* of all) or prohibited from making uſe of *ſuch Ingredients*, as are neceſſary to fine down the *neateſt Wines*, and fit Them for Sale.

I am likewiſe far from being clear in my Opinion, concerning the *Improvement of the Revenue*; I mean, if *this Scheme* ſhould prevent the *Evils* complain'd of in ſo moving a Manner; for it is allow'd, I think, that the *Price of Wines* would be advanc'd, in ſuch a Caſe; and the Conſequence of This muſt be, either that it will diminiſh the *Conſumption*, which will leſſen the *Revenue*; or that the *Importation* muſt be greatly enlarged, which will affect the *Ballance of our Trade*, in one of its tendereſt and moſt important Articles.

Mr. D'Anvers *concludes, that tho' he ſhould allow the* Financer *that the preſent Scheme for an* Exciſe *would prevent*

vent our Wines from being adulterated, and that though the Price of Wines was raiſed, *it would neither leſſen their* Conſumption, *nor turn the* Ballance of Trade; *I ſay, Mr.* D'Anvers *concludes with affirming, that tho' he ſhould allow all this, yet that the two principal Objections to an* Exciſe *would ſtill remain in their full* Force. An *Exciſe* (*ſays he*) will deprive us of the Privilege of being try'd by *Juries*, and endanger our whole *Conſtitution*. *He adds, that he hopes he ſhall never live to ſee theſe* two Points *ſacrificed to the ſingle Conſideration of* Increaſing the Revenue.

An Article of News extracted from the laſt *Craftſman*.

LONDON, February 10.

On *Monday* laſt was held a General Court of the SOUTH SEA Company, by Adjournment, when the Gentlemen choſen to inſpect the Liſts given in, upon the Ballot for DIRECTORS, made their Report; and the Gentlemen nominated by the PROPRIETORS, at the *Swan* Tavern, were declared duly elected by a vaſt Majority, againſt the HOUSE-LIST. The *preſent Directors of that Company* are,

Mr. *Thomas Thomas*
George Jennings, Eſq;
Samuel Boſanquet, Eſq;
Michael Impey, Eſq;
Mr. *Jonathan Collyer*
Roger Mainwaring, Eſq;
Mr. *Robert Henley*
Mr. *Richard Coope*
Mr. *John Edwards*
Henry Gualtier, Eſq;
John Giradot de Tillieux, Eſq;
Richard Howard, Eſq;
Sir *James Lowther*, Bart.
Richard Jackſon, Eſq;
Henry Muilman, Eſq;
Thomas Cowſlade, Eſq;
Sir *John Lade*, Bart.
John Phillipſon, Eſq;
Mr. *Joſhua Baker*
James Lambe, Eſq;
Mr. *Joſeph Beachcroft*
Joſeph Fawthorp, Eſq;
Francis Wilks, Eſq;
Lewis Way, Eſq;
Mr. *Robert Levick*
John Fullerton, Eſq;
John Hamilton, Eſq;
Edward Haiſtwell, Eſq;
Mr. *Pinkney Wilkinſon*
Mr. *John South*.

N. B. JOHN BRISTOW, Eſq; was choſen Deputy-Governor a few Days before, by the *ſame Intereſt*; and We hope They will anſwer the Expectations of their *Electors*, by making the ſtricteſt Enquiry into all FORMER MISMANAGEMENT, (particularly the FRAUDULENT, CLANDESTINE TRADE, ſo much complain'd of) and bring the AUTHORS of it to condign Puniſhment; as well as by preventing ſuch

iniquitous

iniquitous Practices, and putting the Company's Affairs under the moſt *prudent Regulations* for the future.

Extract from *Fog's Journal.*

The Hiſtory of the Fall of *Vaſconcellos*, Prime Miniſter to the Queen Regent of *Portugal.*

MR. Fog, *in his laſt* Journal, *tells us that he reads no Parts of Hiſtory with ſo much Pleaſure as thoſe which give an Account of the Struggles of a Brave People, either to recover their* Liberty, *or to prevent the Loſs of it. Mr.* Fog *then gives his Readers an Account of the famous Revolution which happened in* Portugal, *in the Year* 1640. *and by which the* Portugueze *freed themſelves from being any longer* Slaves *to the* Spaniards, *and transferr'd the Crown of that Kingdom to the Duke of* Briganza, *their own* Countryman. *Mr.* Fog *has taken this Account out of the Abbe* Vertot's *Revolutions of* Portugal, *and ſays he is pleaſed with the Story, as it plainly proves, that a few Men of* Reſolution *and* Publick Spirit *may deliver their Oppreſſed Country from* Slavery. *The Story is indeed ſo remarkable that we believe it cannot fail to entertain ſuch of our Readers as have not yet ſeen it, for which Reaſon we ſhall lay it before them.*

Portugal was at this Time ſubject to the King of *Spain*, and was govern'd by a Vice-Queen. But ſhe had only an empty Title; for the whole Authority was lodged in the Hands of *Vaſconcellos*, who was her Prime Miniſter. He was a *Portugueſe* by Birth; but by Inclination a *Spaniard*, and an Enemy to his Country. He had ſome Genius for Buſineſs, and applied himſelf cloſely to it; but for the reſt, he was inexorable and cruel; ſo fix'd that after he had once taken a Reſolution, no one cou'd byaſs his Temper; and ſo hardened, that he never knew what the Stings of Conſcience were. The thing which above all others recommended him to the *Spaniſh* Government, was his Care to encreaſe the Royal Revenue. For this Purpoſe he was continually inventing new Ways of extorting Money from the People. And he generally carried the Execution of his Projects to ſo high a Pitch of Cruelty, that he ſeemed rather to Plunder the Country of an Enemy, than to Levy Taxes; a great Part of which he diverted to his own Uſe, making as little Scruple to defraud his Maſter, as to rob his Country: For he ſtuck at no Method, ſays my Hiſtorian, by which

which he might aggrandize his Fortune: And he had a Soul, that was not capable of reliſhing any other Pleaſure, but that of hoarding up Money.——He treated the Nobility with the greateſt Indignity and Contempt; excluding them from all Places of Truſt and Profit, which he beſtowed upon his own Creatures, or upon ſuch as were wholly devoted to the *Spaniſh* Intereſt.——The Eccleſiaſtical Preferments were diſpoſed of in the ſame Manner, without the leaſt Regard to Merit or Learning, ſo that the Church was filled with a ſcandalous Clergy.——That extenſive and flouriſhing Trade, which the *Portugueſe* had formerly carried on in all Parts of the World was now decay'd; the moſt valuable Branches of it being transfer'd to *Cadiz*. And yet the Citizens, and Merchants of *Lisbon*, were daily laid under new Hardſhips and Impoſts.

Tho' the People every where loudly complained of the *Spaniſh* Tyranny, and a general Diſaffection was ſpread thro' the whole Nation; yet they were ſo aw'd by the Army, which was always at Hand to ſupport the Exactions and Violences of the Miniſter, that for ſome Years they patiently ſubmitted to theſe Oppreſſions. At Length *Pinto Ribeiro*, a private Perſon of a mean Extraction, who was at that time Comptroller to the Duke of *Braganza*, ſet on Foot a Conſpiracy, which happily took Effect, delivered his Country, and rais'd his Maſter to the Throne of *Portugal*. *Pinto* was a Man very well experienced in Buſineſs, careful, diligent, and watchful. He had ſo much Addreſs in managing the preſent Diſaffection, that he procured a Meeting of a conſiderable Number of the Nobility, in which they unanimouſly reſolved to venture Life and Fortune, rather than any longer to bear the *Spaniſh* Yoke. And after having concerted the Plan of the future Government in caſe they ſucceeded, they appointed a ſecond Meeting, at which they fixed upon the proper Meaſures of bringing about this glorious Revolution.

In the mean time *Pinto* engaged ſome of the ableſt Merchants and Tradeſmen in every Part of *Lisbon*, who promiſed, that if the Conſpirators would give them warning over Night of the Hour they intended to riſe, punctually at that Hour, they would have all their Friends and Dependants in the City up in Arms. *Pinto*, then applying to the Conſpirators, adviſed them to be always ready for the Execution of their Plot; and in the mean while to pretend ſome private Quarrel, and diſpoſe their Friends to aſſiſt them.

For

For he well obſerved, that there were many Perſons, who were not fit to be intruſted with ſo important a Secret, and others who could not in cold Blood behold the Dangers they were obliged to go thro', and yet all might be very ſerviceable, when Matters were ripe, and only their Swords wanted. Five or ſix Days before the Execution of his great Deſign, a Select Number of the Conſpirators met again, and muſtering their Forces, they found that they cou'd depend upon 150 Gentlemen, with their Servants and Tenants, and about 200 Citizens, who cou'd bring with them a certain Number of Workmen, and Labourers. The Death of *Vaſconcellos* was unanimouſly reſolved on, as a juſt Victim, and which wou'd be very grateful to the People. The firſt of *December* 1640 the great and important Day, all the Conſpirators met according to Agreement at the Palace Gate, and as ſoon as the Signal was given by *Pinto*'s firing a Piſtol, they ruſhed upon the Guards, who not expecting any Attack were eaſily defeated. *Pinto* having forced his Way into the Palace, marched at the Head of thoſe, who entered *Vaſconcellos*'s Apartment, where they ſought him for ſome time to no purpoſe, till an old Maid Servant being threatned with Death, pointed to a Preſs, which was made within the Wall, where they found him hid under a heap of Papers. The Fear of Death, which he ſaw ſurrounding him on every Side, deprived him of his Speech. One of the Conſpirators ſhot him thro' the Head, after which ſeveral of the others ſtabbed him, and then threw him out of the Window, crying, *Liberty! Liberty! The Tyrant is dead! Long live Don* John, *King of* Portugal! The Noiſe had by this time drawn a vaſt Number to the Palace, who ſeeing the Miniſter's Body thrown out, ſhouted in a moſt joyful Manner; then ruſhing upon the Carcaſs, they mangled it, every one being eager to give him a Stab. "As if, by "that Means they prevented Tyranny from ever riſing "again.

Thus periſhed *Miguel Vaſconcellos*, who ought indeed (as one of the Conſpirators told the Vice-Queen) to have loſt his Life by the Hands of the common Hangman. But the Nature of this Affair required that he ſhould immediately be put to Death, to convince all that a firm Reſolution was taken to deliver their Country, and at the ſame time to animate the People to a general Revolt. For the latter, who look upon a Tyrannical Miniſter as an hungry

hungry Lion always ſeeking to devour them, never think themſelves ſecure, whilſt he is alive, and as ſoon as they ſee him dead, they fall into another Extreme, and loſe all Fear. Which calls to my Mind the Saying of a *Frenchman* upon the Death of the Mareſchal *D'Ancre*, when he heard his Friend praying for the Proſperity of *France*, *Avez vous quelque choſe à demander à Dieu après qu'il a delivré la France du Maréchal D'Ancre*. Have you any thing further to ask of God, after he has been ſo gracious as to deliver *France* from the Mareſchal *D'Ancre*?

As often as I read the Hiſtory of this famous Revolution, I cannot help making the following Reflections.

1. That the *Portugueſe* endured their Oppreſſions much longer perhaps than they need have done, for want of a proper Concert among themſelves—— *Pinto*'s Negociation makes it evidently appear, that any other Man of Addreſs and Application would have form'd the ſame Conſpiracy, ſince the Wiſhes and Inclinations of all the People were as thoſe of one Man.

2. Tho' ſome of the Nobility might engage in this Enterprize out of Revenge and Diſappointment, and others with a View of obtaining the principal Employments and great Offices of State, as ſoon as the new Government was ſettled; yet the Love of Liberty, and the Hopes of ſecuring the Remainder of their Properties, was the Cement of this glorious Undertaking. It was this Spirit which influenc'd the Citizens of *Lisbon*, who were the greater Number of the Conſpirators. By the new Methods of Taxation which *Vaſconcellos* was daily projecting, they foreſaw the total Ruin of their Commerce, and they thought it much more eligible to die with their Swords in their Hands, endeavouring to reſcue their Country, than to live Beggars and Slaves under a *Spaniſh* Government.

3. I will conclude with a Remark on *Vaſconcellos*'s Behaviour. He treated the Nobility with ſo much Haughtineſs, he was ſo little moved by the Complaints and Murmurs of the People, and there appeared ſuch an Inflexibility of Temper in all his Actions, even then, when the ſtrongeſt Remonſtrances were made to him, that many of his Enemies as well as his Friends reputed him to be a Man of great Fortitude of Mind; and they were confirm'd in this Opinion by the careleſs Manner in which he generally appeared Abroad. For he ſeldom had many Attendants; and the very Night before the Execution of this Plot he croſs'd the

Tagus upon a Party of Pleaſure in Company only with two or three of his Creatures. But this Conduct of the Miniſter's was owing to that great Contempt in which he held his Countrymen, whom he look'd upon as Beaſts of Burthen, and judg'd (rightly enough) that they never durſt make any Attempts upon his Perſon, unleſs at the ſame time they revolted from the King of *Spain*. However, when he ſaw his real Danger, he diſcovered his natural Cowardice. Inſtead of endeavouring to defend himſelf, he crept into a Hole, and when he was diſcovered, he had not ſo much Preſence of Mind as to utter one Word.

Mr. Fog *concludes with informing us that there happened an Accident, when he was laſt at the Opera of* Julius Cæſar, *which may ſerve to explain this Part of* Vaſconcellos's *Character. Some of the Machinary fell upon the Stage from the Roof of the Theatre, juſt after* Seneſino *had ſung the following Words:*

Ceſare non ſeppe mai, che ſin timore.
Cæſar *does not know what Fear is.*

The poor Creature forgetting the Part he was acting, was ſo frightned at this Accident, that he loſt his Voice, fell a crying, and was unable to go on. Upon this Mr. Fog *obſerves, that every* Tyrant, *or* Tyrannical Miniſter, *is really no more a* Cæſar *than this* Cowardly Eunuch.

Extract from the LONDON JOURNAL.

The Merits of the Craftſman *conſidered.*

MR. *Osborne* in his laſt Journal, tells us, that the *Craftſman* has taught the People, that all our Alliances and Treaties have been one continued Scene of *Bludering*. He has repreſented all Men in Power (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) as Publick Robbers and Traytors: He hath *abuſed* the King, and all the Royal Family: He hath charged the two Houſes of Parliament, with betraying and ſelling the Liberties of their Country; while he hath ſcandalouſly betrayed the Honour of his Country, by telling the World, in his publick Papers, That we were a Nation of *Beggars*, *Villains*, and *Slaves*, by conſtantly joining with every Power againſt us; and as conſtantly *abuſing* every Power in Alliance with us.

This is that *Uniformity of Principles* which Mr. *D'Anvers* ſo triumphantly boaſts of; and theſe are the *general Doctrines*

trines which he hath delivered; all ſupported by *the ſame kind of Reaſoning*; that is, moſt intolent *Aſſertions*, and downright *Falſhoods*, in the very Teeth of all Principles of Reaſoning, and againſt the very Evidence of our Senſes.

This is a ſhort, but impartial View of Mr. *D'Anvers*'s Merits; to which we have to add, his indefatigable Labour, by *falſe Inſinuations* and *baſe Reflections*, to ſtir up the People to *Sedition* and *Rebellion*; which he apprehends, nothing but ſome *military Force* could prevent; and therefore he would have the military Force deſtroyed, that ſo we might be left a Prey to that Spirit of *Malignancy and Faction* which he hath ſpread thro' the Kingdom: A Spirit which tells the People, that they are to be ſubdued by *Exciſes* and *Standing Armies*, to Tyranny and Arbitrary Power; and that as ſoon as *the Scheme* is finiſhed, we ſhall have *no more Parliaments*; or, that the preſent Parliament will *perpetuate* themſelves.

The P——on Bill which paſs'd the H——e of C———ns laſt Year, is ſuch a favourite Bill *with the Generality of the Nation, that moſt People pretend they cannot ſee what* Reaſons *can be urged againſt it: The Author of the* Daily Courant *has however lately publiſhed a* SPEECH, *which one of his Correſpondents aſſures him is* genuine, *and that it was taken down in Short Hand, at the time it was ſpoke in the H----e of C———ns.*

We cannot doubt but moſt of our Readers will be glad to peruſe ſo great a Curioſity; *for which Reaſon we ſhall lay it before them: At the ſame time we muſt ingenuouſly confeſs, that we are not able to tell the Gentleman's* Name *by whom it was ſpoke. The* Daily Courant's *Correſpondent only informs us that the Speaker is a* TRUE ENGLISHMAN.

SIR,

FReedom of Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament, and Freedom of Debate, and Voting in this Houſe, are what conſtitute a Free Parliament.

The firſt, Freedom of Election, has already been provided for by a late Act; how effectually, or righteouſly, Time muſt diſcover.

The other, Freedom of Debate, and Voting in this Houſe, is, or ought to be, provided for by the Bill now under your Conſideration.

The only Evil, deſtructive of the Freedom of Parliaments, propoſed to be remedied by this Bill, is Corruption. But if it ſhall appear, that a wicked and deſperate Oppoſition has

done infinitely more Miſchief than the moſt baſe and mercenary Compliance; then this Bill muſt be very defective, and for that Reaſon ought not to paſs this Houſe.

Conſult the Hiſtory of former Reigns, and former Parliaments, precedent to the Revolution; and you will find our Anceſtors bravely, and wiſely, and honeſtly oppoſing the Court; becauſe the Court purſued Meaſures, deſtructive of the Liberties of their Country.

But carry your Enquiry no farther back than the *Revolution*, and you ſhall hardly meet with one remakable Inſtance of Oppoſition (always excepting the four laſt *memorable* Years of the late *Queen*) but what was founded on Party, Revenge, or Diſappointment.

Could it ever have entered into the Heart of Man to conceive, that a Nation reduced to the very Brink of Deſtructon, ſhould earneſtly invite and implore the Aſſiſtance of a neighbouring *Prince*; and after that he had bravely and generouſly, at the Hazard of his Life, interpoſed between them and their Deſtruction; that then this very People ſhould enter into a ſerious and ſolemn Debate, whether they would ſet the Crown upon his Head? A Debate, in which this great Point, upon which all that was valuable and dear to them abſolutely depended, was carried but by one ſingle Voice.

Nor did the wicked Oppoſition of thoſe Times ſtop here: No, Sir; it purſued that *Great Prince* through the whole Courſe of his Reign. It gave his Enemies Encouragement to be continually forming Conſpiracies againſt him, to take away his Life. It gave *France* the Opportunity and Advantage, almoſt every Year, to take the Field before him; and drove him to thoſe Difficulties and Extremities for Want of Money, from the treacherous Delays of his Parliaments to grant the neceſſary Supplies, as laid the *Foundation* of that Load of Debt we now labour under.

In the next ſucceeding *Reign*, in which the *Glory* of this Nation was carried to that Height, as no Hiſtory nor Age can parallel, this reſtleſs Spirit of *Oppoſition* never ceaſed, till it had by degrees worked itſelf into the Councils of the *Princeſs* then on the Throne, prevailed with her to diſmiſs thoſe faithful Servants from about her, who had been the *Inſtruments* of all her Glory, and to give up moſt of thoſe ſtrong Fortreſſes, which had coſt ſo much Blood and Treaſure, into the Hands of the great Oppreſſor of *Europe*, *Lewis* XIV, on purpoſe that he might be in a Condition

to

to lend his Aſſiſtance in placing the *Pretender* upon the Throne of *Great Britain*; to facilitate which, not only the *Army* was disbanded, but the *Queen* had been prevailed upon, by proper Arguments, to fill her Head with *Doubts* and *Scruples*, to give her Conſent: but the Hand of *Providence* wonderfully interpoſed to ſave us, by the ſudden and unexpected Death of that *Princeſs*.

In this *Reign* I am ſpeaking of, there were no *Plots* or *Conſpiracies* heard of: This Method was wholly unneceſſary. But no ſooner almoſt had the *Succeſſor* to that *Princeſs* aſcended the Throne, but *Faction* having again prevailed (under the ſpecious Pretences of a conſiderable *Saving* to the Publick, and that *Jacobitiſm* was quite extinct) to make a Reduction of the *Army*, the *Pretender* appeared at the Head of a dangerous *Rebellion*, which was happily extinguiſhed almoſt in the very Birth; tho' not without the *Hazard* of two Battles fought, the one in *Scotland*, and the other in *England*.

If we come down to the preſent Times, what Man, who was an Eye-Witneſs of that univerſal Joy and Satisfaction, with which his *Majeſty* aſcended the Throne of his Anceſtors, would at that Time have believed, that in ſo ſhort a Space of Time ſuch a Spirit of *Oppoſition* could have appeared; which firſt began with the moſt virulent Attack upon his Majeſty's *Miniſters*, by all the mean and pitiful Arts of Lying and Defamation; but, meeting with nothing but Shame and Diſappointment, this furious, revengeful Spirit ſoon turned it ſelf againſt the ſacred *Perſon* and *Character* of the *Prince*, by Parallels drawn from the weakeſt and moſt wicked of his *Predeceſſors*, and inſolently and baſely applying them to one of the beſt and wiſeſt *Kings* that ever filled the *Britiſh* Throne; baſely, I ſay, as all this was done by a *Faction*, who made their earlieſt Applications to Power, vainly boaſting their own Abilities, and making large Promiſes and Profeſſions of Duty, which were ſoon diſcovered to be hollow and rotten at the Bottom, and ſerved only in the End to betray their own Weakneſs, Vanity, and Folly?

What Man, Sir, who ſeriouſly conſiders this, will not ſay, that ſome Proviſion ought to have been made by this Bill to reſtrain the Madneſs of ſuch an Oppoſition?

But this, Sir, is not the only Defect in this Bill, nor the worſt Part of it: For as, on the one Hand, no ſober Man would give his Conſent to any Bill, that ſhall make this

this *Houſe* dependent on the *Crown*; ſo, on the other Hand, he never will concur in the paſſing of any Bill, which ſhall make the *Crown* to become abſolutely dependent on a H. of C.

Whenever ſuch a Bill as this ſhall paſs into a Law, there is an End of your Conſtitution; and a *King* of *England* is no longer a *King*; he is no more than a *Statdholder* of *Holland*.

Such, Sir, is the Bill now before you. A Bill, which, indeed by the Title of it, carries with it the moſt plauſible Pretences; but, by the expreſs Words of it, inveſts this Houſe with the moſt diſcretionary and arbitrary Power. A Bill, calculated for no other Purpoſes, but to erect a Sort of Common-Wealth upon the *Ruins* of Monarchy.

In the *Parliament* in the Year 41, there was not above one Part in ſix of the Members left in either Houſe. This could never have been brought about, but by the Ordinances, as they were called, of thoſe Times, for the more effectual preventing of Delinquets and corrupt Members from ſitting and voting in either Houſe of *Parliament*.

And I defy any Man to ſhew me, that any one of thoſe *Ordinances* gave ſo great a Latitude of Power to *that* Parliament, as is given to all *future* Parliaments by thoſe *general* Words of this Bill—*Indirectly to take or receive any Reward or Gratuity whatſoever*. As it is impoſſible to limit or determine *what* it is—*indirectly* to receive any Gratuity—or, *what* ſhall be *deemed* a Gratuity.

And how any Gentleman can ſatisfy himſelf to inveſt a H. of C. with that very individual Power, which deſtroyed even the Parliament it ſelf, and overturned the Conſtitution, is beyond my Comprehenſion.

For I do in my Conſcience believe, that if this Bill ſhould paſs into a Law, as it gives the very ſame *Powers*, which are given by thoſe famous *Ordinances*; ſo it would, at one time or other, produce the very ſame *Effects*, to throw this Nation into the utmoſt Confuſion.

But then there is this farther, that as the Bill now ſtands, it muſt be the greateſt Infamy and Reproach to us, if it paſſes this Houſe; and this for the following Reaſons.

There have been Times, Sir, when Members of this Houſe have been too juſtly ſuſpected of holding *Correſpondence* with the Enemies of the Government, and of receiving *Rewards* and *Gratuities* from a certain Foreign Power.

How ſoon thoſe Times may return again I ſhall not take upon me to determine. But

But ſurely, Sir, in a Bill, where the Honour and Dignity of the Crown is expoſed to the Cenſure and Judgment of the People, and this at a time when his *Majeſty* little deſerves ſuch Returns; it had well become thoſe Gentlemen who had brought in this Bill, to have had ſo much Regard for the Honour and Safety of their own Prince, as to have inſerted a *Clauſe* in the *Oath*, for the more effectual preventing any Members of this Houſe from holding any ſecret Correſpondence with, or receiving any Reward or Gratuity from, any Foreign Power at Enmity with this Nation.

Upon the whole, Sir, it is an eaſy Matter to declaim againſt Corruption in general; but ſuch general Declamations are really nothing to the preſent Purpoſe

For unleſs this Clauſe in the Bill can be *ſupported*, which is, I think, impoſſible to be done, there is little Reaſon for Gentlemen to be afraid, that, by *rejecting* of this Bill, they ſhall be ſuſpected of *voting* in Favour of Corruption; when, it is plain, they are only oppoſing the ſetting up a moſt dangerous and exorbitant Power, a kind of *Supreme Judicature* in the H. of C.

And therefore, Sir, the only ſingle Queſtion upon this Bill is,— Whether the Power which will be lodged in this Houſe by this Bill, may not, in future Parliaments, be made Uſe of to overturn the very Conſtitution?

In the laſt Parliament of *King Charles* I. there was perhaps, as great a Number of *wiſe* and *good* Men, as ever ſat, at any one Time, within theſe Walls.

But when once thoſe Man had opened the Way for *purging* the Houſe, as it was called, of Delinquents and corrupt Members, the *Exerciſe* of that Power never *ceaſed* till it ended in their *own* Expulſion; which ſoon brought on all the terrible Calamities of a long and bloody Civil War.

Extract from the FREE BRITON.

There ought to be no Reſtraint *upon Mens* Opinions.

THE *Free Briton* of the 8th Inſtant obſerves, that human Nature was created for *Happineſs*; that HAPPINESS in general muſt depend upon the Knowledge of Means moſt effectual to procure it; and that RESTRAINT upon Opinion is always unjuſt; that if Nature had given all the Senſe to thoſe who would engroſs the Sway, we ſhould have

have no Ability or Inclination to diſpute their Authority or Judgment; and that we ought indeed to have had no more Senſe allotted us than what was neceſſary for Animals merely Paſſive; that we ought to have been a Compoſition of Wax and Wire, to have been moved wholly at the Will of our Guides.

But if it is a Duty, on the one Hand, to ſeek Advice (ſays Mr. *Walſingham*) there muſt, on the other Hand, be the ſame Obligation to give it.

Nor is it abſolute Juſtice alone, but Good-Nature and Benevolence in the higheſt Degree. To ſee Men in darkeſt Ignorance, or fatal Errors, muſt move the tendereſt Compaſſion of an honeſt Mind, who ought, in Duty and Reaſon, to give them better Lights, and ſhew them the Deluſions they are in; or he is ſurely conſenting, and acceſſary, to all the Misfortunes which accrue from their Miſtakes.

Is there any Man alive, who can guard againſt Deception or Prejudice, with a Certainty never to be overtaken by either? Hence merely upon the Chance of his being miſtaken, it will be for his Advantage to hear every Inſtruction or Information; and though he may ſurely reject the one, or diſcredit the other, according as he is determined by the Act of his own Underſtanding; yet, if he does not examine what is offered to his Opinion, he runs the greater Hazard of an Error in whatever he undertakes.

Admit, Men often make wrong Concluſions, and offer improper Advice; yet ſtill it can have no Tendency to any Thing more than this, that no Man ſhould compel his Neighbour when he cannot convince him: For ſurely it cannot be urged to reſtrain Men from offering Advice, becauſe the Benefit which accrues from good Inſtructions will naturally over-ballance the Miſchief that proceeds from the bad; and this latter may well be tolerated for the Sake of the former, ſince one cannot be reſtrained without ſuppreſſing the other.

Allow, that Men are often deluded by Advice, is this any Objection againſt being adviſed? For, though the Man that is miſtaken ought not to be followed, yet, if his Intention be honeſt he is certainly our Friend, and deſerves equally to be eſteemed for Good-will with him that does us ever ſo much Service. All that can be done in this Caſe will be, that inſtead of ill treating him for his Advice, we ſhould try to correct his Opinion.

IF it be every Man's Duty to offer his Sentiments, it can be no Man's Crime; on the contrary, it muſt be any Man's Virtue, as, in Truth, it is the nobleſt he is capable of exerting.

CAN it then be natural or juſt to puniſh or reſtrain Propoſitions of any Kind? Or, is it not the greateſt Wrong to Mankind, and the higheſt Offence to the Author of Nature?

We entirely agree with this Author's Sentiments in his laſt Free Briton. *We believe that Nature has not given all the* SENSE *to thoſe Men of* any Party *who would fain engroſs all the* SWAY: *We think that their* Judgments *and* Propoſitions *both* may *and* ought *to be canvaſſed and examined by their Fellow Subjects: We conceive that a wiſe Man, before he determines upon any Queſtion, will be always pleaſed and ready to hear what can be ſaid on each Side of it. Upon this very Suppoſition we have laid the Plan of our* BEE, *or* Weekly Pamphlet. *We are not* our ſelves *all of us of the* ſame *Opinion, with relation to ſome* Publick *Diſputes; but agree in thinking that we cannot well fail of pleaſing a ſenſible Reader, if we collect for his Uſe, and lay before him the* ſtrongeſt Arguments *on* both Sides *of the Queſtion. The* Conduct *and* Character *of a certain* Great Man *has been warmly attacked, and as zealouſly defended: His* Friends *may aſſure themſelves that we ſhall* moſt readily *inſert in this* Weekly Pamphlet *any* Panegyrick *or* Encomium *upon him which is* well wrote: *His* Enemies, *on the other hand, may depend upon it that we ſhall make no Scruple to inſert any* Satire *upon him, provided always that there be at leaſt as much* Wit *as* Ill-Nature *in ſuch* Satire; *and that we do not think it can* properly *be called a* Libel.

As to LIBELS, *we confeſs we think that* very few Things *ought to be eſteemed ſuch in a* Free Country. *Whatever is ſaid of a* Private Man's Character, *is either* True *or* Falſe: *If it be* True, *it may be greatly for the Advantage of the* Publick *to have it known, tho' not ſo agreeable to the* Perſon himſelf: *If it be* Falſe, *it is, generally ſpeaking, eaſily* confuted: *But the* Conduct *and* Behaviour *of a* Miniſter *is what every Man has an* undoubted Right *to enquire into, becauſe his* own Welfare *is ſo highly affected by it.*

NEWS.

Foreign Affairs.

IN order to give our Readers a more clear *and* diſtinct *Account of* Foreign Affairs *than they receive at preſent from our common* News Papers, *we ſhall take the Liberty to range ſuch Advices as we receive from Foreign Parts under* proper *and* diſtinct Heads. *By this Method we conceive that any of our Readers who deſire to know what is doing in any* particular Part *of the World, will be immediately directed to what he wants, without being obliged to read over a Multitude of other Articles. We deſign for the future to ſet down conſtantly our* General Heads *in every* Weekly Pamphlet; *and if our Readers ſee nothing at all under any of theſe* Heads, *they may take it for granted that nothing* material *hat come to our Knowledge from thoſe Countries.*

France *and* Spain.

THere are ſome *odd Rumours* in *France*, of which we do not think proper as *yet* at leaſt to take any Notice.

We hear from *Chateaufort*, that a Girl born with the following *Latin* Inſcription round her left Eye, *viz.* LUD. XV. D. G. FR. ET NAV. REX, has been preſented to the King and Queen at *Marli*. The Virtuoſo's tell us, that tho' ſuch a *Luſus Naturæ* is not common, it is not without Example, for that about thirty Years ſince a Stone-cutter's Son at *Tours* was born with ſeveral Letters *in Relievo* upon his Tongue.

The *Spaniards* are buſy repairing their Works at *Oran*, in which at preſent they meet with no Interruption from the *Algerines*.

In *Spain* the Military Preparations are carried on more vigorouſly than ever; but in the midſt of all this Hurry and Buſineſs *M. Patinho*, the *Spaniſh* Prime Miniſter, and Comptroler General of the Finances, is fallen ill of an Apoplexy, for which he has been blooded three times in one Night.

The laſt Letters from *Seville* ſay this Miniſter is dead. He once wore the Surcingle of St. *Ignatius*, but laid aſide the Gown when he was made Intendant of the Navy: He was afterwards made Secretary of State, and laſtly Prime Miniſter.

Hol-

HOLLAND, *and the* LOW COUNTRIES.

THE Aſſembly of the States General are a good deal embarraſſed about the Affairs of the Prince of *Orange*. A Motion having been made to diſpoſe of ſome Poſts become vacant by the Death of ſeveral General Officers, the Prince's Friends laid hold on this Opportunity to propoſe raiſing him to the Dignity of General. The Deputies of *Holland* warmly oppoſed this Motion; upon which, thoſe of *Gelderland*, *Frieſland*, and *Groeningen*, threatened to leave the Aſſembly. People are no leſs divided on the Subject of this Prince's Pretenſions to the Marquiſate of *Ter Veer* and *Fluſhing*; ſeveral printed Copies have been dropt in the Night of a *Letter* directed to the States General, in which their High and Mightineſſes are reproached with ſuffering ſome *private Views* to prevail over *Juſtice*. In ſhort, there are two Parties in *Holland*, upon the Account of this Prince: One Party ſeems to think that His Highneſs is as *Great* already as is conſiſtent with the *Freedom* of their State; the other Party is for raiſing him to thoſe Poſts and Honours which were enjoy'd by his illuſtrious Anceſtors.

Two *Pruſſian* Officers have been executed at *Maeſtricht*, for endeavouring to inveigle ſome of the Soldiers of that Garriſon into the Service of the King their Maſter. The *Pruſſian* Miniſter made the ſtrongeſt Inſtances in favour of theſe Officers, but to no Purpoſe. We are informed that his *Pruſſian* Majeſty has expreſſed the higheſt Reſentments againſt the States upon this Occaſion; and many believe that this Affair will ſoon be attended with ſome extraordinary Conſequences.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE Pope is under ſtrong Apprehenſions that Don *Carlos* intends to revive an old Claim of the Houſe of *Parma*'s to ſome Territories, which have long been poſſeſſed by the See of *Rome*. His Holineſs has put a ſtop to all publick Shews, to prevent a Diſpute, which would probably ariſe between the Ambaſſadors of the Empire and *France*, about Precedence of Place.

We hear that Cardinal *Coſcia* is going to publiſh an ample *Apology* for his *Conduct*, and tho' this Apology will hardly perſuade the common People to believe him Inno-

cent, it may be depoſited and preſerved among the Archives of his Eminence's Family.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE Death of the King of *Poland* comes to us confirmed from all Hands; it might be hardly ſafe, as *yet*, for any Pen to draw this Prince's *true Character*, which was very Singular. Death (as the Crown of *Poland* is Elective) will, in all probability, open a new Scene of Affairs in the *North*. *Staniſlaus Lecſinsky*, by Birth a *Poliſh* Gentleman, and better known by the Title of King *Staniſlaus*, will, in all probability, uſe his Efforts at this Juncture to mount that Throne once again, upon which Fortune once placed him after ſo extraordinary a Manner. When the late King of *Sweden* had reſolved to depoſe the deceaſed King *Auguſtus*, he determined to advance Prince *James Sobieski* (eldeſt Son to that *Sobieski* who ſaved *Vienna* from the *Turks*, and Father to the Chevalier's Conſort) to the Crown of *Poland*. The *Poles* were prepared to receive him with Joy, the very Day for his Election was fixed, and the Prince thought himſelf ſure of that Crown which his illuſtrious Father once wore. He was then at *Breſtau* in *Sileſia*, near which Place as he was hunting one Morning with his Brother Prince *Conſtantine*, a ſmall Body of *Saxon* Horſe, ſent privately by King *Auguſtus*, broke out upon the two Princes from a neighbouring Wood, and as they were unprepared to reſiſt carried them off. Freſh Horſes ſtood ready poſted at a Diſtance, the two Princes were conveyed with the utmoſt Expedition to *Leipſick*, and cloſely confined. This Step broke the Meaſures of the late King of *Sweden*, and of the Diet aſſembled at *Warſaw*, to elect Prince *James Sobieski* for their King. *Charles* the XIIth, King of *Sweden*, whom no Obſtacles could oblige to deſiſt from his Deſign of dethroning King *Auguſtus*, no ſooner heard of Prince *James*'s Confinement, than he offered the Crown of *Poland* to his younger Brother, Prince *Alexander*: No Body doubted but he would readily accept of a Kingdom; but this young Prince, with a very uncommon Generoſity, told his *Swediſh* Majeſty, that, *No Temptations ſhould perſuade him to make an Advantage of his elder Brother's Misfortune*. He continued fixed in this Reſolution, notwithſtanding all the Remonſtrances made him by his Friends,

Friends, and the World was amazed to behold a King of *Sweden*, who at the Age of *Two and Twenty*, was generouſly determined to *give away a Kingdom* he had newly *Conquered*, and might have *kept*; and to ſee a Prince about the ſame Age, no leſs generouſly *refuſing a Crown* that was offered him: Upon Prince *Alexander*'s Refuſal, the King of *Sweden* caſt his Eye upon *Staniſlaus Lecſinsky*, and reſolved to ſeat him upon the Throne of *Poland*. This young *Palatine* was ſent to him, at that Time, upon ſome Affairs from the Aſſembly at *Warſaw*. *Staniſlaus* had a moſt engaging Aſpect, and a certain Openneſs and Affability in all his Behaviour, which added weight to whatever he ſaid. He was Generous and Liberal, adored by his own Domeſticks, and beloved by all who converſed with him; beſides all this, he was Indefatigable in Buſineſs: The King of *Sweden*, who was charmed with his Addreſs, upon enquiring his Character, found ſomething in it ſo near his own, that he determined to make him King of *Poland*, and came to this Reſolution, even without the Knowledge of *Staniſlaus*. He got him elected by the Diet at *Warſaw*, was preſent himſelf at the Coronation, and made him not only acknowledged for King of *Poland* by the *Emperor*, but even by the depoſed King *Auguſtus*; who in a Letter wrote with his own Hand, congratulated him upon the Succeſſion to the Throne. Every thing ſeemed to conſpire to his Felicity, when the King of *Sweden*'s Defeat at *Pultowa* ſoon changed the Face of Affairs. The deceaſed King *Auguſtus*, upon the News of this Battle, entered *Poland* at the Head of an Army; he was aſſiſted by the *Czar*, the *Danes*, and other Powers. King *Staniſlaus*, tho' he did whatever could be expected from a Man of *Senſe* and *Courage*, yet unable to oppoſe ſo many Enemies, was obliged to leave *Poland*. He retired into *Turkey*, to his Friend the King of *Sweden*, and after the prodigious Action at *Bender*, was confined for ſome little time as well as his *Swediſh* Majeſty. Upon recovering his Liberty, he retired to *Deux Ponts*, where the preſent King of *France* ſent to deſire his Daughter in Marriage. The *Speech* he made to this amiable Princeſs at parting from her, has, perhaps, as much *good Senſe*, and *manly Eloquence*, as could well be compriſed in an Harangue of that Nature: He has of late Years reſided in *France*, where, by his Affability, Generoſity, and prudently declining to

concern

concern himſelf at all in *Affairs of State*, he has entirely won the Hearts of the *French:* He will, probably at this time, endeavour to join to the *Title* of *King of* Poland, the *Kingdom* itſelf, where he has a great Number of Friends, and may reaſonably expect to be aſſiſted by the Power and Intereſt of *France.*

On the other Hand it is not impoſſible, but the preſent Elector of *Saxony*, Son to the deceaſed King *Auguſtus*, may appear as Candidate for the Crown of *Poland:* It would not be at all ſtrange to ſee this Elector's Pretentions ſtrongly favoured by the Emperor, and the King of *Pruſſia*; who, perhaps, might not care to ſee a Prince upon the *Poliſh* Throne, who has ſuch Obligations to the *French* Court as King *Staniſlaus.*

Whether Prince *James Sobieski* will, in this Juncture, aim at being King of *Poland*, or if he ſhould, what Friends he might reaſonably expect, we ſhall not pretend to determine. There will not doubtleſs be Candidates wanting for a Crown, if they can but flatter themſelves with the Hopes of ſucceeding, and we ſhall probably, be ſoon entertained with ſeveral remarkable Occurrences from the Kingdom of *Poland.*

Since we wrote theſe Reflections, we have ſeen an Account in one of the Publick Papers (tho' we believe without Foundation) that there are Four Candidates for the Crown of *Poland*, *viz.* King *Staniſlaus*, the Elector of *Saxony*, the Regimentary *Poniatowski*, and the Chevalier *de St. George.*

GERMANY.

THE Emperor is augmenting his Forces, which ſeems to look as if he expected a Storm from a certain Quarter.

TURKEY, PERSIA, *and other remote Countries.*

THE Grand Seignior is equipping a Squadron of Ten Sultana's: It is doubtful whether this Fleet is deſigned to aſſiſt the *Algerines* or againſt the *Malteſe*, who lately made bold to ſnap up the *Turkiſh* Vice-Admiral in the Seas of *Damiette:* However that be, the Grand Maſter of *Malta* thinks himſelf in ſo much Danger, that he has already recalled moſt of his Knights.

Letters

Letters from *Perſia* inform us, that *Athemat Doulet Thamas Kouli Kan*, that is, in *plain Engliſh*, The *firſt Miniſter*, *Thamas Prince of Kouli*, finding himſelf at the Head of a numerous Army, and that he was beloved by the Soldiers, reſolved to oblige the *Turks* to grant his Countrymen more favourable Conditions, than thoſe ſtipulated for them in the late Treaty of Peace, which was concluded in his Abſence; but ſeeing the Sophy determined to ratify the Peace, he marched at the Head of Seventy Thouſand Men directly to *Iſpahan*, where having ſeized upon the Perſon of his Prince, and reproached him with *Indolence* and *Cowardice*, he commanded his Eyes to be put out, proclaimed his Son, an Infant, King in his Room, and declared himſelf at the ſame time, the young Prince's Governor, and Protector of *Perſia*.

The Fate of the depoſed Sophy has been pretty extraordinary: He was almoſt miraculouſly preſerved in that Storm, when his Father periſhed, and the Uſurper *Eſreff* ſeized upon the Crown: He at laſt got the better of that Uſurper, and ſtruggling thro' a thouſand Difficulties, mounted the Throne of his Anceſtors: *Succeſs* and a *Court*, made him *Proud* and *Lazy*; we now ſee him deprived of his Sight, clap'd up in a Priſon, and ſuffering all this from the very Man in whom he chiefly confided, and whom he had honoured with the firſt Dignity in the State.

Domestick Occurrences.

EVery Body's Attention at home, ſeems to be fixed upon the Event of the *Bill* which, it is ſaid, will be brought into the H. of C. to extend the Laws of Exciſe.

The laſt Week's Bill of Mortality was but Eleven Hundred and odd; ſo that there is a Decreaſe of Four Hundred from what there was about three Weeks ſince. A Multitude of Perſons however ſtill labour under the late Epidemical Cold: The beſt Method for curing this reigning Diſtemper is ſaid to be as follows;

Take about ten whole Corns of White Pepper (not the Black) in a Spoonful of Spring-Water, or any ſmall Liquor, in a Morning, faſting about half an Hour after, by which the Stomach and Nerves will be ſtrengthened, the Appetite increaſed, and all Putrefaction, which we are apt to ſwallow down with our Aliments in Epidemical Times, will

will be corrected; and in ſhort, the proper Tone of that Part, as well as Bowels, kept up, ſo as to enjoy a good State of Health; to be repeated for ten Mornings ſucceſſively. This Quantity for a grown Perſon.

And for Children, take half an Ounce, a little bruiſed, tie it up in a Holland or Muſlin Bag made broad, to be wore upon the Pit of the Stomach next the Skin.

N. B. If Blights are attended with Inſects, Animalcula Eggs, or ſuch like, and judged to give riſe to theſe Epidemick Diſtempers, there is no greater Enemy, except Mercury, than the Effluvias of Pepper, it being immediate Death to them.

The White Sort is recommended, being by Experience always attended with Succeſs.

PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Mr. Griffith Jones, preſented by the Lord Chancellor to the Vicarage of Llandewer-Willſney, Pembrokeſhire.---- Henry Talbot, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Salt-Office, in the Room of Thomas Woodcock, Eſq; deceaſed.---- Rev. Mr. Nichols, Second Maſter, appointed Head Maſter of Weſtminſter-School, in Place of the Rev. Dr. Freind, who on Account of his Age and Infirmities has reſigned; and the Rev. Mr. Johnſon made Second Maſter.---- Rev. Dr. Newland preſented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Fitz, Shropſhire, worth 300l. per Ann.---- Capt. Jackſon, made Deputy Governor of Portſmouth, in the Room of Col. Hawker, deceaſed.---- John Sharp, Eſq; Clerk of the Checque to the King's Meſſengers, in the Room of his late Father.---- Rev. Mr. Thomas, preſented by the Biſhop of Wincheſter to the Rectory of Wandſworth, vacant by the Death of Mr. Edgely.---- Rev. Dr. Henry Bland, Dean of Durham, and Prebendary of Windſor, will be made Provoſt of Eaton, in the Room of Dr. Godolphin.---- The Rev. Dr. Lewis, Miniſter of Kew, will be made Prebendary of Windſor in his Room.--- The Rev. Dr. Tyrwhitt, Son-in-Law to the Lord Biſhop of London, will be appointed Reſidentiary of St. Paul's, in the Room of Dr. Godolphin.---- The Rev. Dr. Secker, a Prebendary of Durham, will ſucceed Dr. Tyrwhitt in the Rectory of St. James's.---- Rev. Mr. Williams preſented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Wedbleys, Radnorſhire.

Mr.

Mr. Reeves, one of the King's Council, is appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas, in the Room of Judge Price, deceaſed; and the laſt Day of the Term he was ſworn in accordingly, and will go the Midland Circuit with Mr. Juſtice Probyn.

DEATHS.

JANUARY 29. At the Hague, Major General Murray, Captain in a Scots Regiment in the Dutch Service. ---Feb. 1. At Southgate, William Ravenhill, Eſq; aged 72.---At Bath, the Rev. William Wade, Prebendary of Windſor, and Brother to the General of that Name.---2. Sir Joſeph Shorter, at Brentford.---Robert Juxon, Eſq; at Mortlack.---3. Thomas Hulls, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel of General Wade's Regiment of Horſe, aged 63.---Thomas Port, an eminent Goldſmith in the Poultry, and one of the Common-Council for Cheap Ward ---Benj. Rokeby, Eſq; aged 89.---4. Jeremiah Nichols, Eſq; of New-Inn ---Rev. Mr. Barrett, Reader of Duke-ſtreet Chapel, Weſtminſter.---James Huſtler of Suffolk-ſtreet, Eſq;---5. Mr. Henericus, a very noted and wealthy Jew. ---At Croydon, James Wilkinſon, Eſq;---Capt. Swall, an old experienced Officer, at Hoddeſdon, Hertfordſhire. ---6. Moleſworth, of the Middle-Temple, Eſq;---John Fotherby of Hanover-ſquare, Eſq; aged 73.---A few Days ſince, Francis Cannings, of Foxcot, Warwickſhire, Eſq; aged 73.

On the 5th of this Month, N. S. died in the Caſtle of St. Germain, Lieutenant-General Dillon. He was Brother to the late Lord Dillon of the Kingdom of Ireland, and Uncle to the preſent Lord of that Name. He commanded a Regiment before he was 20 Years of Age, in the French Service, and was eſteemed as brave and experienced an Officer as any France had.——— 8. At his Lodgings in Scotland-Yard, Whitehall, Captain Slow, eldeſt Adjutant of the firſt Regiment of Foot Guards.——— Richard Turner, Eſq; of Gray's-Inn, immenſely rich.——— At Twickenham, Samuel Thomas, Eſq; reputed worth 100,000 l.

Being obliged, by a hurry of Buſineſs at the Preſs, to leave out of our Firſt Number the Account of Books and Pamphlets, we hope our Readers will excuſe that Omiſſion.

The following is a Liſt of ſuch BOOKS *and* PAMPHLETS *as have been publiſhed ſince our laſt Number to* Thurſday *laſt; and we take this Opportunity toaſſure the Publick, that in our ſucceeding Numbers, we will lay before them, a more exact and compleat Catalogue, than any yet extant.*

ACTA Regia, No. XI. Price 6d. Printed for J. Knapton, &c.

The Beau's Adventures: A Farce, by P. Bennet. Printed for T. Aſtley. Price 1 s.

Rapin's Hiſtory of England, No XXVII. Price 6d. Printed for J. J. and P. Knapton.

The Bee, No. I. Price 6d. Printed for J. Roberts.

The Attorny's Pocket Companion: Or, a Guide to the Practiſers of the Law; being a Tranſlation of Law Proceedings in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; containing a Collection of the common Forms, beginning with the Original, and ending with the Judicial Proceſs. Together with an Hiſtorical as well as Practical Treatiſe on Ejectments. By a Student of the Inner Temple. In Two Parts. Price 5 s. 6d. Printed for R. Goſlin.

Sir W. Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World, No. II. Price 6d. Printed for J. Knapton, &c.

Joſephus, by L'Eſtrange, No. XIV. Printed for J. Knapton, &c. Pr. 6d.

Johannes Freind, M. D. Sereniſſimæ Reginæ Caroliæ Archiatei Opera omnia Medica. Printed for W. Innys and R. Manby, and L. Gilliver. Price 1 l. 6 s.

Exciſe Anatomized: Declaring that an unequal Impoſition of Exciſe to be the only Cauſe of the Ruin of Trade, a univerſal Impoveriſhment, and deſtructive to the Liberty of the whole Nation. By Z. G. a well Wiſher of the common Good. Printed for M. Smith. Pr. 6d.

The Jew Decoyed: Or, The Progreſs of a Harlot; a New Ballad Opera of three Acts. With a curious Frontiſpiece. Price 1 s. Printed for E. Nutt, &c.

The preſent State of the Republick of Letters for Jan. 1733. Printed for W. Innys. Pr. 1 s.

Medical

Medical Eſſays and Obſervations reviſed and publiſhed. By a Society at Edinburgh. Sold by J. Osborne and T. Longman.

Obſervations upon the Prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypſe of St. John. In Two Parts. By Sir Iſaac Newton. Price 8s. in Boards.

The Argument from Propheſy, in proof that Jeſus is the Meſſiah, Vindicated: Or, Some Conſiderations of the Propheſies of the Old Teſtament, as the Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion. Printed for J. Gray. Price 1s. 6d.

Killing no Murder: Briefly Diſcourſed in three Queſtions. By Col. Titus, alias William Allen. Printed for T. Boreman. Price 6d.

Hortus Elthamenſis, ſeu Plantarum Rariarum quas in Horto ſuo Elthami in Cantio coluit Vir Ornatiſſimus & Præſtantiſſimus, Jacobus Sherard, M. D. Soc. Reg. & Col. Med. Lond. Soc. Guilielmi. P. M. Frater, Delineationes & Deſcriptiones quarum Hiſtoria vel plane non vel imperfectè a rei Herbariæ Scriptoribus tradita fuit. Auctore Johanne Jacobo Dilenio, M. D. Sold by J. Nourſe.

The Life of Mr. Woolſton: With an Impartial Account of his Writings. Printed for J. Roberts. Price 6d.

Hiſtory of the Bible by T. Edlin, N°. 14.

——— By Stackhouſe N° 2.

A full and true Account of a curious Dialogue between one Mr. D'Anvers and one Mr. Cut, a great Tobacco Merchant, and one Mr. Daſh a rich Vintner, which happened on Sunday, at the Sign of the Swan and Hoop in Cornhill. With Remarks thereupon by a Fair Trader. Printed for J. Roberts. Price 4d.

Good Gooſe don't Bite: Or the City in a Hubbub. A New Ballad. To the Tune of, Joan ſtoop'd, &c. Printed for W. Shaw. Price 6d.

The Scholar's Manual: Being a Collection of Meditations, Reflections, and Reaſonings, deſigned for eſtabliſhing and promoting Chriſtian Principles and Practice, in Irreligious and Sceptical Times. With ſuitable Devotions, extracted from ſome of the beſt ancient and modern Authors, chiefly in their Original Languages. By a Gentleman of Oxford. Printed for C. Rivington.

A Sermon preached before the Lords, by Samuel Lord Biſhop of Cheſter, Jan. 30. 1732-3. Printed for C. King in Weſtminſter-Hall. Price 6d.

A Sermon preach'd before the Commons, by Dr. Mawſon. Printed for J. Roberts. Price 6 d.

An Eſſay upon the Uſefulneſs of Revelation, notwithſtanding the great Excellence of Human Reaſon. In Eight Diſcourſes. By Chriſtopher Robinſon, M. A. Printed for J. Pemberton. Price 2 s.

Dr. Stebbing's Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy, Feb. 1. Printed for J. Pemberton.

Note, *We ſhall inſert our* Foreign Literary Article *next Week, and we hope entirely to the Satisfaction of our learned Readers.*

Miſcellany POEMS, SONGS, EPIGRAMS, &c.

WE are in hopes of making this Part of our Pamphlet a very agreeable Miſcellany for ſuch as have any Taſte in *Poetry:* We have a conſiderable Stock of *Original Poems* by us, and as nothing is more ſhocking to Men of *Taſte* than *bad Verſes*, whenever we cannot be ſupply'd with ſomething that has *Wit* or *Humour* from our preſent Dealers in *Rhime*, we ſhall have recourſe to our own *private Stock:* We ſhall open our *Poetical Miſcellany* with a Copy of Verſes in *Praiſe of the Bees*; which is but a Compliment juſtly due from us to thoſe *wonderful little Animals*, who have furniſhed us with a proper *Title* for our *Pamphlet.*

That ſome learned Criticks may not expoſe their Ignorance, by finding fault with the *Boldneſs* of the Aſſertion in the *two laſt Verſes*, we think proper to acquaint them that we have taken it from *Virgil.*

The BEES.

OF all the wing'd Inhabitants of Air,
Theſe only make their Young *the* Publick Care.
In well diſpos'd Societies *they live,*
And Laws *and* Statutes *regulate their* Hive.

Mark, how the little untaught Builders ſquare
Their Rooms, and in the Dark their Lodgings rear!
See, what bright Strokes of Architecture ſhine
Thro' the whole Frame! what Beauty! what Deſign!

Now

Now verdant Hills th' induſtrious Chymiſts climb,
Extract its Riches from the blooming Thyme;
Each Flower and Herb with rapt'rous Kiſſes greet,
And gently ſteal *each tributary Sweet.*
The yielding Flowers of all their Charms *bereft,*
Forlorn by theſe their Raviſhers *are left.*

Their King *intent, his Subjects Toil ſurveys;*
The fervent Rout their careful Monarch praiſe;
His Foes to mortal Combat they defy,
And think it Honour at his Feet to die.
Aſtoniſh'd at ſuch Actions, ſome have taught,
That BEES * *have Portions of* Etherial Thought.

We believe moſt People muſt have heard of the curious Grotto which the Queen has built at Richmond, *and that by her Majeſty's expreſs Command ſeveral Gentlemen of Parts and Learning have employed their Muſes upon this Subject. We ſhall lay before our Readers three* Latin *Copies of Verſes upon this Grotto, which we have not yet ſeen in Print, and in which the* Stile *is* Chaſte *and* Claſſical.

O Sacra condis quæ penetralia,
Regina, quercus inter & Ilices,
Aulæ relicto quæ Tumultu
Antra colis celebranda muſis,

Non ſola Sylvas cedis in Aſperas.
En fida ſemper te ſapientum
Cohors ut in Luco ſilenti
Et vacua comitatur Umbra!

Vultus verendos undique conſpicis,
Andire credis verba cadentia,
Attentus aſtans dum parenti,
Altera ſpes Britonum, Wilhelmus

* His quidam ſignis, atq; hæc exempla ſecuti
Eſſe *apibus* partem divinæ mentis, & hauſtus
Æthereos dixere——————— VIRG.

Præcepta

Præcepta puro pectore combibit.
Quid vera virtus jam ſapere incipit
Primis ab annis: ſic Achilles,
Progenies Thetidis Marinæ,

Alumnus ingens Theſſalica in ſpecu
Magnos Magiſtros impiger audiit.
Sic natus Anchiſa per umbras,
Matre Dea per operta Noctis

Ducente, Lætus conſpicit advena
Sedes Beatorum, Elyſium Nemus,
Mortalis, oblituſque ſortis
Colloquio fruitur Deorum.

AGreſtem quicunque domum congeſtaque ſaxis
Saxa vides parvoque humiles in rure penates,
Credideris Faunos illic Dryádaſque ſorores
Saltare, aut Gelido requieſcere Pana ſub antro
Majus habet numen: tecta hæc cir-cumlita muſco
Ipſa colit Carolina, hæc illam Regia cepit.
En! ut acervatim disjecti fragmina Montis
Strata jacent, miſtaque animum formidine mulcent!
Ut ſpectare juvat frondentia Culmine tecti
Arbuſta; ut lentæ tollunt capita alta geniſtæ!
Vos animæ illuſtres, quorum veneranda videmus
In ſacra ſimulchra domo, quos aſpera dumis
Rura tenent nigraque nemus complectitur umbra,
Dicite, nam vobis dulces ante omnia Sylvæ
Semper erant, ſemper jucunda ſilentia ruris,
Noviſtiſne locum potiorem unquamne ſeveris
Arcadiæ propter ſaltus aut Theſſala Tempe
His placitura magis potuerunt antra camœnis?

Hic magni interdum fruitur Regina Mariti
Dulcibus alloquiis, nunc gaudia rapta requirit

Sola

Sola ſedens, animumque abſentis imagine paſcit:
Abſentis gerit ipſa vicem. Te, maxime Regum,
Dum diviſa tenent late loca, pacis amatæ
Intentus Studiis, alto dum corde volutas
Quicquid ubique gerant gentes populique remoti,
Non tibi notorum memorum placidique receſſus
Interdum menti gratiſſima ſurgit Imago?
Huc tua te Carolina vocat, Tibi grande requirit
Reddere depoſitum regni, & bene credita Sceptra.
Interea famamque tuam atque ingentia facta
Hic recolens, ſtabili coeuntes undique gentes
Fœdere, pacatumque tuis virtutibus orbem
Cogitat, & tacitâ tecum lætatur in Umbrâ.

QUÆ genium revocavit avum, moreſque labantis
Suſtinuit Sæcli, nec in Aulæ luce ſeveros
Pectoris erubuit cultus; Quæ ſana ſegunta
Gaudia, & in ſeſe patiens deſcendere, plauſus
Exiit interdum ſtrepitu, & ſibi cognita vixit,
Hæc ſuper edomito luxu ſine clade trophæa,
Hos ſtetuit Carolina Tholos, virtutis & artis
Antiquæ monumentum; Hoc curis caſſa reſedit
Naturæque capax pectus recreavit in Antro.
Saxa hæc artificum, nulla violata nitore
Rurſus in ingenuam juſſit coaleſcere ruperi,
Teſquaque plena Deo, dulceſque horrore receſſus
In Læto (morum effigiem) ſe attollere campo.
At vacuum ne crede nemus, nec inhoſpita Tecta:
En habitatores magnos, lectiſſima corda,
Dignos mente Domoque beata in rura colonos
Tranſcripſit, veri Auctores Vitæque magiſtros,
Queis ducibus rerum inſuerat cognoſcere cauſas,
Naturamque Deumque ſequi, promiſſaque laudi
Sydera, difficiliſque viam explorat Olympi:
Nunc extra invidiam poſitos, neque ſorte ſuprema
Divulſos, ſaxo hoc Tumulis potiore beavit.

The

The following Copy of Verſes came from Ireland, *and are a handſome Compliment to a Gentleman who is an Honour to his Country, and whoſe Name is well known among the Learned World in moſt Parts of* Europe.

On Dean S—T'*s aſſerting the Superiority of the Antients over the Moderns.* *

WHile the *D -- n*, with more Wit than Man ever wanted,
Or at leaſt more than Heaven to Man ever granted,
Endeavours to prove how the Antients in Knowledge,
Have excell'd our Adepts of each modern College;
How by Heroes of old our Chiefs are ſurpaſs'd,
In each uſeful Science, true Learning, and Taſte:
While thus he behaves with more Courage than Manners,
And fights for the Foe, deſerting our Banners:
While *Bently*, and *Wotton*, our Champions, he foils,
And wants neither *Temple*'s Aſſiſtance, nor *Boyle*'s;
In Spite of his Learning, fine Reaſons, and Stile,
(Wou'd ye think it?) He favours our Cauſe all the while;
We raiſe by his Conqueſt our Glory the higher,
And from a Defeat to a Triumph aſpire:
Our great Brother Modern, the Boaſt of our Days,
Unconſcious, has gain'd for our Party the Bays:
St. *James*'s old Authors, ſo fam'd on each Shelf,
Are vanquiſh'd by what he has written himſelf.

The TOWN LADY's Anſwer to--- *What tho' I am a Country Laſs.*

I.

WHAT tho' I am a London *Dame,*
And lofty Looks I bear a?
I carry, ſure, as good a Name,
As thoſe who Ruſſet wear a.
What, tho' my Cloaths are rich Brocades?
My Skin it is more white a,
Than any of the Country Maids
That in the Fields delight, a.

* Vide *Battle of the Books in* St. James's *Library.*

II. *What*

II.

What tho' I to Aſſemblies go,
And at the Operas ſhine, a?
It is a thing all Girls muſt do,
That will be Ladies fine, a:
And while I hear FAUSTINA *ſing*
Before the King and Queen, a,
My Eyes they are upon the Wing,
To ſee, if I am ſeen, a.

III.

My Peko and Imperial Tea
Are brought me in the Morn, a:
At Noon, Champaign, and rich Tokay
My Table do adorn, a:
The Evening then a[illegible]e invite
To play at dear Quadrille, a:
And ſure in this there's more Delight,
Than in a purling Rill, a.

IV.

Then ſince my Fortune does allow
Me to live as I pleaſe, a;
I'll never milk my Father's Cow,
Nor preſs his coming Cheeſe, a.
But take my Swing both Night and Day,
I'm ſure it is no Sin, a:
And as for what the grave ones ſay,
I value not a Pin, a.

An ODE or BALLAD ſuppoſed to be written by *C— C—* Eſq; Poet Laureate.

To the Tune of, *As Freedom the Jewel of Life is*, &c.

Aſſiſt, O Sicelides Muſæ,
Whom VIRGIL *has render'd ſo famous:*
Tho' whether you hear, or refuſe me,
Vix paulo majora canamus.

Old OVID *relates*, inter alia,
How DAPHNE *ſtript off her Apparrel,*
Clapt on her green Parapnanalia,
And was turn'd in a trice to a Laurel.

Without the poetical Madneſs
With which your old Bards are elate,
Who but I, in down-right ſober Sadneſs,
Could Laurel from Nothing create?

Like a Cricket each Winter I ſing,
Sing, ſing, *in the ſame tuneful Strain;*
Nor touch on Exciſe, *jarring String!*
But leave that to the Jacobite Train:

Who cry, prefer Freedom to Gold,
Ne'er fall to Corruption a [redacted];
Nor let what was gotten by [redacted]
Be loſt by new Battle Array.

When your Miniſters all are ſo true t' ye,
Ye Murmurers, *ceaſe to repine:*
Don't grudge them ſo trifling a Duty,
As that on Tobacco, or Wine.

How fooliſh the Man that preſumes
On Folks in high Stations to joke!
Since Wine raiſes nothing but Fumes,
And Tobacco expires in a Smoke.

Ah! learn then, each Britiſh *Wine-bibber,*
Of me to be Merry and Wiſe;
The ſame Mirth and Wit from your C---
You'll find, tho' his Sack pay Exciſe

EPIGRAM.

IN our Foreſather's ſtupid Days, the Name
Of Miſs, *at Twenty, was exchang'd for* Dame.
But theſe wiſe Times to Compliment exhort ye;
Our mordern Miſſes *are full Five and Forty*

VERSES lately left upon a young Lady's TOILET.

SOft God of Sleep, when next you ſteal
To charming Celia's *Eyes,*
In Dreams, to the dear Maid reveal
Who 'tis that for her dies.

But ſhould the fair One be diſpleas'd,
At the unwelcome Theme,
Fly her, and let her Heart be eas'd,
By finding it a Dream.

The true SPORTSMAN's Prayer to CUPID.

CUpid, *make your Virgins tender,*
Make them eaſy to be won;
Let them preſently ſurrender,
When the Siege is once begun:

Such as like a tedious Wooing,
Let them cruel Damſels find;
Give me ſuch as would be doing,
Prithee, Cupid, *make them kind.*

Note, This Pamphlet ſhall be forwarded Weekly to any Part of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Printer or Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left every *Saturday*, at all *Publick* or *Private Houſes*, in *London* or *Weſtminſter*, where it is deſired.

The

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35 a 34
Ditto at Sight	34 9
Rotterdam	35 a 2
Antwerp	35 8
Hamburgh	34 1
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 1 8th
Bourdeaux at 1 half Uſa.	31 7 8ths
Cadiz	42 1 half
Madrid	42 3 8ths
Bilboa	42 1 8th
Leghorn	50 1 4th
Genoua	53 3 8ths
Venice	48 7 8ths
Lisbon	5 s 5d 1 4th
Porto	5 s 4d 1 4th
Dublin	12 a 11

STOCKS.

South-Sea	105 1 4th
South-Sea Annuity	110 1 8th
South-Sea Bonds	2 l. 7 s.
Bank	150 1 4th
Bank Circulation	5 l. 2 s. 6d.
Million Bank	115
India	161 1 4th
India Bonds	5 l. 6 s.
Royal Aſſurance	104 1 4th
London Aſſurance	13 5 8ths
African	35
York Buildings	2 1 half
Three per Cent. Ann.	101 3 4ths
3 1 half per Cent. Ann.	41. 10 s.

South-Sea Annuity, Million Bank, and London Aſſurance, ſell as above with their ſeveral Dividends.

ANNUITIES, viz.

14 l. per Cent. at 1704 to 1708 inclusive 25 26 1 half } Yrs. Purch.
9 l. p. Cent. A. 1710 8 }
Lottery 1710. for 10 Years from Michaelmas laſt.
Prizes 7 1 4th Years Purchaſe.
Blanks 5 l. 1 s. per Set.
Prizes and Blanks 1710, due at Michaelmas laſt, are in Courſe of Payment.
Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity, 4 1 half per Cent. Premium.

Colcheſter Bays, 6 Seals, Red Liſt, 13d. per Ell, and 10 s. per Piece.

Gold in Coin 3 l. 18 s. 3d.	
Gold in Bars 3 l. 18 s. 3d.	
Pillar Pieces of Eight 5 s. 5 d. 1 half	
Ditto ſmall 5 s. 4d. a 1 4th	per Ounce
Mexico 5 s. 5d. 1 4th a 3 8ths	
Ditto ſmall 5 s. 3d. 7 8ths a 4 1 8th	
Silver in Bars Standard 5 s. 4d. 3 4ths	

Intereſt per Cent.		Bonds, &c.		
4	India	5 l. 8 s. a 9.	41. 15 s. a 16 s.	41. 4 s. Premium
3 1	Ditto 3 per Cent.	1 l. 15 s.	1 l. 14 s. a 15 s.	1 l. 15 s. Premium
4	50 l. South-Sea	2 l. 7 s.	2 l. 4 s. a 5 s.	2 l. 3 s. a 2 l. Prem.
3	20 l. Prizes	20 l. 12 s.	20 l. 12 s.	20 l. 12 s.
3	Blanks	7 l. 14 s. 6d.	7 l. 14 s. 6d.	7 l. 14 s. 6d.

		Given for	Paid off	No.
In Exch.	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	840000	34
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	41000	82
	Malt 1731	750000	626766	
	Salt	300000	30000	6

PRICES of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat	22 s to 27 s	Pale Malt	17 s to 20 s 6d
Rye	14 s to 15 s 6d	Brown Malt	16 s to 18 s
Barley	12 s to 13 s 6d	Tares	19 s to 23 s
Oats	9 s to 13 s	Old Hops 41 to 41 15 s per Hundred	
Peaſe	19 s to 21 s	New Hops 81. to 91 10 s per Hundred	
Hog Peaſe	15 s to 17 s	Rape Seed 10 l to 11 l per Laſt	
Horſe Beans	16 s to 21 s	Coals 26 s to 27 s per Chaldron	

THE BEE: OR, Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Mr. *D'Anvers*'s Addreſs to the *Land-Holders*, upon the Project of Exciſing Wine and Tobacco.

MR. D'Anvers, *in his laſt* Craftſman, *having obſerved that the Projectors of an Exciſe upon Wine and Tobacco are endeavouring to perſuade the Land-Holders that ſuch an Exciſe would be for their Advantage, addreſſes himſelf to them in the following Manner.*

Gentlemen,

I Can't help obſerving that it hath always been the Method of ill-deſigning Men to endeavour to *divide the People*, whom They would enſlave; and therefore am not ſurpriz'd to hear reviv'd, upon this Occaſion, the invidious Diſtinction of the *landed* and *trading Intereſt*, which in Reality are always united; the *annual Rent* of Lands and the *Number of Years Purchaſe* have generally increas'd, or decreas'd, as *Trade* hath been more or leſs flouriſhing. For this Reaſon I deſire

I desire to lay before you some Considerations on the *present Scheme for collecting the Duties on* WINE *and* TOBACCO.

Gentlemen, I shall *first* consider what immediate Advantage is proposed to you by it; and *secondly*, if there should be any, whether it will be for your Interest, upon a slight Advantage, to consent to the incommoding, if not enslaving, so great a Number of your fellow Subjects.

As to the *first*, it is said that, by collecting the present Duties on *Wine* and *Tobacco*, by Way of *Excise*, a Surplus beyond what they now produce may be raised, sufficient to answer *One Shilling in the Pound upon Land.*

In Answer to This, I am credibly inform'd, as you may upon Enquiry, that the whole Duties upon *these Commodities*, at present, do not amount to near such a Sum; and it is very improbable that *this Method* should more than double it; since I have not heard of any Frauds prov'd to be committed by the Dealers in *those bulky Commodities*, or so much as mentioned before now; though You must have heard of several in *Tea* and *Coffee*, since the Duties on *those Commodities* have been collected *this Way.*

But if it should be designed to give *these Duties for a Number of Years to come*, as was done in the *Salt-Tax*, to answer the *Land-Tax of One Shilling in the Pound for one Year*; I wish, *Gentlemen*, You would consider whether it will be for your Advantage to run in Debt, and mortgage your Estates to the Publick, on that Account; for You must pay your Proportion of the *Tax*, as *Consumers* as well as your Share of the *Charge of Collection*, and the additional Profit of the *Trader*, who will expect it for his additional Trouble and Servitude.

I wish likewise You would consider, that if there should be a *Deficiency*, (a Thing by no Means unlikely) it may, in a Year or two, occasion *One Shilling in the Pound extraordinary upon Land*, to make it good.

You would also do well to compute your Savings by the *Salt Duty*. A Gentleman of 500 *l. per Ann.* who pays the *full Tax*, hath this Year paid 25 *l.* less to the Government; but He hath paid 3 *s.* 4 *d. per* Bushel on all the *Salt* consumed in his Family, and all *salted Commodities* used in it, besides the additional Duty laid on Him by the *Retailer*, and is to pay it for *two Years to come*; nay, He is liable to make good any *Deficiency*, that may happen at the End of that Term; and not only This, but his *Tenants*, by this additional

additional Expence in the Support of their Families and Labourers, may find it neceſſary to ask for an *Abatement of Rent*.

Another Reaſon, urg'd for *this Alteration*, is the Care of our *Health*, and the Concern They have that We ſhould drink *better Wine*, by preventing *Mixtures* to be ſold for *Wine*.

This *Over-Tenderneſs for us* is much to be ſuſpected; and I am afraid the *Project* will not anſwer the End; for *thoſe Mixtures* may be certainly afforded cheaper than *Neat Wine* can be imported, even though They ſhould pay the Duty on *Wines*.

Beſides, if it ſhould produce this Effect, it ought to be maturely weigh'd whether *good Wine*, as it is called, may not do more Harm to the Publick than *bad*, by tempting People to *Exceſs*, as well as occaſioning a larger Importation of *that Commodity*, conſequently a larger Ballance, in Favour of *Foreigners*, and leſs Conſumption of *Malt Spirits*, *Cyder* and *Perry*, which are Home Manufactures, generally ſuppoſed to be uſed in *ſuch Mixtures*, made from the Produce of your Lands, already ſubjected to a *large Duty*; which Branch of the Revenue may become deficient by *theſe Means*, and You be called upon to ſupply *that Deficiency*.

It is urg'd likewiſe, in Defence of *this Scheme*, that *many Duties* are collected this Way already. I am ſorry, there are ſo many Inſtances of it; but it is but a ſmall Conſolation, that the *Dealers in theſe Commodities* will have a great many Fellow-Sufferers; and it is a very inſolent Way of Reaſoning, that becauſe a *great Number of People are already oppreſs'd*, therefore it will be no Grievance *to increaſe the Number*.

I hope, *Gentlemen*, that this very Argument will convince you it is Time to put a Stop to *this grievous Method of collecting the publick Revenues*; ſince the farther it extends, the better Argument it will be, according to the Logick of *theſe Gentlemen*, for extending it ſtill farther, and may in Time reach to *Yourſelves*.

There is already a large Body of People liable to have *Soldiers* quarter'd upon Them; but I hope it will never be thought a good Argument for making more People liable to the ſame Burthen.

That *this Method of Collection* is grievous, I appeal to the Experience of all Traders, ſubject to the *Laws of Exciſe*;

and

and to the impartial Judgment of every diſintereſted Gentleman.

Some *ſhallow Coxcombs* (Compoſitions of Ignorance, Idleneſs and Inſolence) have attempted to ridicule the People, liable to be aggrieved by *this Method*, as Perſons of no Conſequence, and unworthy of any Regard.

I am ſorry, *Gentlemen*, that They ſhould be ſo conſiderable for their Numbers; and believe, if *this Project* ſucceeds, the Traders, ſubject to the *Laws of Exciſe*, will be a very large Proportion of the *Burgeſſes* of this Kingdom, and no ſmall Part of the *Freeholders*; which leads me to the *ſecond Thing* I propos'd to your Conſideration, *viz.* whether you will find it your Intereſt, for any preſent Advantage, to conſent to the Grievance of ſo conſiderable a Number of your Fellow-Subjects.

Gentlemen,

We have, in Conjunction, been at the Expence of above *two hundred Millions*, in Support of our common Liberties, ſince the *Revolution*; and I hope you will never conſent to the Loſs of ſo conſiderable a Branch of them, as the quiet and undiſturb'd Poſſeſſion of our own Houſes, for the Sum of *three or four hundred thouſand Pounds a Year*; the utmoſt Convenience propos'd by this Abridgment of them.

Should you come into *ſuch a Scheme*, wicked Men hereafter may make Uſe of this Argument with the *Burgeſſes of England* to conſent to the Abridgment, or Invaſion of *your Liberties*; an Handle, which I hope you will never give Them; ſince People, who are Themſelves oppreſs'd, are apt to loſe all generous Concern for the Liberty of others, and their Oppreſſion may pave the Way to your own.

What Tenderneſs the *Projectors of this Scheme* have for your Intereſt, may be collected from the vaſt Quantities of *French Brandy*, permitted to be imported from *Dunkirk* at the *Flemiſh Duty*; by which a very conſiderable Part of the Produce of your Eſtates ſells at ſo low a Price.

But I hope that *People of Education*, ſuch as Gentlemen, living upon their Eſtates, are ſuppoſed to be, ſhould be wrought upon by Motives far more generous; and that a Concern for the *Liberties of Mankind* ſhould animate you above any mean Conſiderations of *private Intereſt*.

Two Articles of News extracted from the laſt Craftſman.

Hague, Jan. 23. *N. S.* Notwithſtanding the Repreſentations of the *Pruſſian* Miniſter here, back'd by the King his

his Maſter's Letters to their High-Mightineſſes, the Council of State ſent back to *Maeſtricht* the Papers relating to the Proceedings againſt the two *Pruſſian* recruiting Officers, a Serjeant and a Guide, who were ſeized there ſome Weeks ago; with Orders to the Council of War to go through that Affair in the Forms preſcribed by the military Laws and Ordinances of the State: And this Morning we received Advice, that on *Wedneſday* laſt the two Officers were beheaded, the Guide (being a Subject of the State) was hang'd, and the Serjeant, having ſeen the Execution, was ſent away as guilty of no Crime but that of obeying the Orders of his Superiors. The Reſolution of the State upon this Occaſion does it a great deal of Honour, and will perhaps put a Stop to the pernicious Practice of Man-Hunting, ſo much in Vogue of late with the *Pruſſian* Officers. —— *What ſtrange unciviliz'd Creatures are our* Hogan-Mogan *Allies*? —— *A more* polite Court *would have ſatisfy'd Themſelves with a* gentle Remonſtrance, *and not thought it neceſſary to aſſert the Honour of their Country in ſo* rigid a Manner.

LONDON, February 17.

This Day ſe'nnight the Opera of ACHILLES, written by the late Mr. GAY, was acted for the firſt Time, at the New Theatre in *Covent Garden*, to a crouded and ſplendid Audience; the *Pit* being chiefly fill'd with Noblemen and Gentlemen of Diſtinction, and the *Boxes* with Ladies of the firſt Quality. It is written on the ſame Model with the *Beggar's Opera*; only that the *Perſons of the Drama* are of a ſuperior Rank, turn'd into Traveſty; the Plot being founded on the Story of *Achilles*, (taken from the *antient Poets*) who was conceal'd by his Mother *Thetis*, under the Diſguiſe of Woman's Apparel, in the Court of King *Lycomedes*, to prevent his going to the *Trojan War*, where it was prophecy'd by the *Oracle* that he would be ſlain. —— As this Story furniſhed the Poet with ſeveral humorous Incidents, ſo He hath enlivened it with a great many agreeable Airs, in the modern *Ballad-way*, which met with a general Applauſe the firſt Night, and the Play continues to run with the ſame Succeſs.

Thurſday ſe'nnight arrived an Expreſs from *Poland*, with Advice that *Frederick Auguſtus* II. King of *Poland* died at *Warſaw* on the 1ſt Inſtant in the 63d Year of his Age. His Majeſty had the Misfortune to hurt his lame Foot in getting out of his Coach, which cauſing an Effuſion of Blood and

an Inflammation of the Part enſuing, it turn'd at laſt to a Gangreen and was the Cauſe of his Death. On this Account it is ſaid there are at preſent four different Factions in *Poland*. One Party for the Recal of King STANISLAUS; another for the PRINCE ROYAL, now Elector of *Saxony*; a third in Favour of the Regimentary PONIATOWSKI; and the laſt for the CHEVALIER ST. GEORGE, who married the Princeſs *Sobieski*, Grandaughter of the late King *John*. ——— *There may likewiſe be ſeveral other Candidates for this* elective Kingdom, *and as We had once a* Miniſter, *who bid fair for the* Popedom, *ſeveral People ſeem to fix their Eyes on a* certain Gentleman, *for the Sovereignty of* Poland; *and, perhaps, it might be no bad Policy to promote his Election, as it may prove a Means of preſerving us from the Danger of* EXCICE *and* STANDING ARMIES.

Extract from FOG's *Journal*.

Abridgment of a Pamphlet in Defence of Exciſing Wine and Tobacco.

MR. Fog, *in his laſt Journal, ſays, that he has read with a great deal of Pleaſure a Pamphlet, lately publiſh'd, Entitled,* The Genuine Thoughts of a Merchant, ſhewing, that in all the Libels, Remonſtrances, and pretended Letters againſt a new Method of Levying the Duties on Tobacco and Wine, there is not ſo much as one Word worth Anſwering. *Mr.* Fog *pretends to diſcover, by the* Stile *and* Reaſoning *in this Pamphlet, that it is the Production of that Gentleman, whoſe* Speech *was lately publiſhed in the* Free-Briton. *Mr.* Fog *then proceeds to lay before the Publick an Abridgment of this Piece.*

The great Author (ſays Mr. *Fog*) uſhers in his Work by telling us, that he was made a Convert from the popular Notion about an Exciſe, by the following Argument, which was ſent him by an eminent Merchant.

Page 4. 'I cannot relate to you how mad People are 'about the Phantom Exciſe. They are a Fire, and if Mat-'ters go on for a Month to come, as they have done for 'a Month paſt, we have it a Party-Word, the Mark of 'Diſtinction, as *Sacheverel* and the Church in Danger were 'in Queen *Anne*'s Time, and with as little Reaſon, 'and perhaps, as much Confuſion and Detriment to the 'Publick. There is no more daring to tell ones Mind,

'than

'than there was then to ſpeak truly of the then Miniſtry 'and the Peace. But if I, who have lived Abroad in *Hol-* 'land, *Hamburgh*, and other Trading Countries and 'Towns, might declare my Opinion, grounded on 'what I ſaw to be the good Effects of their Way of Tax- 'ing, I muſt needs own, if a Way is found out to remedy 'the Evil, that is feared from Exciſemen, and the Method 'of Surveying Goods, and Collecting the Duty made eaſy, 'I can think no otherwiſe, but, that the leſſening the 'Cuſtoms, and taxing Goods by Exciſe, would be a great 'Bleſſing to this Nation, and effectually make us ſhare 'with our Neighbours in being the common Storehouſe 'of *Europe*. Indeed, excepting that one Objection about 'Exciſemen, I never heard a ſingle Word againſt Exciſe, 'which deſerves an Anſwer. But inſtead of Argument, 'the very Jacobites and Tories cry out, Liberty, Liberty, 'No Exciſe, No Exciſe.

If you turn this excellent Argument into plain *Engliſh*, it will run thus: The Bent of the whole Nation is againſt an Exciſe, and People are enraged to the laſt Degree, and almoſt mad with the Apprehenſions of it. So that if this Exciſe goes on, it will become a Party-Word like *Sacheverel*, *&c.* throw the whole Nation into Confuſion, and be of great Detriment to the Publick. *Ergo*, every reaſonable Man ought to be for an Exciſe. Again, Things are carried to that Height, that there is no daring to tell one's Mind freely upon this Subject. *Ergo*, I tell my Mind freely on this Subject. Again, in *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, and other Trading Towns and Countries, where the People have no other Way of raiſing Taxes but by an Exciſe, an Exciſe is found to be a moſt convenient Way of Taxing, *ergo*, an Exciſe is the moſt convenient Way of Taxing in *England*. Again, if all the Evils that are feared from Exciſemen, and an Exciſe, could be prevented, (that is to ſay, if there ſhould be no Exciſe at all) then an Exciſe would be a great Bleſſing to the Nation. Again, though there are many Evils to be apprehended from an Exciſe, yet there is but one Objection, *viz.* that about Exciſemen, that is worth anſwering; but as Exciſemen are only wooden Figures, as herein after is ſet forth, *ergo*, that Objection is not worth anſwering.

Laſtly, The very Jacobites and Tories cry out, Liberty, No Exciſe. *Ergo*, Liberty muſt needs be a very bad Thing, and Exciſe a very good one.

Page 5. 'These just Observations, says the Author, 'pleased me so well, that it led me into a new Way of 'thinking, and I added to them my own Observations in the 'following Manner: The only Difference between the 'Clamour, now rais'd against this Scheme, which by the 'way none of the Clamourers ever saw, and that about 'the Church's Danger (in *Sacheverel*'s Time) is, that in 'the former [*he means the latter*] none but Jacobites and 'Tories cried aloud, and spared not; but now some deluded 'Whigs and Dissenters join in with the Tories and Jaco- 'bites, in the Opposition raised by the latter, only for Op- 'position sake. For to imagine, that People were in their 'right Senses, or had any at all, when they gave Judgment 'about a thing, that never came to their Knowledge, is as 'preposterous as, &c. Which in plain *English* must be thus understood, There are some Whigs and Dissenters (about 99 in 100, as hereafter I acknowledge) who join with the Tories and Jacobites, in crying out Liberty (Liberty being the first Principle of Whigs and Dissenters) *ergo*, these Whigs and Dissenters are deluded Men. And because they don't as yet know every Part of this Excise-Scheme as not being in the Projector's Secrets, *ergo*, 'tis preposterous to think, that such ignorant People are in their right Senses, or indeed, that they have any Senses at all.

Page 6. '2. Obs. We shall not enquire what Reasons 'the *Portugal* and *Virginia* Merchant has to oppose what 'they knew nothing more of, than a Name they them- 'selves have given it: But if it is the Intention of the 'Legislature, when a Duty is laid, to have it Levied in 'the best Manner to answer the End for which it was 'given, then certainly, that Method of Levying it, which 'best answers that End, and is no way prejudicial to the 'Subject, either in his Property, or Liberty, according to 'the Construction of the Law, is the best, and he has no 'Reason to complain, that his Liberty and Property are af- 'fected, when it is only in the due and decent Exemption 'of it.

What the great Author means by the due and decent Exemption of it, I don't well comprehend; but the rest can only be thus explained.

It being intended to excise Wine and Tobacco, which are imported from *Portugal* and *Virginia*, we can't imagine what Reasons the *Portugal*, and *Virginia* Merchants may have to oppose this Excise, they being the Persons chiefly affected

affected by it; beſides they know nothing more of the Thing than the Name of Exciſe, which they themſelves have given it. But if an Exciſe can be impoſed without calling it an Exciſe, why then ſurely they will have no Reaſon to complain. If it is the Intention of the Legiſlature, when a Duty is laid, to have it Levied in the beſt Manner, why then the beſt Manner of Levying the Duty is certainly the beſt Manner. And if the Manner of levying the Duty is not prejudicial to the Subject, either in his Liberty, or Property, then the Subject has no Reaſon to complain, that it is prejudicial to him in his Liberty and Property. *Ergo*, the Subject has no Reaſon to complain, that an Exciſe is prejudicial to him in his Liberty and Property.

I have not Room within the Compaſs of a Letter to comment on the whole of this incomparable Piece. However here follows a faithful Abſtract of the Remainder, in which as nearly as I could, I have preſerved the Author's own Words. I am ſure I have not omitted one of his Arguments, or diminiſhed their Weight and Force.

He proceeds to tell us, p. 7. 'That the Traders in Tobacco and Wine are to be diſtinguiſhed from Alehouſemen, Brandymen, and the like (by which I ſuppoſe he means Brewers, and the like) for whom he thinks the preſent Set of Officers are good enough. But that it is not intended to quarter ſuch Fellows, as the preſent Exciſemen, upon the Traders in Wine and Tobacco, who are therefore repreſented as Fools and Children, for crying out before they are hurt. Indeed when Tobacco and Wine are excis'd, Juſtice cannot be done the Revenue, unleſs the Duty be collected by *Somebody*. But if it be not collected by the preſent Exciſemen, but by ſome Body elſe, 'tis abſurd to make any Objections on account of the Officers.

Page 8. 'All wiſe Miniſters conſider chiefly in the Ways and Means of raiſing Money, that the Impoſition ſhould be laid on ſuch Goods as are for Luxury and Pleaſure, and not ſuch as are for the Neceſſities of Life, which cannot be ſaid of Wine and Tobacco, tho' Habit indeed has made them almoſt natural to us, and conſequently the Neceſſaries of Life.

Page 9. 'Exciſes cannot endanger Liberty, becauſe they were of Republican Original, having been firſt raiſed by the Parliament, which took up Arms againſt *Charles* I.

'The

'The Army at that Time was not kept up to collect the Exciſes, but the Exciſes were collected to keep up the Army, to ſave Religion, Liberty and Property, which is the preſent Circumſtance: For how can our Religion, Liberty and Property be preſerved, if the Army is not kept up?

Page 10, 11, 12. 'In 1691 not only Jacobites and Tories, but ſome Revolutioners oppos'd the exciſing Goods in the Hands of the Retailers, and the Oppoſition prevailed ſo far, that the old Ways and Means were purſued. By which a Debt of ſeveral Millions was left upon the Publick at the End of King *William*'s War. This was cried out on as an Effect of the Miſmanagement of the Miniſtry. And therefore, that the preſent M—— may not hereafter be charged with Miſmanagement, an Exciſe is neceſſary. And as to the Inſolence of the Officers who are to collect the Duty, they are falſe Colours hung out by the Oppoſers, and are like painted Grenadiers on the Decks of *Dutch* Ships——which ſufficiently anſwers all Objections concerning Exciſemen.

Page 13, 14. 'A Jacobite, a Tory, or a Grumbler, can no more be made ſound in Principle, than a Negro can be made white in Complexion. Sir *Edward Seymour* and Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave*, in King *William*'s Time were always bawling for Liberty, and drew in ſeveral Revolutioners to join with them. Wherefore honeſt *Engliſhmen* ſhould now take care that they are not drawn in to oppoſe an Exciſe.

Page 15, 16, 17. "At *Amſterdam* a Diſh of Fiſh with its Sauce pays Exciſe thirty ſeveral times, and at *Venice*, beſides the great Cuſtoms and Merchandizes, they pay Exciſe for every Bit of Bread and Meat, nay for the very Salt they eat, and the Chriſtians under the *Turks* are ſubject to leſs Impoſitions than ſuch as are under the *Venetians*; that is, they are not ſo great Slaves as under the *Venetians*. Therefore the Methods of raiſing Money in theſe Republicks ought to be purſued here by all, who are Lovers of their Country, and Friends to Liberty. About Forty Years ago, when it was propos'd to exciſe Malt, a Treatiſe was wrote againſt the Scheme, in which the Author aſſerted, that the new Impoſition would immediately ſink the Price of Malt. The contrary proved true. The Price of Malt, inſtead of ſinking, roſe upon it. The ſame thing will undoubtedly happen, when Wine and Tobacco

'are

'are excis'd. An unanswerable Argument to prove the 'Reasonableness of this Project!'

Page 18. "When the Excise on Tobacco shall be settled, it will be as reasonable, that there should be Officers 'to search the Tobacco-Man's Cellar for smuggled Goods, 'as that Constables and Tithingmen should search for stolen Goods, when and where it is judged necessary. But 'the Tobacco-Man will have the Satisfaction to find, that 'tho' his Tobacco Cellar may often lye under Suspicion, 'yet his Beef and Mutton will never be suspected, nor be 'in Danger of being imbezzel'd by the Officers — provided 'the Officers are duly watch'd.

Page 19. "In good Earnest seven or eight of our Clamourers at an Excise are a set of stubborn, noisy Sheep 'following one another. Some of them who have made 'the greatest Clamour in publick, have in private Conversation, talking of the Tobacco Trade, assur'd me, they 'thought it would be much better for them, if it was prudently excis'd. But the rest of them, who are rash, and 'noisy, and heady, and their Followers (the Mob) do not 'think at all—— Therefore their Opposition should not be 'regarded.

Page 20, 21, 22. 'Virginia Commission-Men bellow against an Excise, because if Tobacco was under an Excise, they would not get above three, four, or five Shillings *per* Hogshead; whereas at present they get forty, or 'forty five Shillings. But an Excise would be no Injury 'even to them, if they were frugal and industrious. For 'in due Course of time they would find, that three or four 'Shillings *per* Hogshead would turn more to their Account 'than forty or forty five Shillings.

Page 23, 24. 'The Declamations of the *Craftsman*, and 'other factious Writers, are not to be regarded, nor any of 'those nonsensical Letters against levying the Duties on 'Wine and Tobacco, sent up to Members of Parliament. 'But the Pamphlets written either before or just after the 'Revolution, deserve our Consideration, as serving best to 'explain the present Matters in dispute.

Page 25. 'The *Florentines*, who are under the Tyranny 'of the House of *Medicis*, raise Taxes by an Excise, therefore the same Method of Taxation is most suitable to a 'Free Country.

Page 27, 28. 'An Excise will be of great Advantage to 'the Retailer, because he will by that Means have an Opportunity

'portunity of raiſing the Price of his Commodity, as is 'plain by the Practice of thoſe Tradeſmen whoſe Goods 'are already under an Exciſe, as the Tallowchandler, Shoe-'maker, *&c.* This will likewiſe be a ſingular Benefit to 'all Perſons who ſhall have Occaſion to purchaſe theſe 'Commodities; which many even of the pooreſt Sort 'muſt do, becauſe they are ſo bewitch'd to Smoaking, 'that they would rather abate of their Bread than their To-'bacco.

Page 29. 'It muſt be allowed that many of the Mer-'chants, who oppoſe this new Method, are Men of Senſe 'and Honour. But during this Oppoſition their Senſe and 'their Honour are ſuſpended.

Page 29. 'There are likewiſe many fair Traders, who 'join in Oppoſition to this Scheme, becauſe they are per-'ſuaded, their Trade will be ruin'd by it. But that is no 'Reaſon why the Wiſdom of the Legiſlature ſhould not 'improve the publick Revenue.

Page 30. 'As for the reſt of the Members of this Oppo-'ſition, who are about 99 in 100 of the Whole, they are 'either unfair Traders, or ſuch as intend to be ſo; or Per-'ſons who are work'd into this Ferment by the *Craſiſ-'man*, *Fog*, *&c.* to the great Grief of my ſelf, and two 'or three other judicious Friends, who alone have at heart 'the Safety, Welfare and Happineſs of the Commonwealth.

To ſum up the Whole, there are no Perſons who op-poſe an Exciſe, except Jacobites and Tories, and Whigs, and Diſſenters, and Revolutioners, and Murmurers, and Grumblers, and *Portugal* and *Virginia* Merchants, and the Deluded and Diſaffected, and Sir *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* and Sir *Edward Seymour* (who have been long ſince dead) and the Raſh, and the Heady, and the Clamorous, and the Noiſy (eſpecially noiſy Sheep) and Factious Writers, and thoſe who write Letters to Members of Parliament, and Party Politicians, and Bugbears, and Scarecrows, and wood-en Grenadiers, and Men of Senſe, and Men of Honour, and the Fair Traders and Retailers, and the Unfair Traders, and the Deceivers and Deceived, and the *Craftſman*, and *Fog*; who, if you take them all together, will not amount to many more than 99 in 100. Whereas the Advocates for this Scheme are I by myſelf I——— and I——— and I ——— and——— and——— and the——— and the——— and the *Hollanders*, who have nothing but their Conſumption to tax——— and the *Venetians*, who are a Tyranny of Nobles

and

——and the *Florentines*, that is to ſay, the Great Duke of *Florence*, who is an abſolute Prince. Whoſoever therefore ſhall not immediately be convinc'd by what has been here offer'd, is MAD, STARK MAD, and ſhall be treated accordingly.

Extract from *The* DAILY COURANT.

A Sketch of the Deſigns of our preſent Malecontents.

CArus, *in his Letter in the* Daily Courant *of the 17th Inſtant, obſerves, that it is hard to determine whether real Patriotiſm has done more Good in the World than falſe Patriotiſm has done Harm.*

There never was (ſays *Carus*) nor probably ever will be, a *Government* with which none of its Subjects are diſpleaſed: But this does not proceed ſo much from Errors in *thoſe* who *govern*, (tho' *Perfection* is no more to be expected in *Governors* than in *other* Men) as from a reſtleſs, uneaſy *Spirit*, powerful chiefly in *weak* and *vain* Minds; continually *urging* them on to *tarniſh* the Reputation of *thoſe* who poſſeſs what they *covet*; and to render the *People* uneaſy under the moſt neceſſary *Taxes*, becauſe the *diſpenſing* of them is not entruſted to *themſelves*.

This is as it were the *Seed* of *Diſſenſion*; and tho' ſome troubleſome *Weeds* may ſpring up from thence; yet they ſeldom prove dangerous to any *Conſtitution*, till Men of *Intereſt*, *Family*, and *Capacity* apply themſelves to the Cultivation of theſe *miſchievous* Roots; and, like *Italian Empiricks*, make it their Buſineſs to *ſtudy* and to improve *Poiſons*. Under abſolute *Monarchs*, Attemps of this Sort are *dangerous* in the higheſt Degree to the *Projectors*: *Suſpicion* paſſes in ſuch Courts for *Reaſon*; and the ſlighteſt Circumſtance of *Guilt* amounts to poſitive *Proof*: *Forms* of *Law* are diſpenſed with for the ſake of *Publick Safety*, and *Puniſhment* immediately overtakes the *Crime*, and ſometimes, thro' *falſe* Informations, precedes it. Hence we obſerve that *Conſpiracies* and *Aſſaſſinations* are the *Weapons* of *Malecontents* towards *unlimited* Sovereigns: The *beſt* Princes have fallen by theſe *Machinations*; and the worſt of *Tyrants* have, from the *Jealouſy* and *Cruelty* of their Diſpoſitions, *long* avoided *Ruin*, and ſometimes eſcaped it. *Philip* of *Macedon* was ſtabbed at the *Altar*: *Cæſar* was maſſacred in the *Senate*: *James* I. of *Scotland* was murdered in his Bed,

by the Contrivance of the *Earl* of *Athol:* And *Henry* IV. of *France* ſtabbed by a *Villain*, whoſe *Accomplices* were never known: But the elder *Dionyſius*, by accumulated Slaughters, ſecured his Perſon. *Nero* cut off many *Conſpirators*, before the univerſal *Hate* of his *Subjects* ſent him out of this Life: *Commodus* grew a *Tyrant*, from the Attempts made upon him in the *Beginning* of his *Reign*; and our *Henry* VIII. kept his Subjects in Awe by continual *Oppreſſions*; and eſtabliſhed almoſt *Abſolute Authority*, by ſometimes giving up his *Miniſters*, and often taking off his *Nobles*.

In *Free States* and *Monarchies*, *limited* as ours, the *Diſcontented* purſue their *Schemes* with far greater Safety to themſelves, and conſequently are the more capable of giving Diſturbance to the *Government* under which they live; this is an *Evil* which muſt be born with, becauſe it ſprings up with *Liberty*, and cannot be *eradicated* without endangering that *noble* Plant; as it gives Opportunities to the *Leaders* of *Faction*, ſo the *Freedom* of the *People* makes them more ſuſceptible of *ill Impreſſions*; and there is a certain *innate* Liking in the Commonality to *debaſing* one *Set* of *Men*, and *raiſing another*. Such Events make the *Populace* conſiderable in its *own Eyes*, and are ever agreeable to the *Mob*, becauſe it flatters their *Vanity*.

When the *Chiefs* in ſuch an Undertaking to ſet the the *People* in a Flame, and to revenge themſelves on their *Prince* for his *Neglect* of them, or on his *Miniſters* for *poſſeſſing* what they aim at *enjoying*; the firſt Steps they take are to ſcatter *general* Reflexions on the *Temptations* incident to *Power*, the Enchroachments commonly made by *Men* in *Office*, and the *Danger* of *Subjects* from *evil Miniſters*. Such *Tales* are heard with Readineſs among *ordinary People*, who are generally ſoon offended with their *Superiors*, becauſe they are Perſons of greater *Figure* than themſelves; the *Standard* to which, if they would tell the Truth, they would be for reducing *every Body*, as fancying none have any *Claim* to being more than their *Equals*.

This proper Application to the *common* People's *Vanity* being made, the next Thing, according to the modern Practice, is to engage a needy *Wit* or *two*, to find Faults with the *preſent State* of *Affairs*; or to turn the *Perſons* of thoſe in the *Miniſtry* into *Ridicule*; if this be ſo done, as either to deſerve no Anſwer, or if the *Lenity* of an *Adminiſtration* paſs by the moſt *invidious* Libels with *Impunity*,

Impunity, their *Neglects*, or their *Tenderneſs* are immediately wreſted into *Confeſſions*, and the *Party* are ſure to declare, that if all had not been true, doubtleſs the M——— would have taken *Notice* of *them*. On the other Side, if the *Satyr* contained in them be of ſuch a Nature as to oblige the *Government* to puniſh the *Offenders*, then this too becomes an Argument of the Libel's *Veracity*, for had it been *falſe*, who could it have *offended*? And thus either Way the *Adminiſtration* makes room for new *Slanders*, and the *Malecontents* extract freſh Reaſons for *Railing*, out of the moſt *innocent* or moſt *neceſſary* Steps that can be taken for the *Publick Safety*.

In due time, the ſame Method is purſued in Matters of greater Moment. Political *Common Places* are run over, and their Contents, new dreſſed out, are vented on proper Occaſions to thwart the Schemes, and throw an *Odium* on the *Meaſures* taken by the *Miniſters* for the Service of their *Country*. Thus, if the Face of Affairs threaten a War, then the *Malecontent* Writers are to inſiſt, in the moſt copious Terms, on the Benefits of *Peace*, exclaim againſt the vaſt Expences of *Fleets* and *Armies*, the Loſſes conſequent on an Interruption of our *Trade*, and every other Topick that can poſſibly encreaſe the *Fears* of the *People*, and their *Averſion* to the *M*———. On the other Hand, if on the juſteſt Grounds imaginable the *Adminiſtration* be cautious of taking any Steps which may endanger the *Publick Tranquillity*, and from that Principle are more ready to *negotiate* than to *arm*, the *Authors* of the *Faction* immediately diſplay their Talents on the Danger of *Puſillanimity*, and employ all their *Rhetorick* in expoſing *National Cowardice*.

When from a long Courſe of this kind of *Reaſoning*, and theſe *Inſinuations*, the Minds of the *Vulgar* are poiſoned, and rendered fit *Tools* for the Purpoſes which the *Faction* aim at bringing about; *Alarms* are ſounded more *frequently*, and with leſs *Reſerve*: Every Thing thoſe in *Power do*, or ſo much as *ſuſpected* to *wiſh done*, is magnified into an *Attempt* againſt the *Conſtitution*, and an *Overt* Act of *Treaſon* againſt the *People*. Vain are all the Efforts that can be made to undeceive thoſe who are once infatuated, and have *drank* of theſe Dregs of *Sedition* and *Diſcord*; they no longer perceive *Objects* in their true Light, but, miſtake *Guards* for *Enemies*, and *Propoſals* for *Relief*, in Taxes for *Schemes* of *Oppreſſion*.

It would be needleſs to quote Examples of theſe Artifices from *diſtant Times* or *Foreign Nations*. Our *own Country*, and the *preſent Age*, furniſh Proofs ſufficient of what I have been obſerving. The *Boaſts* of a late Writer, as to the *Conſiſtency* of all his *Papers* may be juſtly referred to *this Head*, and whoever has read over his *Seven Volumes* attentively, will, I dare ſay, obſerve the *Gradation* I have been deſcribing. He and the reſt of his Party ſeem now come to the laſt Stage of their Journey; and, inſtead of *arguing*, fall to *railing*, *abuſing* and *threatning*. How much of a Piece this *Conduct* of theirs is with that *Patroniſm* they would be thought ſo fond of; how agreeable their *Behaviour without Doors* and *within*, to is the *Britiſh Conſtitution*, and how incompatible their *Deſigns* of throwing all *Things* into *Confuſion*, with their Duty to *God*, to their *King* and to their *Country*, let every *honeſt* and *impartil* Man determine.

Extract from the LONDON *Journal*.

Mr. *Osborne*'s Advice to the People.

MR. Osborne *having obſerved that there has been an epidemical Clamour againſt the Miniſtry and the Parliament, as if they intended to beggar and enſlave the Nation; Addreſſes himſelf to the People of* England *in the following Words.*

Look back upon your ſelves a little, place your own Conduct before your Eyes, and conſider *what* you have been doing, and *who* made you do it: You have ſuffered your ſelves to be wrought up into Frenzies; you have run about curſing the Miniſtry and the Government; and, when your Hands were in, 'twas a Mercy that you did not take *Job*'s Wife's Advice, *curſe God and die*: You have been heard muttering out *Slavery! Chains!* and *Beggary!* and *ſullenly* threatning Sedition, Tumults, and Arms; you have been wiſhing the Revolution revers'd, the Royal Family at *Hanover*, and, as our *mad Poet* has it,

——— That Wrath divine was hurl'd,
Which might to Atoms ſhake the ſolid World.

Solomon very properly puts together *the Raging of the Sea*, and *the Madneſs of the People*; you, like the Sea, have foam'd plentifully, roar'd terribly, ſwell'd high, and beat ſtrong againſt the Miniſtry; but they ſtand firm, like Rocks, conſcious

conſcious of their Integrity, and reſolved to do their Duty.

This you have done; and pray, *who* mov'd you to make all this Noiſe? Who *rouſed* and *inflamed* you? Why, *two Writers* of very *different* Principles, indeed, but joyning in the *ſame Deſign*; which is, to work up your Paſſions againſt the Government; and then, rather than not carry their Point, throw all Things into Confuſion. Theſe *two Writers*, are the *Craftſman* and *Fog*: The *Craftſman* (to do him Juſtice) is only an *Anti-miniſterial* Writer; but *Fog* hath publiſhed ſeveral Papers againſt the *Revolution*, and preſent Settlement of the Crown; and they both agree in this, to *publiſh* every thing that's *falſe* of the Miniſtry, and to ſay nothing that's *true*: They write from the *deepeſt* Malice, Rage, and Diſappointment; they throw invenom'd Darts; they ſcatter *Firebrands*, *Arrows*, and *Death*; and declare in every Paper, the moſt ſetled, rooted, and determined Hate; and yet you believe them ſo thoroughly, that, merely upon the Report of the moſt *imbitter'd Enemies*, have you aſſembled in Bodies, entred into ſolemn Leagues and Covenants, made dreadful Remonſtrances, and ſent *dire Petitions* from all Parts of the Kingdom, ſometimes threatning, and ſometimes praying, "That you "may not be d——d, by thoſe whom you ſent to *ſave* "you: And a *late Petition* from *Rocheſter* tells their Repreſentatives very plainly, that they would have ſent to them before, but were not convinced till *now*, "That they de-"ſigned to deſtroy *Magna Charta*, and *ſubvert* the Con-"ſtitution. What is this, but abſolute Madneſs? That the People have a *Right* to petition the Houſe of Commons, and to ſend *Inſtructions* to their Repreſentatives, is demonſtrable from the Nature of the Thing: But they have no *Right* to calumniate; they have no *Right* to do wrong; and charge the Houſe with *a Deſign* of deſtroying our Liberties, and ſubverting the Conſtitution; and that too for no other Reaſon upon Earth, than becauſe Mr. *D'Anvers* and Mr. *Fog*, who never *ſpoke Truth* of the Miniſtry or Parliament, tell them ſo.

You know that *theſe Men* ſtudy to defame the Government, and *contrive* all Ways to blaſt the Reputation of the Miniſtry; *they* rais'd this Clamour; ſo that if it be true, what Mr. *D'Anvers* ſays in his laſt Journal, 'That *Epide-*'*mical Clamour* is a *Spirit* not eaſily laid, or ſatisfied with-'out taking *its Revenge on the Perſons* who rais'd it, their 'Deſtruction is near at hand; for they have been *the Authors*

of

of all this Miſchief, and the *Conjurers* up of this *Spirit*; they have filled the Hearts of the Merchants and Tradeſmen with diſmal Apprehenſions of a General Exciſe; they have *Ballad-ſung* the Mob out of their Senſes; they hold out *Wooden Shoes* inclos'd in a Mantle, like *a Coat of Arms*, ſupported by an *Exciſeman* and a *Grenadier*; and tell them, the *Army* is kept up to back *Exciſes*. Heads lopped off, are Heads *Excis'd*; the preſent Diſtemper is an *Exciſe-Plague*; and *old Proverbs* are trump'd up to ſhew our Deſtruction near at Hand. They roar out, *perpetual Mortgages! Capitation!* and *Poll-Tax!* And Mr. *Fog* goes ſo far in his laſt Journal, as to call upon you to *arm*; to *ſtrike Home*, and *Revenge your Country's Wrongs*: He pretends indeed, to give you a ſhort Account of the Revolution in *Portugal*; but, you know, that theſe Weekly Journals are not wrote *merely to Retail old Hiſtory*; no; the Weapons of their Warfare are *Allegories*, *Fables*, *Parables*, *Hieroglyphicks*, and *parallel Hiſtory*; and *this Hiſtory* is now ſent Abroad on purpoſe to tell you, "That a few Gentlemen 'of *Courage*, and *Publick Spirit*, are able to reſcue their 'Country from Slavery; that a *general Diſaffection* is ſpread 'through the Kingdom; that the People would, before 'this, have roſe and done themſelves Juſtice, had they not 'been *awed by an Army*, always at hand, to ſupport *the* 'Exactions and Violence of a Miniſter: He adviſes you to 'fix on proper Meaſures for bringing about A GLORIOUS 'REVOLUTION: He calls upon the *Merchants*, *Tradeſmen*, and *Citizens*, provok'd by *the new Methods of* 'Taxation, to die Sword in Hand; and tells them, 'tis 'better ſo to die, endeavouring to reſcue their Country, 'than to live *Beggars and Slaves*: Finally, he exhorts you 'to *murder the Miniſter*, and *revolt from the Prince*: 'Tells you, that *one* can't be done without the *other*; and 'that you might have done it long ago, had you not wan-'ted *a proper Concert* among your ſelves; for *the Wiſhes* 'and Inclinations of the People are as *one Man*.'

This is a ſhort Sketch of the *two Writers*, on whom you depend for the Truth of your Charges upon the Miniſtry. But when you grow cool enough to conſider what you have been doing, and by what *Methods* and *Perſons* you have been *impoſed* upon, you will renounce your former Conduct, and do Juſtice to the Gentlemen whom you have ſo highly injured by the baſeſt of all Inſinuations; a Deſign to *beggar and enſlave* the Nation.

Extract

Extract from the FREE BRITON.

Reflections on a certain Gentleman's late Behaviour in the H——e of C——ns. An Account ſtated between this Gentleman and the Government.

MR. Walſingham's *laſt* Free Briton *is a* remarkable *Paper. In this Paper Mr.* Walſingham *is very ſevere upon the Behaviour of a Perſon who it ſeems is a M——er of Pa——nt, and who Mr.* Walſingham *affirms abuſed him openly* laſt Week *in the H---ſe of C——ns, as he has ſeveral times done* before. *Mr.* Walſingham *ſays, that this Perſon, whom he often calls* The Honourable Gentleman, *has* fled *from his* Arguments, *and that it muſt therefore raiſe the higheſt* Contempt *and* Indignation, *to ſee this Gentleman* Sculk *and* Scold *in the H——ſe of C——ns, the* only *Place in the World where his Adverſary* (*that is, Mr.* Walſingham) *cannot* anſwer *him.* Perſonal Invective (*ſays Mr.* Walſingham) *wherever it happens, can never come under the Privilege of Parliament, neither can it be ſuppoſed ever to deſerve, or to meet with Protection from a H---ſe of Co——ns: If therefore a Gentleman will take the poor Advantage of miſrepreſenting a Writer, where he cannot anſwer for himſelf, the Gentleman muſt be content with ſuch a Reply, as is in the Power of that Writer to give him; and if he hath drawn a Paper into Debate, he muſt allow that* his Debate *be drawn into* that Paper. *He that provokes any thing, which ſeems a Breach of Order, juſtifies what he hath provoked, and cannot, with the leaſt Pretence of Honeſty, complain of what he himſelf hath occaſioned.*

The Honourable Gentleman *was pleaſed to ſay, that* If the Author of this Paper hath had any Money from the Government, he was ſure it was *very ill* laid out. *I know not what Buſineſs or Concern he can have to meddle with the Government, in laying out* their *Money, any more than they can have to take an Account how he lays out his.*

Since *Money ill laid out* (ſays Mr. *Walſingham*) is charged upon the Government, it may not be amiſs to ask of this Gentleman, how much they laid out on him and on his Account? *He ſays*, I am told, *that he got as little by his Employments as any Man.* I fear he is not willing that the Truth, and the whole Truth, ſhould be known. He coſt the Government for every *Shilling* which he put into his Pocket, more than *half a Crown:* And when he got this Money from the Government, he never ſpent a *Farthing* for

for the Honour of the Government. He never added to his Expence on account of an increaſed Income; but what he gained at their exorbitant Charge, he ſunk entirely in the Hoards of *ſparing*, *ſcraping* Avarice.

In Truth I was ſurprized, that he ſhould pretend to ſay, *that* he *had gained as little by his Employments as any Man.* As I have had ſome Opportunities of knowing the Nature of his Concerns with the Government, I can perhaps judge of this Aſſertion better than other Men; and this hath led me to ſtate an Account between the Government and him. This Account I ſhall exhibit in this Place, and leave it, with ſome few Remarks, to every Man's own Reflections.

The Honourable Perſon DEBTOR *to the* Government.

For the Salary of Secretary at War, from *Michaelmas* 1714, to *Midſummer* 1715, being three Quarters of a Year	1,455	00	0		
For an additional Salary of 1000 *l. per Ann.* which he exacted of the King on Account of the *Preſton* Rebellion, and which he received accordingly, from *Midſummer* 1715, to *Lady-Day* 1717, being one Year and three Quarters.	1,750	00	0		
For the uſual Salary of Secretary of War during that time	2,425	00	0		
For a little *penſionary* Stipend of 200 *l. per Annum*, which he exacted in lieu of an Houſe (the Promiſe of which he obtain'd of the late King by low Arts, and diſhonourable Practices) from *Michaelmas* 1715, to *Lady-Day* 1717.	500	00	0		
Actually received by him on account of his Office of Secretary at War, during two Years and a half	6,130	00	0		
But this Annuity of 200 *l.* which he thus charged on the current Service, being at leaſt in Value 21 Years Purchaſe, ought to be rated at 4200 *l.* and that Sum ought to be charged to him, as an Expence created to the Publick by him. To what he himſelf received on Account of this Stipend, muſt therefore be charged the Expence occaſioned to the Publick, by gratifying his Avarice				3,700	00 0
For Money paid by the Crown, to purchaſe the Journals of Parliament, which were granted to him at a Time when he fathered a Report in the *Houſe of Commons* (which was drawn by another Perſon) and was allowed the Credit of having drawn it; on which Report the Bills againſt *Kelly*, *Plunket*, and *Atterbury*, were grounded	1,637	17	0		
carried over	7,767	17	0	3,700	00 0

	brought over	7,767	17	0	3,700	00 0
For the Profits of the Cofferer's Office, (which he accepted on the Day, when the King gave the Royal Aſſent to the Bills aforementioned) an Employment which he held from the End of the Seſſion 1723, to the End of the Seſſion 1726: And in that Time received on Account of Salary and Poundage		6,007	16	0		
This Office, thus granted to him by the late King, obliged his Majeſty to revive the Office of *Groom of the Stole*, which he had ſuppreſſed from Lord *Sunderland*'s Death, and determined to ſuppreſs during the reſt of his Reign: So that, this Office being 5000 *l. per Annum*, it coſt the Government, to oblige this Gentleman with an Employment					20,000	00 0
Sum received of the Government to his own Uſe, on Account of his being employed in the Service of the Crown		13,775	13	0	23,700	00 0
Charge occaſioned to the Publick, by procuring Employments and Advantages for him in the Service of the Crown		23,700	00	0		
Total Expence to the Government on his Acct.		37,475	13	0		

Per Contra Creditor.

By carrying up an *Impeachment* to the *Houſe of Peers*, againſt one of the Lords taken at *Preſton* in the Rebellion						
By a SPEECH made at the *South-Sea Houſe*, to bring the general Court of that Company into a Concurrence with the BANK-CONTRACT, that very Contract which he hath ſince laboured to prove an iniquitous Project						
By calling Mr. *Sb—pp—n* a TRAITOR in the *Houſe of Commons*, for oppoſing Dr. *Freind*'s Commitment to the *Tower*						
By delivering in a *Report*, which he delivered in as drawn by himſelf, tho' it was drawn by another Perſon						
Ballance, the Charge which he created to the Publick, in Conſideration of all theſe weighty Services		37,475	13	0		

I may now be allowed to ask the Opinion of the Publick, *Whether all this Money was not very ill laid out*? This immenſe Sum, beſtowed for the Gratification of *one little inſignificant* Perſon, who was made conſpicuous by the Honours which were done him, and inſolent by the Favours which were ſhewn him.

And I may ask a Queſtion of another Nature, Whether he did not gain as much by his Employments as any Man who ever enjoyed them? Whether he did not put the Government to an unprecedented Charge, to gratify his Humour, and to indulge his Avarice? And whether it is not becoming his *peculiar Modeſty*, to reflect upon the Government, for laying out their Money in Favour of other Perſons, when it is ſeen how many Reflections may be made, on their laying out ſuch a Sum, as almoſt amounted to FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS in Favour of Himſelf?

It muſt be ſufficiently entertaining, to hear ſuch a Perſon applying himſelf to the Charity of others, and intreating their *good Nature* in Behalf of the Publick, that they would be pleaſed to tax the Places which they enjoy, and pay an additional Rate of *Two Shillings in the Pound*. If *he* had ever conſidered the Publick, whilſt he continued in Office; if he had ever conſulted the Eaſe of the People; or if he had not, by all the Means which he could deviſe, added to the Charge of the Government, his affected compaſſionate Care, and tender Concern for the Relief of the People, might be treated in a *ſerious* Manner: But this *ridiculous Propoſition*, of Gentlemen's loading their Places with Taxes; as it comes from one who hath loſt *his* Places, and all Expectations of ever holding any Place hereafter, puts me in mind of the *Fox in the Fable*, who had loſt his Tail; and, to make himſelf eaſy under the Diſgrace, adviſed his Brethren *to cut off their Tails* as falſe Ornaments, and uſeleſs Incumbrances.

From the GRUBSTREET JOURNAL.

THE *humble* REMONSTRANCE *of the Ladies in and about the cities of London and Weſtminſter, in behalf of themſelves, and all the female bodies corporate in Great Britain, plainly laying open the many great inconveniencies, to which their boroughs, in particular, will be ſubject, from any further extenſion of the laws of exciſe.*

We the wives, widows, and ſpinſters, of London and Weſtminſter and the ſuburbs thereof, being greatly alarmed at the rumour of a general exciſe, intended to be layed on all commodities, beg leave, with great humility to remonſtrate, That we ſhall labour under very great inconveniencies, and even impoſſibilities, unleſs our particulars are excep-

I. By the laws of exciſe we ſhall be obliged to make an entry of the houſe and place, where our commodities are kept; ſo that our chambers will ſcarce ever be free from the viſits of the officers, whenever they think convenient to make a rummage.

II. To keep books of accounts of all tranſactions is altogether impracticable, particularly to thoſe who cannot write.

III. If we are obliged to take out Permits, whenever we have occaſion to remove our commodities from one place to another, it will be attended with the greateſt difficulties imaginable: and it will be found very troubleſome, hindering the diſpatch of buſineſs, by reaſon, that chapmen muſt go often away unſerved, Permits not being at all times to be obtained.

IV. That if our veſſels are to be gauged, and in a proper manner, it is humbly preſumed, that there would not be found a ſufficient number of perſons equal to ſo great a work, unleſs the ſtanding army were diſbanded; which is a point not to be inſiſted on, by reaſon of the great uneaſineſs it would create among his majeſty's ſubjects.

V. We humbly conceive that the inſtruments made uſe of in the preſent method of gauging, would be by no means ſuitable to our veſſels: ſo that there would be a neceſſity for intire new tools, which muſt put the Government to very great expence; a matter carefully to be avoided.

VI. We have very good reaſon to believe, from mature conſideration, and a ſtrict examination among ourſelves, that the inſtruments of the officers would be often ſo very much damaged, if not intirely ſpoiled, that the government's expence in repairing them, would amount to as much as the money ariſing from this new impoſition.

VII. We apprehend, with great terror, that it may be very much in the power of evil and wicked officers wilfully to ruin us, by having at the end of their dipping-rods ſomething that may very much hurt, if not entirely ſpoil our veſſels, and occaſion continual leakage; a caſe that has happened to others, and may probably fall upon us, not having it in our power to refuſe an entry.

VIII. The ſtatutes now in force againſt adulterating theſe commodities, lay ſuch heavy penalties on the adulterer, that it may be preſumed none will be found hardy enough to break through ſuch wholeſome laws; eſpecially when they conſider the ſeveral terrible examples that have happened of late years.

IX. We humbly conceive, that the chief deſign of the intended extenſion of the exciſe, is to prevent the running of the commodities aforeſaid; which may be intirely done by ſuppreſſing the hawkers, who infeſt the ſtreets, night and day, imprudently offering their damaged ware to every one, to the great detriment of the fair trader.

Therefore we humbly hope, as the honour, dignity, and intereſt of this nation, depends on the uſe of our commodities, that every member will vigorouſly and ſtrongly oppoſe any thing that may tend to our diſadvantage.

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

A Conſiderable Encampment is to be made in the Neighbourhood of *Strasburgh*, and ſeveral other Parts of the Kingdom. A Squadron of Thirteen Men of War is fitting out, ſome at *Toulon*, ſome at *Breſt*, and others at *Port Louis*. The Corps of Madame *de France* has been interr'd at St. *Dennis's*; the young Prince of *Conte* appeared as Chief Mourner. Three Parts in Four of the Monks and Nuns keep their Beds, being ſeized with the late fatal Colds.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE new Levies in *Spain* are continued with great Succeſs; all the Officers are ordered to their Poſts. The Squadron fitting out at *Cadiz*, will conſiſt of twenty four Men of War of the Line, and four Fire Ships.

HOLLAND, *and the* LOW COUNTRIES.

THE Affair of the *Devaſſalage* of the Marquiſate of *Ter Veer*, and *Fluſhing*, takes up much of the Attention of the Foreign Miniſters, and of the Provinces of which the Prince of *Orange* is Stadtholder. The States of *Gelderland* have renewed their Reſolution of 1723, againſt that *Devaſſalage*.

ROME

ROME *and* ITALY.

IT is ſaid that the Republick of *Genoa* have at laſt conſented that the four late Chiefs of the *Corſican* Male-contents ſhall be ſet at Liberty.

Letters from *Meſſina*, ſay, that Mount *Ætna* has lately thrown out a prodigious Number of large Stones, ſome of which have been carried as far as *Catunea*, and done a great deal of Damage.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE Eyes of *Europe* are at preſent turned towards *Poland*, and a hundred different Reports are daily ſpread in relation to the Competitors for the Crown, and the Probability of their Succeſs: Among the Candidates for the Throne of *Poland*, are now reckoned, beſides thoſe whom we mentioned in our laſt *B E E*; Prince *Ferdinand* of *Bevern*, the Duke of *Lortain*, Prince *Radzivil* and the Wayvode *Kowski*: Some People pretend to be informed, by Letters from *Warſaw*, that the Current runs already ſo ſtrong for *Poniatowski*, the Crown General, that neither King *Staniſlaus*, nor the Elector of *Saxony* can hope for Succeſs: Others pretend to be informed as poſitively from *Dantzwick*, that of all the Candidates King *Staniſlaus* ſtands the faireſt; at *Paris* ſome will have it, that this Prince is actually at the *French* Court *Incognito*; while others affirm, that he is already ſet out for *Poland*, to ſupport his Pretenſions, by his Preſence in that Kingdom. Some Politicians have named Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, among the Candidates for the *Poliſh* Throne: It muſt be confeſs'd, that the uncommon Merit of this Prince deſerves a Crown; yet as he is now old, and has no Children, we can hardly think he has any Ambition to wear one; if he has, the Emperor his Maſter will in all Probability ſupport his Pretenſions; tho' ſhould they ſucceed, the Imperial Court would loſe the Aſſiſtance of the greateſt General, and ableſt Sateſman that now ſits in her Councils. The Election of a King of *Poland* has been ſome times not a little influenced by a Powerful Army's appearing on the Behalf of one of the Candidates. Of all thoſe Princes who have a conſiderable Number of Forces on Foot, the Emperor, the King of *Pruſſia*, and the Elector

of

of *Saxony*, are moſt able to draw an Army immediately towards the Frontiers of *Poland*; neither of theſe Princes would perhaps ſcruple to do ſo, if he was zealous in the Intereſt of any one of the Competitors: The King of *Sweden* alſo is a Neighbour to *Poland*, and tho' this Prince has no conſiderable Army on Foot at preſent, we are informed that he is raiſing Land Forces and equipping a Fleet; ſome People imagine this is done at the Inſtigation of *France*, and deſigned to favour the Pretenſions of King *Staniſlaus*. The Diets for the Election of a King of *Poland* are ſummoned to meet on the twenty third of *March*; and the firſt of *May* is appointed to be the Day of Election.

An Article of News extracted from the *Courant*, Feb. 19.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, *dated* Feb. 24. *N. S.*

THis Day a Courier paſſed thro' this Place with an Expreſs to *Rome*, the Contents whereof are whiſpered here to be, that ſeveral Gentlemen, who are known in *England* by the Name of the *Dawley* Congreſs, have ſent to deſire the *Chevalier de St. George*, for ſeveral very important Reaſons, to decline his Pretenſions to the Crown of *Poland*, at this extraordinary Conjuncture, in favour of the L——d V——t *B———ke*; who has alſo diſpatched the Sieur *B*——, famous for his Negotiations at *Dunkirk*, as his Plenipotentiary to the Primate of *Poland*, to acquaint him with the ſaid Propoſition, which it is not doubted, but will be very agreeable News to the whole *Poliſh* Nation, as that Nobleman has diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo eminently, both for his Politicks and Proweſs, in the ſeveral great Scenes of Action in which he has been engaged; eſpecially as his Religion can be no Obſtacle to his Election, he having embraced the Communion of the Holy *Roman Catholick Church* ſeveral Years ago, when he was in the Service of the *Chevalier de St. George*, as his Treaſurer at this Place. The ſame Letters add, that there are ſome Powers who intend to oppoſe his Election, upon Account of his Uſage of the *Cataſans*, and his Attachment to the Intereſt of the *Chevalier*; but it is believed it will be without Succeſs.

GERMANY.

OUR Letters from the Empire are full of Rumours of War, and Preparations for it. The Imperialiſts are not

not only actually Levying of Men throughout the *Auſtrian* Dominions, but talk of taking a great many Foreign Troops into their Service, and of forming a conſiderable Camp near the *Rhine*. In the mean time the Electors are not idle, ſeveral of them have put their Military Affairs upon a good Footing, not in Conjunction with the Emperor, but for the Maintainance of their own reſpective Rights and Pretenſions, which it is ſuſpected they think a little encroached upon by the *Pragmatick Sanction*.

TURKEY, PERSIA, *and other remote Countries.*

'TIS ſaid that the Port have promiſed to ſend conſiderable Succours to the *Algerines*. The *Ruſſians* are increaſing the Number of their Troops, and fortifying their Frontiers towards *Perſia*.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

THE Guard Ships are compleating, and Men enter ſo faſt, that there will probably be no Occaſion for any Impreſs. It is ſaid a Million will be raiſed this Year by a Lottery, that the Tickets will be Three Pound each, and all the Blanks ſunk.

An exact Catalogue of BOOKS and PAMPHLETS publiſhed from *Thurſday*, *February* 15. to *Thurſday*, *February*, 22.

1. A Brief Eſſay on the Chronology of ſome Paſſages in the H. Scriptures. Printed for J. Roberts, pr. 2s.

2. Ἀνακρέοντος Τηίου Μέλη: Anacreontis Teii Carmina accurate edita cum notis. Impenſis L. Gilliver. pr. 2s. 6d.

3. The Travels and Adventures of the Sieur Jaques Maſſè. Printed for J. Watts. pr. 3s.

4. Dr. Berriman's Remarks on Mr. Chandler's Preface to his Tranſlation of Limborch's Hiſtory. Printed for T. Ward. pr. 1s.

5. The Firſt Satire of the Second Book of Horace imitated, in a Dialogue between Alex. Pope, Eſq; and his learned Council. Printed for L. Gilliver. pr. 1s.

6. A Penitential Office: Or a Form of Prayers and Interceſſions on behalf of the Church; recommended to ſuch as mourn for the Iniquities of the Times. Printed for C. Rivington. pr. 6d.

7. When

7. When my Lord falls in my Lady's Lap, England beware of a great Miſhap: Being Prophetick Predictions for the Years 1722, 1733, 1744. Deduc'd from ſolid and authentick Precedents in Hiſtory from the Year 843 to the Year 1721. Printed for F. Clay. pr. 4 d.

8. Modern Hiſtory, by Mr. Salmon, N° 108. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 1 s.

9. The Main Argument of a late Book, entitled Chriſtianity, &c. fairly ſtated and examined: Or, a ſhort View of that whole Controverſy. Printed for C. Rivington. pr. 1 s. 6 d.

10. Hiſtory of the Popes. N° 4. Printed for J. Batley. pr. 1 s.

11. Keating's Hiſtory of Ireland. N° 20. Printed for B. Creake. pr. 6 d.

12. Rapin, by Tindal. N° 28. Printed for J. Knapton. pr. 6 d.

13. Bayle's Dictionary. N° 3. Printed for J. Knapton, &c. pr. 1 s.

14. Acta Regia. N° 12. Printed for J. Knapton, &c. pr. 6 d.

15. Sir Walter Raleigh's Hiſtory. Printed for J. Knapton, &c. pr. 6 d.

16. The Bee. N° 2. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6 d.

17. Joſephus, by L'Eſtrange. N° 15. Printed for J. Knapton, &c. pr. 6 d.

18. Hiſtory of the Bible, by Stackhouſe. N° 3. Printed for T. Payne. pr. 6 d.

——By Edlin. N° 15. Printed for J. Wilford. pr. 6 d.

19. Univerſal Traveller. N° 3. pr. 6 d.

20. The Political State for January. pr. 1 s. 6 d.

21. Colloquia Chirurgica: Or, the whole Art of Surgery epitomiz'd according to modern Practice, &c. The fourth Edition. By James Handley. Printed for A. Bettesworth, pr. 3 s.

22. An Abſtract of an Eſſay on the Improvement of Husbandry, and working of Mines. In a Letter to Sir R. Walpole. pr. 1 s.

23. A new Method of meaſuring Solids by Models and Inſtruments. pr. 6 d. Theſe two laſt by Sir Alex. Murray, Bart. Printed for J. Roberts.

24. A Treatiſe on Mercury: Shewing the Danger of taking it crude, with ſome Remarks on the ancient Phyſician's Legacy. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 1 s.

25. The Wanton Counteſs, or 10000 *l.* for a Pregnancy. A new Balla Opera. pr. 1 s.

26. Pro-

26. Propoſals offer'd for the Sugar Planters Redreſs, and for reviving the Britiſh Sugar Commerce. Printed for J. Wilford. pr. 6d.

27. A Sermon preached before the Society of Lincolns-Inn, Jan. 30. 1732-3. By a Layman. Printed for J. Peele. pr. 1 s.

28. Philoſophical Tranſlations. N° 424. for July and Auguſt, 1732. Printed for W. Innys. pr. 1 s.

29. A new Royal French Grammar. By Mr. John Palairet. The ſecond Edition. Printed for J. Nourſe. pr. 2 s.

30. An Eſſay on Man. Addreſs'd to a Friend. Part I. Printed for J. Wilford. pr. 1 s.

31. Obſervations on the Sea or Pile Worms, which have been lately diſcover'd to have made great Ravages in the Pile or Woodworks on the Coaſt of Holland, &c. By Mr. Rouſſet of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. Tranſlated into Engliſh, and adorn'd with Cutts. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6d.

32. Roſalinda. A Novel. By a Perſon of Quality. Tranſlated from the French. Printed for C. Davis. pr. 4 s. 6d.

33. Philoſophical Eſſays on various Subjects. viz. Space, Subſtance, Body, Spirit, the Operation of the Soul in Union with the Body, innate Ideas, perpetual Conſciouſneſs, Place and Motion of Spirits, the departing Soul, the Reſurrection of the Body, the Production and Operation of Plants and Animals; with Remarks on Mr. Lock's Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding. To which is ſubjoin'd a Scheme of Ontology, or the Science of Being in general, with its Affections. By J. W. Printed for R. Ford and R. Hett. pr. 4 s. 6d.

34. The Oxford Methodiſts, &c. Printed for J. Roberts, pr. 6. d.

35. The Happineſs of Retirement. In an Epiſtle from Lancaſhire, to a Friend at Court. To which is added, An Encomium on the Town of Preſton. Printed for John Oſwald. pr. 6d.

36. A full and particular Account of the barbarous Murders of Mrs. Lydia Duncomb, aged about 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Harriſon, aged 60, and Anne Price, aged 17 laſt Auguſt, that were committed on Sunday Morning, Feb. 4. 1732-3, at No. 3. in Tanfield-Court, in the Temple. With a Narrative of the infamous Actions of Sarah Malcolm, now in Newgate for the ſaid Murders. To which are added, The Depoſitions of Mrs. Rhymer, Mrs. Love, Mrs Crowder, Mrs. Oliphant, Mr. Kerrel, Mr. Bigg, Surgeon,

geon, Mr. Alſtone, Turnkey of Newgate, and two Watchmen, before the Coroner, at the Mitre Tavern, Fleet-ſtreet; on which Depoſitions they returned their Verdict of wilful Murder againſt Sarah Malcolm. Printed for J. Wilford, pr. 6d.

37. An Antidote: Or, Some Remarks upon a Treatiſe on Mercury; endeavouring to ſhew, that the Danger therein aſſerted of taking it crude, is not ſupported by Facts, or by Reaſon; and that in treating promiſcuouſly of Mercury crude, and its various Preparations, all the evil Conſequences which often attend it when prepared are aſſigned to the crude, in order to alarm Peoples Fears, and deter them from this innocent and very efficacious Practice. Earneſtly recommended to the Peruſal of all Chronic Patients who know they can have no other Help. By once their Fellow-Sufferer, and a long experienc'd Patient of many Phyſicians, but now a happy Practitioner upon himſelf. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6d.

38. The Upper-Gallery. A Poem. Inſcrib'd to Dr. Swift. pr. 6 d.

39. A Review of the Text of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt: In which the chief of Dr. Bentley's Emendations are conſider'd, and ſeveral others offer'd. Part III. containing the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Books. With an Appendix to the whole. Printed for J. Shuckburgh.

40. The Antediluvian Novel: or the Entertaining Story of Shalum and Hilpa. Done into Verſe from the Spectator, Vol. 8. No. 584. by Mr. Price of Chriſt Church, Oxon. Printed for R. Chandler. pr. 6d.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS, *December* 1732.

A Book has lately been publiſhed here, entitled, *Cours des Sciences ſur des Principes nouveaux & ſimples, pour former la Langue, l'Eſprit, & le Coeur, dans l'Uſage ordinaire de la Vie.* Or, *A Courſe of the Sciences on new and plain Principles; in order to form the Speech, the Mind, and the Heart, in the common Way of Life.*

This Book is wrote by Father *Buffier* a Jeſuit: The Father has ſhewn himſelf to be a Man of Genius and great Learning: His Criticiſms and Remarks upon ſeveral celebrated Authors are ſome of the *boldeſt* which have appeared in this Age. This learned Jeſuit ſeems reſolved not to talk ſervilely after other People, but to think and

to

to judge for himſelf. It muſt be confeſſed that his *Cenſures* are often *juſt* tho' they fall upon the *Greateſt Names* among the learned World, and upon ſuch Pieces as have been hitherto univerſally admired: The Father's own Work is not however without its Faults: He falls now and then into what *Logicians* call *A Diſtinction without a Difference*; and is a little too ſevere.

His Work (which muſt give a good deal of Pleaſure to Men of Learning) is a Collection of Diſſertations and Obſervations on the ſeveral Sciences in Order to ſhew the Connection they have with one another, and how, if taken in their proper and natural Order, one is ſubſervient to acquiring the other; with critical Remarks on the Works of ſeveral noted Authors, who have written on the ſame Subjects.

Our Author begins with *Grammar*, as being not only neceſſary for teaching the other Sciences, but as it diſtinguiſhes the Nature and Value of Words, and Terms in each of them. In his critical Remarks under this Head, *La Grammaire raiſonné*, that of *Chiflet* (tho' the Author was a Member of his own Society) and that of *la Touche*, fall under his Conſideration. He gives the firſt a tolerable Character, but differs from him in many Particulars; He allows the Author of the ſecond the Talent of giving accurate Rules, and expreſſing them with Perſpicuity, but finds Fault with his Language: He prefers the third to the two former, yet thinks ſeveral of his Rules defective; *L'Abbé Regnier's Grammar* is likewiſe mentioned, but, without any Deciſion, refer'd to the Judgment of the *French Academy*.

He next proceeds to Eloquence and Poetry, by which, as he obſerves, we are enabled to make a ſtrong Impreſſion upon the Minds of thoſe to whom we direct our Diſcourſes. His Criticiſms, as to the firſt of theſe Sciences, are on *Ariſtotle's Rhetorick*, *Cicero on Eloquence*, and *Quintilian's Inſtructions for an Orator*. As he probably does not care to attack the firſt directly, he ſpeaks only of the *French Tranſlation*, which indeed he juſtly calls *unintelligible*. He admires the noble Sentiments and Beauty of Expreſſions in *Cicero*, but ſays, *they afford no real Aſſiſtance towards acquiring this Art, and are barren with Reſpect to the practical Part of Eloquence*. He is no leſs free with *Quintilian*. Among the Poets, *Ariſtotle* and *Horace*, of the Ancients, and *Vida* and *Boileau*, of the Moderns, fall under our Au-

thor's Cenſure. According to him, *Ariſtotle* advances a Paradiſe, in ſaying, *that Poetry is more uſeful than Hiſtory.* Horace *wants Order, tho'* (ſays the Father) *he is more methodical than moſt People think.* Vida's *Rules are common*; and Boileau *gives no Rules, but what may be found elſewhere, except with Regard to* French *Poetry*; in which our Critick diſſents from him.

To make theſe Sciences uſeful, we muſt next (ſays our Author) have Recourſe to thoſe which teach us to draw juſt Conſequences from them, *viz. Metaphyſicks* and *Logick*, or (as he ſays they may properly be called) *Firſt Truths*, and *Conſequential Truths*, or *Principles of Reaſon.* To make the Knowledge of theſe the more eaſy, *Father Buffier* gives the Reader two Diſſertations: One on *the Elements of Metaphyſicks*, and the other upon *Vulgar Prejudices.* The Remarks he adds to them are on the Merit of ſome noted Modern Philoſophers, viz. *Deſcartes*, *Lock*, *Malebranche*, *le Clerc*, *Crouſaz*, and others. He denies none of them their Excellencies, on the contrary he enumerates them; but then, with him, they have all ſome Failings. Deſcartes *is too cautious, and too much a Sceptick.* Lock's *Thoughts are neither always juſt nor clear.* Malebranche *preſumes too much on his own Sufficiency.* Le Clerc *is too free in his Opinion of Miracles. The Logick of* Crouſaz *is too extenſive, his Reflections not clear enough, and his Terms obſcure*; and ſo with others.

On Morality and Religion, which follow theſe Sciences, our Author likewiſe obliges his Readers with two Diſcourſes; the firſt, *On Civil Society, and the Methods by which we may procure our own Happineſs, and that of thoſe we converſe with:* And the other; *An Expoſition of the moſt affecting Truths of the true Religion.* Here again our Author proceeds in the ſame Manner as in the foregoing Article, to make ſome Remarks on the Productions of noted Authors; viz. *Cicero*, *Charron*, *Regis*, *Puffendorff*, and others. Their Excellencies are likewiſe placed in a juſt Light; but then our Critick adds, that *Cicero* in his Books, *de Officiis, has not made his Diviſion juſt, nor the Management of his general Deſign regular enough.* That *ſome of his Expreſſions are too looſe, and his Maxims carry'd to too great a Height. Charron*, in his Treatiſe of *Wiſdom* (ſays the Father) *preſcribes Means which do not facilitate the Duty recommended.* Regis *is too looſe, and ſometimes too intricate in his Definitions.* Puffendorff's *Duties*

of

of a Man and Citizen are too dry, and want Hiſtorical Paſſages to enforce his Precepts, and Proofs to eſtabliſh his Maxims.

The laſt Part of this Collection conſiſts, (1.) of Anſwers to ſeveral Objections, which had been before made to ſome of the foregoing Pieces, when publiſh'd ſeparately. (2.) Of a Diſcourſe on Study, and the *Method of learning the Sciences*; and (3.) Some other Diſſertations on Subjects, ſeveral of which are foreign to the Sciences.

From what we have ſaid of this Work we do not much doubt but ſome Engliſh *Bookſeller will ſoon think of getting* Money *by it: We muſt however deſire ſuch Bookſeller not to employ a* Hackney Writer *upon this Occaſion. Theſe Diſſertations deſerve to be* Tranſlated; *and if he ſhould only get them* put into Engliſh, *we give him Notice before hand, that we will ourſelves endeavour to perſuade ſome* Man of Genius *to do Father* BUFFIER Juſtice.

PARIS.

THE *two Subjects for the Prize*; to be delivered on the 25th of *Auguſt*, 1733, as propoſed by the *Academy*. 1. *The Circulation of Sap in Plants*; the Diſſertations on which, may be either for or againſt that Syſtem. 2. *An Explanation of the Nature and Properties of the Air.* What Pieces are ſent by the Learned on theſe Subjects, directed to Mr. *Saran*, Secretary to the Academy, or to Mr. *Le Brun* their Printer, will be received till the firſt of *May*.

Father *le Breton*, a Jeſuit, has publiſh'd a large and accurate Deſcription of the chief Plants found in *America*.

UTRECHT, *January*, 1733.

A *New Edition*, by *John Broedelet*, of M. OTTO's THESAURUS JURIS ROMANI, &c. *in Four Volumes, in Folio*, is juſt publiſh'd here, and now delivering to Subſcribers. The firſt Edition of this excellent Collection, has already ſufficiently eſtabliſhed its Reputation. The Advantages propoſed by the Editor in this new Edition, over the former, are, 1. That the Type and Paper are far better. 2. That the uſeful Prefaces which are prefix'd to the former Edition, are conſiderably augmented in this, and contain ſeveral new Conjectures and Deciſions. 3. That above

above 600 Faults in Grammar and Orthography, which had crept into the former Edition, are corrected in this: And that among a great Number of other Additions and Emendations, ſeveral whole Periods, which were omitted in the former Edition, are reſtored in this. 4. That ſeveral neceſſary Paſſages out of Scripture, beſides what were in the former Edition, are added in this, together with an Index of thoſe Paſſages in the Bible which are taken Notice of, explained by the Authors of the *Theſaurus*, *&c.* 5. And laſtly, that to this new Edition, is added a 5th Volume, compoſed of as ſcarce and valuable Authors, as the four former; all approved by M. *Otto*, and the illuſtrious Mr. *Byncker ſhoeck*. The Price of this new Edition is 45 Guilders, or about 4 Guineas.

AMSTERDAM, *January*, 1733.

AN anonymous Letter, which has been handed about here, and appears in one of our Literary Journals, taxes Mr. *Voltaire* with another egregious Inadvertency, *in his Hiſtory of* CHARLES XIIth, *King of Sweden*, P. II. *p.* 127, *& ſeq.* where, in his Relation of the *Burning of Altena*, by Orders of *Count Steinbock*, the *Swediſh* General, *Anno* 1713, he accuſes the City of *Hamburgh*, of having abetted and contributed to this unhappy Event.

The Letter Writer begins, by diſcovering Mr. *Voltaire*'s Ignorance of the State and Situation of *Altena*; Mr *Voltaire* affirms it to be a *Fortreſs, environed by a Ditch, capable of containing large Veſſels, and having Gates and Suburbs:* Not one of theſe Circumſtances, ſays the Letter Writer, is true; (*he might have added, they could not be true, ſince they are directly contrary to ſeveral Stipulations between the King of* Denmark *and the neighbouring States, as well as the Conſtitution of the Empire.*) Mr. *Voltaire* affirms alſo, that *Altena* is ſituated above *Hamburgh*; whereas it lies (a little *Engliſh* Mile) below *Hamburgh*, on the River *Elva*.

The Sum of Mr. *Voltaire*'s Accuſation of the *Hamburghers* may be reduced to two general Heads: (1.) *That, for a Reaſon of State, they gave a large Sum of Money privately to Count* Steinbock, *to engage him to this Action:* And, (2) *That they were ſo barbarous and inhuman to refuſe the poor diſtreſs'd Fugitives Shelter and Relief, while their Houſes and Effects were in Flames; and to ſuffer the greater Number of them to periſh under their Walls, for want of Aſſiſtance.*

ance. Our Author firſt (*juſtly*) takes Notice, that by far the greater Number of the Houſes in *Altena* were built with Money borrow'd of the *Hamburghers*, upon no other Security but thoſe very Houſes themſelves, and conſequently that they would have purchas'd the Deſtruction of their own Eſtates. And then plainly refutes the firſt Charge, by obſerving (*with as much Juſtice*) that the Treaſury of *Hamburgh* is not in the Hands or Management of the Senate, but of a ſmall Number of Burghers, whoſe Power is very limited, they being allowed to diſpoſe of but very trivial Sums without the Conſent of a general Convention of the qualify'd Citizens. How then (*ſays he*) can it be preſum'd, that the Senate would inconſiderately have made a Propoſal ſo unlikely to ſucceed, to a Body of (*at leaſt upwards of* 200) Citizens; who had every Man his own private Views, and of whom many were too firmly united in Intereſt with the Inhabitants of *Altena*, to procure their Deſolation, at the Expence of their own Ruin, as well as the Publick Coſt? Is it not, on the contrary (*continues he*) evident, from the Publick Records of the City, that no ſuch Convention was held, during the whole Time this Enterprize was projecting? Or, ſuppoſing there had, and the Propoſal had been made and agreed to, could it have remained a Secret 19 Years? Muſt it not, moſt certainly, have been divulg'd? And would not the Court of *Denmark* (*which ſome Years afterwards laid hold of a more trivial Occaſion*) have embraced this Opportunity, to make the City feel the Weight of its Diſpleaſure and Reſentment?

The 2d Article our anonymous Writer refutes full as clearly, and with the ſame Strength of Argument; but it would take up too much of our Room to deſcend to Particulars; we ſhall therefore conclude this Extract, with obſerving the Modeſty and Diſcretion, with which (*ſays our Letter Writer*) the *Hamburghers* themſelves anſwer theſe falſe and injurious Imputations. 'It is pity (*ſay they*) that 'an Author, who writes with ſo much Accuracy, and 'Purity of Stile, as few Writers are capable of, ſhould 'fall into the Hands of People ſo ignorant themſelves of 'the Truth of their own Anecdotes, that they don't ſo 'much as know the Place mentioned by Mr. *Voltaire*. 'Could but Mr. *Voltaire* (*add they*) have recourſe to our 'Archives, he might hope to be, in Time, as *excellent an* 'Hiſtorian, as he is, without doubt, an *able Poet*.

LEIPSICK.

LEIPSICK.

MR. HENRY VON BUHNAN, Privy Counſellor to the late KING OF POLAND, a Gentleman famous for his Hiſtorical Works, has lately publiſhed his *Genaue und umſtandliche Teuts che Kayſer-und Reichs-Hiſtorie, aus den bewahrteſten Geſchicht Schreibern und Urkunden zuſammen getragen.* Or, *An exact and compleat Hiſtory of the* German *Emperors and Empire, collected out of the moſt approv'd Hiſtorians, and Authentick Records, in* Quarto. In the firſt Volume, which was publiſhed in the Year 1728. our Author gave the *German Hiſtory*, from the ancienteſt Records of Time, to the Death of *Chlodoveus, King of the Franks*, Anno 511. in two Books; to which he added, in a third, as an Appendix or Illuſtration, the Lives and Actions of 215 of the ancient *German* Kings, and other illuſtrious Perſons, from the Origin of that Nation, to the ſaid Year 511. This ſecond Volume he has likewiſe divided into three Books. In the firſt he carries on his Hiſtory to the Death of *Pipin*, Father of *Charles the Great*, An. 768. The ſecond treats only of the Reign of *Charles the Great*, and ends with his Death, *An.* 814. The third Book contains the Genealogies of ſuch Kings and Princes as are deſcended from the *German* Race, in Tables, illuſtrated with the neceſſary Teſtimonies and Obſervations. As an Appendix our Author has added a Regiſter, and the Rubricks of the moſt remarkable publick Acts, Grants, Diploma's, *&c.* relating to the Reign of *Charles the Great.* The Author in his Preface promiſes a third Volume, and it is thought he deſigns a fourth; but as he has been four Years in compiling the ſecond, it is very uncertain when we ſhall have another Volume of this valuable Work.

We deſign to continue this Account of the State of Literature *in* Foreign Parts *in our next* BEE, *and we think we have eſtabliſhed ſuch a Correſpondence with Learned Men Abroad, that our Account will be more* Faithful *and* Accurate *than any thing of this Kind which has hitherto appeared in* Great Britain.

Miſcellany POEMS, SONGS, EPIGRAMS, *&c.*

We are in Hopes of making this Part of our Pamphlet a very *agreeable Miſcellany* for ſuch as love *Poetry*; we have a conſiderable Stock of *Original Poems* by us, and as nothing is more ſhocking to Men of *Taſte* than *bad Verſes*, whenever we cannot be ſupply'd with ſomething that has *Wit* or *Humour* from our preſent Dealers in *Rhime*, we ſhall have Recourſe to our own *private Stock*.

The 26th ODE of the 3d Book of *Horace* imitated.

Vixi *Puellis* nuper idaneus, *&c.*

ONce unconfin'd and light as Air,
I gaily rov'd amongſt the Fair,
And in my yielding Heart.

(As ſov'reign Beauty gave the Law,)
From every lovely Face I ſaw,
Receiv'd the pleaſing Dart.

But now, bright Venus! Queen Divine!
I offer at thy ſacred Shrine,
My diſregarded Lyre.

No more thy pleaſing Wars I prove,
No more the conq'ring Force of Love,
This languid Breaſt can fire.

Yet heavenly Power! allow thy Slave,
E'er he thy honour'd Altars leave,
One *Favour to implore:*

Make haughty CELIA *own thy Sway,*
Let her imperious *Heart obey,*
Thy long reſiſted Power.

On BELINDA's Canary Bird.

I.

DElightful, airy, ſkipping Thing,
To charm by Nature taught;
How canſt thou, thus impriſon'd, ſing,
And ſwell thy downy Throat?

II.

The Favours from Belinda's *Hand,*
Theſe happy Strains infuſe,
Even I ſhould Notes as ſweet commana,
Inſpir'd by ſuch a Muſe.

III.

The Influence of her radiant Eye,
And her enlivening Smiles,
The Abſence of that Sun ſupply,
Which chears thy native Iſles.

We have taken the above Stanza's, with a little Alteration, out of ſeveral others, and hope we have done the Author no Injury by placing the Thought *in the laſt Stanza, which is* pretty *and* gallant *in its full Light.*

In the Place of that *Buſt* which is, at preſent, over Mr. *Dryden*'s Monument in *Weſtminſter* Abbey, there ſtood, till very lately, another Buſt, with an Air ſo *ſullen* and *ſour*, as ſeemed to ſhew the Poet's Reſentment for the *Scandalous Neglect*, his Merit met with among our *Engliſh Nobility*; the flattering of whoſe Vices, was perhaps, the greateſt Crime Mr. *Dryden* can be charged with. The following Copy of Verſes was written a little before the removing that old ſurly Buſt before mentioned, and might poſſibly occaſion its being taken away.

VERSES, on the Attitude of a *Buſt* on Mr. DRYDEN's Monument, in *Weſtminſter-Abbey.*

AT Dryden's *Tomb, inſcrib'd with* Sh —— d's *Name,*
That Mite, ſlow offer'd, to eſtabliſh'd Fame!
Fill'd with Raw Wonder, Tyro *ſtopt, to gaze;*
And bleſs'd His bounteous Grace, — *in kind Amaze!*

The Guardian Genius, from the ſacred Duſt,
Re-kindling upward, wak'd the quick'ning Buſt:
Glowing, from every aweful Feature, — broke
Diſdainful Life — and, thus, the Marble ſpoke.

Teach

Teach thy blind Love of Honesty to see; ——
'Tis not my *Monument — tho'* built on me.
Great Peers, *'tis known, can in Oblivion, lie:*
But No Great Poet *has the Power, to die.*
At cheap Expence, behold Engrafted *Fame!*
The tack'd *Associate of a* buoyant Name.
The pompous Craft one Lucky Lord shall save:
And Sh ——— d *borrow Life, from* Dryden's *Grave.*

'Twas said —— and, e'er the short Sensation dy'd,
The stiff'ning Marble writh'd *it's Form* aside:
Back, from the Titled * *Waste of mould'ring State*
He turn'd — neglectful of the Court, too late!
And, sadly conscious of mis-pointed Praise,
Frowns, thro' the Stone, and shrinks, *beneath his Bays.*

* The Tombs.

SONG.

ON yonder Bed supinely laid,
Behold thy lov'd expecting Maid;
Half in Blushes, *half in* Tears,
Much she wishes, *more she* fears;
Take her to thy longing Arms;
Cupid *gives thee all her Charms.*

Note, This Pamphlet shall be forwarded Weekly to any Part of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Printer or Publisher. It shall also be left every *Saturday*, at all *Publick* or *Private Houses*, in *London* or *Westminster*, where it is desired.

The

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35 a 34
Ditto at Sight	34 9
Rotterdam	35 1
Antwerp	35 8
Hamburgh	34 1
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 1 8th
Bourdeaux at 1 half Usa.	31 1 4th
Cadiz	42 1 half
Madrid	42 3 8ths
Bilboa	42 1 8th
Leghorn	50 3 8ths
Genoua	53 3 8ths
Venice	48 7 8ths
Lisbon	5 s 5d 1 4th
Porto	5 s 4d 1 8th
Dublin	12 a 11

STOCKS.

South-Sea	105 1 4th
South-Sea Annuity	110 1 8th
South-Sea Bonds	2 l. 7 s.
Bank	150 1 4th
Bank Circulation	5 l. 2 s. 6d.
Million Bank	115
India	161 1 4th
India Bonds	5 l. 6 s.
Royal Assurance	104 1 4th
London Assurance	13 5 8ths
African	35
York Buildings	2 1 half

Three per Cent. Ann. 101 3 4ths
3 1 half per Cent. Ann. 41. 10 s.
South-Sea Annuity, Million Bank, and London Assurance, sell as above with their several Dividends.

ANNUITIES, viz.

14 l. per Cent. at 25 }
1704 to 1708 inclusive 26 } Yrs. Purch.
1 half }
9 l. p. Cent. A. 1710 8 }

Lottery 1710. for 10 Years from Michaelmas last.
Prizes 7 1 4th Years Purchase.
Blanks 5 l. 1 s. per Set.
Prizes and Blanks 1710, due at Michaelmas last, are in Course of Payment.
Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity, 4 1 half per Cent. Premium.

Colchester Bays, 6 Seals, Red List, 13d. per Ell, and 10 s. per Piece.

Gold in Coin 3 l. 18 s. 3 d.	
Gold in Bars 3 l. 18 s. 3 d.	
Pillar Pieces of Eight 5 s. 5 d. 1 half	
Ditto small 5 s. 4 d. a 1 4th	per Ounce
Mexico 5 s. 5 d 14th a 3 8ths	
Ditto small 5 s. 3 d. 7 8ths a 4 1 8th	
Silver in Bars Standard 5 s. 4 d. 3 4ths	

Interest per Cent. ——— Bonds, &c.

4	Indiz	5 l. 5 s. a 6.	4 l. 15 s. a 16 s.	4 l. 4 s. Premium
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	2 l. 19 s.	1 l. 14 s. a 15 s.	1 l. 15 s. Premium
4	50 l. South-Sea	2 l. 11 s.	2 l. 4 s. a 5 s.	2 l. 3 s. a 2 l. Prem.
3	20 l. Prizes	20 l. 11 s.	20 l. 12 s.	20 l. 12 s.
3	Blanks	7 l. 14 s.	7 l. 14 s. 6 d.	7 l. 14 s. 6 d.

		Given for	Paid off	No.
In Exch.	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	840000	34
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	41000	82
	Malt 1731	750000	626766	
	Salt	300000	30000	6

PRICES of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat	22 s to 27 s	Pale Malt	17 s to 20 s 6d
Rye	14 s to 15 s 6 d	Brown Malt	16 s to 18 s
Barley	12 s to 13 s 6 d	Tares	19 s to 23 s
Oats	9 s to 13 s	Old Hops 4 l to 4 l 15 s per Hundred	
Pease	19 s to 21 s	New Hops 8 l. to 9 l 10 s per Hundred	
Hog Pease	15 s to 17 s	Rape Seed 10 l to 11 l per Last	
Horse Beans	16 s to 21 s	Coals 26 s to 27 s per Chaldron	

THE BEE: OR, Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

WE are informed that the following *Letter* was wrote by a *Person of Quality*; the Author of it (whoever he was) has plainly formed his *Stile* upon that of Mr. *Osborne*, famous for writing a little Book entitled, *Advice to a Son*, and who flourished in the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*. Mr. *Osborne* had *strong natural Parts*, tho' he was no *Scholar*; his Writings are remarkably full of those Words which *Cicero* calls *Voces Ardentes*: These *glowing* or *expressive Words* have their *Beauty*; they *strike* most Readers, and make the Stile strong and nervous; a fine Writer will neither refuse them when they offer themselves, nor take much Pains to search for them. Most of the *Precepts* and *Cautions* in the following Letter shew *good Sense*, and a great deal of *Observation* and *Knowledge of the World*.

Advice from a Guardian, *in a Letter to a* young Gentleman *at the* University.

SIR,

'YOUR Father's Friendship having inclin'd him to 'appoint me your *Guardian*, I must confess, I have 'comply'd with his *Request* with some *Satisfaction*, since 'I have always found so great a Willingness in *yourself*

'to

'to come into any Meaſures I have thought proper for the 'Management of your *Affairs*. I need not, I'm perſuaded, 'take any Pains to convince you I have always endea-'vour'd to do the beſt I could; but I think, I ſhall not 'quite fulfil my *good Intentions* for your *Service*, if I do 'not give you my *Thoughts*, upon what ſhould be the *Rule* 'of your *Conduct* upon your ſetting out into the *World*. 'You will be little the better for finding your *Affairs* in 'good Order, if you do not learn to keep them ſo; and 'that is a Matter not extreamly *difficult*, yet neither 'is it ſo *eaſy* as it were to be wiſh'd, ſince *daily Experience* 'convinces us how few ſucceed in it.

'Tis no ſmall Part of Wiſdom to guard againſt Folly, 'and perhaps it might be a ſurer Way of inſtructing a *young* 'Man, to tell him what he *ſhould not do*, than what he 'ſhould. There are ſo many *Temptations*, and what is 'worſe, ſo many *Promoters* of them to be met with, that 'I hope you will not imagine it to proceed from *Spleen*, if 'I acquaint you, that you cannot be too much upon your 'Guard againſt them. 'Tis pretty hard to diſcover, at firſt 'Sight, an *ill Deſign*, eſpecially when cover'd with much 'ſhew of *Civility*, and perhaps a good deal of *Addreſs*. 'Thoſe who make it their Buſineſs to deceive others, have 'generally well ſtudy'd all the Arts of it, which are ſel-'dom diſcover'd by an *honeſt Man* but at his own Ex-'pence. —— The beſt Defence for you on ſuch Occaſions 'is *Caution*, by which I do not mean that you ſhould look 'coldly on every one that ſpeaks to you, or ſhew an *awk-'ward Shineſs* in your Behaviour: You may converſe with 'Eaſineſs and *Familiarity*, and yet not run into too much 'Openneſs or *Intimacy*. An extraordinary *Fondneſs* for 'your *Perſon*, and a mighty *Zeal* for your *Intereſt*, are 'always a little ſuſpicious in one quite a *Stranger* to you. 'I will not undertake to ſay, there is no ſuch Thing as '*Inclination* at firſt Sight that has an Air of *Sympathy*; but 'I may venture to aſſure you it is exceeding rare, and an 'Happineſs very unuſual in the common Courſe of the 'World. —— There are a Sort of *Land Pyrates* that 'make a Shift to live comfortably upon the *Trade of plun-'dering* without Diſtinction; *they* hang out *falſe Colours* 'like their *Brethren at Sea*, and think themſelves pretty ſure 'of their *Prey*, if they can but bring them to *board*. Of 'theſe you muſt be exceeding careful, ſince they appear in 'all *Shapes*, and there are more *Partners* of the *Trade*

'than

'than can decently join in the Practice of it in Publick. 'And here, I muſt not omit cautioning you againſt ano-'ther *Enemy*; that is, the *Money Jobber*, a more plauſible, 'and conſequently a more miſchievous *Creature* than the 'former. With the *Gameſters* you have, at leaſt, ſome 'Chance, *Fortune* may favour you, and generouſly aſſiſt 'the weaker Side; but againſt theſe *grave* and *licenc'd Pick-'pockets* there is no Defence; if they ſcatter but a little of 'their *Ink* upon you, or like *Conjurors* get you once into 'their Circle, you are undone. — *Nec miſſura Cutem niſi 'plena Cruoris Hirudo.*

'Too much *Confidence in yourſelf* is always dangerous; 'eſpecially at an Age when your own *natural good Senſe* 'is all you have to truſt to, which, without diſparaging it, 'I may ſay, is not *ſufficient*, without the Aſſiſtance of *Ex-'perience* to apply it rightly.

'Such Reflections are abſolutely neceſſary to carry about 'with you in *London*, but I would not have you quite lay 'em aſide in the *Country* neither —— As ſoon as you come 'down to ——, you will find yourſelf ſurrounded by 'your *Neighbours*, who will probably call themſelves your '*Friends*. I can eaſily judge, that the firſt Mark of their 'Kindneſs to you will be offering their Aſſiſtance to bring 'you into *Parliament*. I would recommend you, by no 'means, to jump at ſuch *Propoſals*, if it were only for fear 'of *bad Company*, and the Danger of being drown'd in ſo 'much *wet Popularity*. Beſides, give me leave to put you 'in mind, that thoſe *Offers of Service*, as they are com-'monly call'd, are a little too like thoſe you meet with in 'the *Exchange*, where every *Shop-keeper* ſo civilly invites 'you to come and fool away your Money, in *Toys* and '*Baubles* upon which he is to ſet his own Price. I'm ſor-'ry to ſay, that the greateſt Struggles we have ſeen to get 'into the *Houſe of Commons*, and the odd Reaſons ſome 'People are apt to aſſign for e'm, have made a Seat there 'ſcarce creditable enough to make amends for the *prodigious 'Expence* of it. —— A *Family Intereſt* is not to be loſt, 'you'll be told; but if it ſhould be true, that you muſt keep 'it up at the Peril of the *Family Eſtate*, I think there's no 'Difficulty in making your Choice. —— The *Service of 'your Country* is another Argument on ſuch Occaſions; 'but, to this I ſhould anſwer, that you are ſo much more 'ſure of doing yourſelf *Harm* than your Country any 'Good, that it is hardly Prudence to engage with the Odds

'againſt

'against you. The too great Temptation to meddle with 'Politicks, is, I have often thought, a Fault of our *Con-* 'stitution. Every Man, almoſt, fancies he has a Right to 'judge of *Matters*, which but few have either Talents or 'Opportunity to make themſelves Maſters of. There are 'more *Evils* occaſion'd by this, than one would at firſt 'imagine; and it is not the leaſt of them, that in a *Coun-* 'try where ſo many *People* think they are qualify'd to make 'Laws, there are few to be found that are willing to ſub- 'mit to any. —— I would not, however, be underſtood, 'to exclude you from a *Poſt* your *Anceſtors* have enjoy'd, 'and your *Eſtate* and *Property* ſo well entitle you to: But 'I think, it would not be amiſs to look into the *Hiſtory* 'of other *Countries*, and get a little better acquainted 'with your *own*, before you ſet up; that when you come 'to offer yourſelf to your Country, you may juſtly be al- 'low'd as capable as any other Gentleman in it.

'There is another Attempt will be made on you, which 'I ſhould not deal fairly with you if I did not give you 'Notice of; and that is by your *Female Kindred*. They 'will no ſooner get you amongſt them, than they will be 'propoſing *Wives* to you, of which, no doubt, they have 'Liſts already in their Pockets. Whether it is from the 'greater Share of *Trouble* that falls to the Lot of that *Sex* 'in the *peopling of this World*, which makes it neceſſary 'the *Deſire of it* ſhould be more ſtrongly imprinted on 'their Minds, or whether it is that they hear of nothing 'elſe in the *Nurſery*: Whether, in ſhort, it be *Inclination* 'or *Faſhion*, certain it is, that *Matrimony* is the firſt Thing 'that gets into a *Woman's Head*, and the laſt that goes 'out of it. This being the Caſe, as for many Reaſons, 'I think you ſhould not reject their *Propoſals* as if you ab- 'ſolutely diſlik'd the Thing; ſo on the other Hand it will 'be, in my Opinion, improper to give a *ſerious Anſwer* to 'any thing of that Sort too ſoon. —— To ſee Peo- 'ple running to *Church* to be *marry*'d, as they do to a 'Sermon, becauſe the *Bell rings*, and they ſee others 'go before 'em, one would imagine, it was either a *Sort* 'of Engagement one could not chuſe but like*, or, at leaſt, 'that it might be *got out of as ſoon as one pleas'd*. Whereas, 'ſo many things are requiſite to make the *Marriage State* 'agreeable*, that a Man muſt be very fond of a *Fiddle* and 'a *Sack Poſſet*, if he will enter into it without giving him- 'ſelf time to conſider 'em. Beſides, for a *Gentleman* to

'ſend

'send his *Rent-Roll* to be examin'd by *others* before he is 'thoroughly acquainted with it *himself*, is a pretty ridicu-'lous as well as hasty Proceeding. To have an Estate par-'cell'd out into *Jointures* and *Provisions*, and as it were 'cut into *Sippets*; to be ty'd in a Manner *Neck* and *Heels*, 'and from the *Possession* to become but a better sort of a '*Steward* of your own Fortune.——You had need be 'well assur'd your *Trammels* will sit easy, before you suf-'fer them to be *so fast put on*.

'As I am advising you against one Sort of *Furniture* 'for your House, you'll give me leave to recommend *ano-'ther*, and that is, *good Books*, which you'll find very 'much wanting there. I do not care to use the Word '*Library*, for that looks, to me, like setting up an *Equipage* '*of Learning*, which has always more of Shew than Use 'in it. I'm afraid your Life will be but a very short as 'well as a painful one, if you can't pass good part of your 'Time by yourself; and I don't see how that can well 'be done, unless you are a *Lover of Reading*. 'Tis the '*Good* of that *Sort* of *Company*, that you may have it 'when you will, lay it aside when you please, and change 'it as often as you have a Mind, without Scandal or 'Offence. This is a Pleasure that will grow upon you; 'and, together with the *Entertainment*, it brings so much '*Benefit*, that I dare promise, you'll not regret the Time 'you spend this Way. Without it, you must either be 'perpetually in *a Crowd*, which will be attended with 'many and great *Inconveniencies*, or must fall into *a Soli-'tude*, which, if it does not arise from it at first, must 'at last, however, end in down right *Stupidity*.——What 'a melancholy Sight is many a *Country Gentleman*, when 'the Weather will not give him Leave to stir out, and 'he happens to have no *Bottle Companions* to make amends 'for it within Doors! The meanest Servant in the Family 'makes as good a Shift, and a better Figure than his Master. '——But I will not press it upon you any farther.

'There are so few *general Rules* to be laid down for 'your Carriage, that I think, I need not trouble you with any 'long Detail upon that Head. The *Tempers* and *Inclina-'tions of Mankind* are as different as their *Shapes*, and we 'might as well go about to fix a certain Measure for e-'very one's *Dress*, as an *universal Standard* for their *Be-'haviour*. There is nothing *sits well* upon a *Man* that is 'not in some sort *natural* to him; and what we admire

'in *One*, would, perhaps, appear highly abſurd in *Another*. There are *two Things*, however, both very common in the World, which never yet became any one, and thoſe are *Affectation* and *Ill-nature*. The *firſt*, indeed, only makes a Man *ridiculous*; but the other *obnoxious* to his *Company*. An *affected Man*, like a *bad Actor*, the more he endeavours to pleaſe, the more his *Faults* appear. There is ſomething looks like Counterfeit about him, and our Pride will always prejudice us againſt thoſe who endeavour to impoſe on us. If you have ever happened to meet with an *aukward Mimick*, as now and then ſuch a *Creature* is to be found, you have, in my Opinion, the neareſt Reſemblance of an *affected Fellow*; and I need not, I think, ſay any thing more, to warn you againſt being like one.

'*Ill-Nature*, in the Senſe I here take it, is ſetting up for a *Wit* at the *Expence of others*. The Eaſineſs of ſucceeding in this *Character*, is what I ſuppoſe, makes ſo many pretend to it. But, a little Reflection muſt, methinks, convince you, that he is very unfit for a *Companion*, who, you have Reaſon to believe, can never be made a *Friend*. When you conſider ſuch a Man in his true Light, rejoicing at the *Follies*, and even at the *Failings* of his *Acquaintance*, thriving, as it were, upon the *Misfortunes*, and expoſing, with the greateſt Pleaſure, all their *weak Sides*; ſurely, a *Picture ſo unamiable*, muſt ſtrike ſuch *Horror* on the *Imagination*, as to make you ſo far from endeavouring to reſemble ſuch an one, that I fancy you'd be aſham'd to be ſeen with him.——*Fine Raillery* requires a very delicate Turn of Thought, as as well as Accuracy of Judgment: *This*, therefore can be the Province but of few, ſince but very few can be capable of it; and yet, even this is what I ſhould not deſire in a Perſon I wiſh well to. 'Tis a *dangerous Talent*; the *Uſe* and *Abuſe* of it bordering ſo near upon each other, that 'tis ſcarce poſſible, at all Times, rightly to diſtinguiſh them; and the Conſequence of a *Miſtake*, is at beſt *diſagreeable*, and may be *fatal*.——A good Underſtanding, improv'd by reading the *beſt Books*, and keeping the *beſt Company*, will make you welcome wherever you go, without the mean Helps of *Railing* and *Scandal*. An ingenious and ſprightly *Converſation* upon the moſt indifferent Subjects, is what diſtinguiſhes a *Man of fine Parts* from the meer *Men of the Town*.

A ſu-

'A ſuperficial Knowledge of the *World*, and of the Stile 'and Language in *Vogue*, ſet off with a *Shewy Dreſs*, 'and a *Forward Air*, is all that is requir'd to ſet up this 'kind of *Gentleman*; and that ſo many of them make 'the Figure they do, is more owing to the *ſhameful Ig-* 'norance of *others*, than any *Merit of their own*. The vi- 'ſible Increaſe of this Sort of *Gentry*, is, I doubt, a Fore- 'runner of the *Depravity* of our *Taſte*, and muſt at laſt 'end in the general Extinction of all *good Senſe* and *good* 'Manners among us. I muſt, therefore, above all Things, 'intreat you not to put yourſelf upon a Level with thoſe, 'who either never had a good Education, or never knew 'how to profit by it.

'I would not have you endeavour too much to *ſhine* 'in *Company*; neither would I have you think you don't 'recommend yourſelf at all, if you are not always doing 'it. There is a *Jealouſy* in *Mankind*, which you muſt 'take Care not to *raiſe*; or otherwiſe, inſtead of *applaud-* 'ing, they will be looking for ſomething to *cenſure*, and 'you will miſs of your End by a too open Purſuit of it. 'Tis a *common Error* among *young People*, to judge of 'their *Wit* by the *Mirth* it occaſions. This is a very 'wrong *Standard*, and the Way to be led into great Ab- 'ſurdities. *Laughter* is not always a Sign of being *pleas'd*; 'or if it were, it is what the *leaſt knowing* are uſually ſo 'remarkable for, that a *wiſe Man* ſhould as little value 'himſelf upon raiſing it in *others*, as he would have Rea- 'ſon to do for ſetting the Example of it himſelf. 'Tis 'very obſervable, the lower the *Diverſion*, the louder is 'the *Laugh*; and for this Reaſon, an *Harlequin* or a *Merry* 'Andrew, is, by ſome ſort of *Wits*, preferr'd before all 'other *Dramatick Performances*. Beſides, a *Man* of that 'Species of *Pleaſantry* I am mentioning, ſeldom fails, 'one Time or other, to dwindle into a *Jeſter*, a Cha- 'racter our Anceſtors uſed very properly to diſtinguiſh by 'a *party colour'd Coat*, and a *Cap* and *Feather*.

'Tis ſo common to call Things by *wrong Names*, that 'it will be convenient to examine into their *Natures*, without 'taking them too much upon Truſt, for fear of being de- 'ceiv'd. Thus downright *Impudence* is very frequently 'cover'd under the Notion of a *good Aſſurance*. The one 'is neceſſary, but the other intolerable; and the Difference 'between them ſo obvious, that 'tis all Experince can do, 'to convince us, 'tis poſſible they ſhould be taken one

for t'other. An *impudent Fellow*, like a *noisy Bully*, imposes for a Moment, but becomes very dispicable as soon as he is discover'd. A Man may as well pretend to set a *Value* upon his own *Money*, as upon his own *Merits*, since whatever they may be in his *Opinion*, they can pass in *Dealing* but at the common Rate. To deceive the *Ignorant*, is neither very difficult nor desirable; 'tis like *shining* by *Candle-light*, which is always most advantageous to Things of least Value. If you aim therefore at *Applause*, you must take the Pains to deserve it, or else, I'm afraid you'll be in Danger of a Disappointment——*True Merit*, which is the *Beauty* of the *Mind*, is like that of the *Body*; it's impossible long to conceal it where it really is, or to counterfeit it where it is not. As *Patches* and *Paint* make *Uglineſs* the more remarkable; so an *assuming Coxcomb* is in a manner a double one; while he is taking as much Pains to expose his own *Nakedness*, as if he was afraid his *Imperfections* should pass unobserv'd.

It's become now a-days so much the *Fashion* to lay aside all *Forms*, that I don't apprehend you'll be in any Danger of being over-run with them. 'Tis well if you don't fall into the other Extreme. Some *People* are so afraid of being thought *Ceremonious*, that they can't afford to be *commonly Civil:* But such would do well to consider, that *Decency* and *Good Sense* are so very near a-kin, that whoever lays aside the one, will forfeit his Title to the other. To treat all the World alike, is a *senseless Affectation*; you may as well shut your Eyes, on purpose to over-run the first Body you meet, and then value yourself upon so genteel a Blindness. Since all *Societies* have thought some *Distinctions* necessary, 'tis ridiculous to pretend to abolish them by *private Authority*. 'Tis the proper Business of *Judgment* to direct you in your *Behaviour*, and the Way to make it useful, is to consult it often, for it is with this *Counsellor* as with all others, the more they are employ'd, the more skilful they grow.

And now I am about to release you from the farther Trouble of a *long Letter*, I must desire you to take Notice, that if I don't mention the several Duties incumbent on you, 'tis because I doubt not but you are well instructed in them already. Besides, they are to be met with in almost every Book of *Education*, the Number of which,

I should

'I ſhould make a Conſcience of Encreaſing. All I intend-'ed, was, only to caution you againſt certain Errors, 'from which, perhaps (ſmall as they may ſeem) ſome 'of the greateſt Uneaſineſſes of Life do moſt commonly 'ariſe.

'As I have thought it neceſſary to point out to you 'ſome few Things I would have you avoid, ſo you'll 'give me Leave to conclude with theſe three, which I 'muſt recommend to you Practice, *viz. Be not intereſted: 'Keep your Temper: And do not run into Extremes.*

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

A remarkable Letter from *Cheſter.*

MR. D'Anvers, *in his laſt* Craftſman, *has given us a* long Letter *which was ſent him from* Cheſter, *and is dated* February 10. *He tells his Readers, that this Letter is of ſo much Importance to the* Liberty of Elections for Members of Parliament, *that it deſerves their ſtricteſt Attention; that the Gentleman from whom he receives it is ready to juſtify by* Authentick Vouchers *all the Particulars it contains, and that this Letter is a practical Illuſtration of the Arguments which have been uſed of late againſt* EXCISES *and* STANDING ARMIES.

This Letter gives an Account of ſome Tranſactions at Cheſter, *upon their late Elections of a Mayor, and a Repreſentative in the room of Sir* Richard Groſvenor, *deceaſed. The Letter-Writer complains that theſe Tranſactions have been vilely miſrepreſented in the* Daily Courant, *and other* Court Papers.

Upon the Death of Sir *Richard Groſvenor* (ſays the Letter Writer) his Brother offered his Service to the City, ſupported by above 150 Gentlemen of the neighbouring Counties, of great Figure and Fortune. He was at firſt oppoſed by Mr. *Warburton*; but *that Gentleman*, having tried his Intereſt with the Citizens; very prudently declin'd to Mr. *Manley*, an Attorney; who call'd to his Aſſiſtance all the *military Gentlemen* in that Part of the Kingdom, as well as the *Cuſtom-houſe*, *Exciſe* and *Salt Officers*; ſo that the World may in ſome Meaſure judge, from the perſonal Circumſtances of the *Candidates*, and the Appearance made in their Favour, which of Them had the beſt Pretence to ask

the

the Votes of the Citizens, on that Occaſion, and is likely to pay moſt Regard to their Rights and Privileges.

The Letter Writer having given an Account of the Behaviour of an Officer, who commanded two Troops of Dragoons, *with which he marched to* Cheſter,

It is very evident (ſays he) from the Orders *this Officer* received, either that the Forces in Publick Pay are of no Service at all in quelling of *Riots* and *Diſorders*; or that they are to protect, and ſerve the Turn of *one Party* only.

At our Election (ſays the Letter Writer) great Numbers of *Officers*, in different Branches of the *Revenue*, as well as *common Soldiers* were detach'd from every Quarter of the Kingdom; and it may be thought ſomewhat extraordinary that They ſhould all be ſo very unanimous as to vote for Mr. *Manley*, againſt the common Conſent of their Fellow-Citizens and the Intereſt, which moſt of their Relations ſerv'd; but when *ſome Officers in the Publick Revenue* were threaten'd with the Loſs of their Bread; when *others*, whoſe Families have long been ſupported by the *Groſvenors*, and were at that Time daily receiving Wages from Them, were expreſly ordered to go 150 Miles to vote againſt Them, under Pain of *diſobeying Orders*; when *others*, who had been in the Service and diſcharged, were forced away from their Friends and guarded, under Pretence of their being *Deſerters*, or *new-liſted*; when theſe Things, I ſay, are duly conſidered, the Unanimity of *theſe poor People* is not at all ſurprizing; but it is ſurely an Inſtance of the Inconveniencies, which already ariſe from the preſent Number of *Crown Officers*, Civil and Military, and of the great Danger, to which our *Liberties* may be expoſed by *any farther Increaſe of them.*

Extract from Fog's *Journal.*

A Remarkable Speech of Monſieur De Thou. *An Oration of* Gulielimo Poggio, *in the Senate of* Florence, *for reducing the great Number of Civil Officers with which the Common-wealth was over-run.*

IN the Reign of *Henry* the IIId (ſays Mr. *Fog*) an Edict for raiſing Money being preſented to the Parliament of *Paris*, Monſieur *De Thou* (whoſe Writings have rendered him famous among the learned World by the Name of *Thuanus*)

Thuanus) being at that Time firſt Preſident, ſpoke in the following Manner:

'Whenever the State is in Neceſſity, the People will, 'no doubt, always think themſelves obliged to ſupport it, 'let thoſe Neceſſities proceed from what Cauſe they will; 'I take it for granted, the State is at this Time in Neceſ-'ſity, and ſure I am, that as Affairs are managed, it will 'always be in Neceſſity; for I obſerved, that the laſt Edict 'for Money, was no ſooner verified by this Aſſembly, 'than Orders and Aſſignments were made out upon it, 'and given to a worthleſs Crew of *Place-men* and *Pen-'ſioners, at once the Plague and Diſgrace of this Kingdom.*

After ſomething more to the ſame Purpoſe, he concluded by ſaying, that he wou'd not oppoſe the verifying the Edict before them, provided they wou'd take ſome effectual Care, that the Money to be raiſed by it, ſhould be applied to the Honour and Profit of the Realm; next, that they wou'd enter upon ſome vigorous Meaſures to extirpate thoſe Harpies, who had been the Occaſion of the preſent Wants of the Publick.

In ſome Arbitrary Governments, where that Man holds the Place of the greateſt Politician, who undertakes to ſqueeze the moſt from the People, all ſuch Projectors are encouraged, as offer to point out ſome new Methods of Oppreſſion, and he, who preſents any Scheme for ſaving the publick Money, will be diſregarded and brow-beaten. —Notwithſtanding this, if I were to live in a Country, where the Produce of the Taxes was drain'd by a Multitude of Civil Employments, that new Burthens muſt be continually laid upon the People, for the Support of the State, the firſt Demand that ſhou'd be made for a new Tax, I wou'd humbly propoſe, that all the Place-Men in the Kingdom ſhould ſerve for a certain Number of Years, without Salaries or Perquiſites, for it wou'd ſeem monſtrous to me to hear thoſe People declaim upon the publick Wants, whom all the World knew to be the Occaſion of thoſe Wants, and to hear them preſs for new Impoſts to be laid upon the People, while their own Coffers were fill'd with the Peoples Money.

Upon ſuch Occaſions, I ſhou'd always think of the unweildy fat Fellow, who going amongſt a Throng of People, was very troubleſome, preſſing with his great Bulk upon all that were near him, and yet was loudeſt in his Complaints of the Crowd; the Reſt told him gravely, that

if

if he wou'd remove his huge Carcaſs, there wou'd be Room enough, for they felt no Inconvenience till he came amongſt them.——I believe I ſhould return theſe Gentlemen the ſame Anſwer, *let them be taken off, and the State will be in no Neceſſity.*

It is known in the Practice of Phyſick, that a rotten and diſtorted Limb drawing all the Spirits and Nutriment from the whole Body, while it is uſeleſs itſelf, and if this Limb is not cut off, the Patient dies of a ſlow Conſumption.

Your Place-Men and Penſioners are the rotten and diſtorted Limbs of the Commonwealth, which ſuck away all that Blood and Spirits, which ſhou'd give it Vigor and Health, and unleſs the ſame Method is taken, they muſt bring an incurable Conſumption upon it.

In a Nation ſo encumbered, there are but two Ranks of People, ——*thoſe that devour, and thoſe that are devoured.*——What Hecatombs of Sheep will one Wolf, in the ſpace of a few Years, deſtroy.——I could never look at one of thoſe voracious Animals, without calling to Mind what a Number of Lives muſt have been taken away to ſupport that of this one Beaſt of Prey; nor could I ever behold the new built Palace,——the ſpacious Gardens,——the maſſy Plate,——the coſtly Furniture, and expenſive Paintings of ſome rich *Financiere* without reflecting within myſelf what a Multitude of honeſt poor Families muſt by Degrees have been drained of all their Subſtance, and reduced to Beggary, to ſwell this one great Knave up to ſuch a Bulk.

If I am asked whether I expect, that the publick Buſineſs will execute itſelf, and whether it is not neceſſary, that ſome Perſons ſhou'd be appointed for that Purpoſe, I anſwer, that in Countries, where the Revenues are ſo overloaded with Salaries as they were formerly in *France*, and as they have been ſince in other Countries, I would not deſire that more than nineteen in twenty of the Great, and nine in ten of the Inferior ſhould be disbanded, becauſe I ſhou'd be for allowing even more than are abſolutely neceſſary for the Service; nor wou'd I Vote for reducing the Salaries of thoſe that were left above two thirds of what it was before, and by this Regulation, I conceive, if out of every hundred Crowns, which is drawn from the People, for this Uſe, ninety ſix were left in their Hands, to employ in Induſtry,——or ſuppoſe the Nation was in Debt, if it was appropriated to diſcharge thoſe Incumbrances,

it

it would be full as well laid out, as in purchasing gay Equipages, embroider'd Cloaths, Harlots, and Operas for a Mercenary Band, whose whole Merit generally consists in a slavish Prostitution of their Honours to the wanton Will of some corrupt Leader.

We took Notice in a former Paper, that when *Harry* the IVth of *France* was at rest from Civil Wars, he dismissed above five in six of all the Civil Officers in the Kingdom, —— in the succeeding Reign, which was that of his Son *Lewis* the XIIIth, when Cardinal *Richlieu* wrote that Treatise which is called his *Political Testament*, he advises the King to make still a farther Reduction in his Civil Army; he observes to him, that after that great Body was disbanded in the Reign of his Father, it was found by Experience, that the publick Business was much better done by the sixth Part that were left, besides (says he) it is not only their Salaries, (which will amount to a considerable Sum,) that will be saved; but it is impossible, but that some of the publick Money as it passes will stick to their Birdlime Fingers, which may be also saved, for it is much easier to examine Accounts, and prevent Frauds amongst a few, than amongst a great Number.

The Commonwealth of *Florence* was at a certain Time much in the Condition here described, the Nobility were become effeminate and corrupt, and vied with each other in nothing but expensive Follies, Employments in the Commonwealth were most eagerly sought by them, with no other View, but of gratifying their Vices with the publick Money, in the mean Time the Foreign Interests of the State went to Wreck.—— It was no Matter how any thing was patch'd up Abroad, provided it gave the Men of Business an Opportunity of Fleecing at Home, for that was the End of all their Politicks.

While Things were in this blessed Situation, the Men in the publick Employments were continually pressing for new Taxes to be laid upon the People, it happened, that when one of a most extraordinary Nature was proposed in the Senate, one *Galielmo Poggio*, a Man of Honour, one who had always been a stremuous Assertor of his Country's Liberties, and held in Detestation the Corruptions of the Times, made the following Speech;

'Móſt Magnificent Lords,

'When I firſt had the Honour of being admitted into 'this Auguſt Aſſembly, I had a Notion, that this great 'Truſt was put in our Hands by the People, in order to 'make good Laws, to repeal ſuch as were found inconve-'nient, to puniſh Men in Office, who ſhou'd appear guil-'ty of Fraud or Oppreſſion, and in fine, to redreſs all Pub-'lick Grievances; but ſome noble *Florentines* have endea-'vour'd to ſet me right in this Error of mine, and have 'given me over and over to underſtand, that our whole 'buſineſs of meeting here is to drain the People by Taxes, 'and Impoſts, in order to ſwell the Pride, and fill the Cof-'fers of ſome private Families amongſt ourſelves. A moſt 'worthy Senator, who feels no Want at Home, is pleas'd 'to tell us the Publick Money is exhauſted, and that new 'Supplies are wanting for the Maintenance of the Com-'monwealth; I will not ask what is become of thoſe im-'menſe Sums given for that Purpoſe, while we were ſo 'inſulted and deſpiſed ſometimes by the King of *Arragon*, 'ſometimes by the Duke of *Milan*, as if *Florence* had not 'a Friend left within her Walls, nor a Chequine to help 'herſelf; I ſay, I will not ask where is all that Treaſure 'fled, becauſe I have ſeen it in the Palaces, Gardens, a-'mong the Domeſticks, and even in the Habits of ſome 'Perſons now before my Eyes.

'For God's ſake, when will you ceaſe to invent new 'Ways of impoveriſhing this poor State? Cannot any Man 'with half an Eye ſee into the Deſign of this Propoſal? 'Is it not plainly calculated to encreaſe the Dependants, 'and ſtrengthen the Party of Corruption? Conſider only 'how many inſignificant Offices have already been created 'for the moſt inſignificant of Men,——— how many there 'are who receive yearly Stipends for doing nothing,——— 'you'll ſay, perhaps, ſo much the better; and I will 'add, that as to thoſe few who did meddle, if it had 'pleas'd the God of Slumbers to have laid his leaden Mace 'upon their Eyelids, and to have thrown them into a pro-'found Sleep the Minute they came into publick Buſineſs 'to this Hour, we ſhou'd have had Cauſe to have ſung *Te* '*Deum*, *&c.*

'It is true, that ſome few of theſe Offices have at leaſt 'the Appearance of Uſe, but yet one Man with common

'Senſe

'Senſe might do the Buſineſs of half a dozen even of 'theſe; inſtead of which we have five or ſix Drones to 'execute every one, and all with large Appointments; ſo 'that we may truly ſay, no People ſince the Beginning of 'the World were ever ſo *Fool-ridden* as the *Florentines* are 'at this Day.

'You cannot but be ſenſible what an Alteration theſe 'Things have brought about in this City ---- Every thing is 'turn'd topſide-turvy here in *Florence* --- the Majeſty of the 'Commonwealth is ſunk --- the Servants of the People are 'become their Maſters, and every low Fellow who is put 'into an Office grows into a little Tyrant, and looks down 'with Scorn upon his Fellow-Citizens ——— I think in 'my Conſcience we are running into the Extremes of 'thoſe barbarous Nations of *Germany*, where you meet 'but with two Orders of Men in the whole *State* ——— 'theſe are *Princes* and *Beggars*; but what is worſe is, that 'the Spirits of the People ſeem to be fled with their Mo-'ney, and we ſee them meanly waiting at the Doors of 'theſe Upſtarts to receive their Commands, and to be di-'rected by them in their Voices as to the Choice of Ma-'giſtrates, only to have a Scrap of that Bread thrown 'back to them, which is ſqueez'd from them in the Taxes.

'Believe me, the preſent Diſtempers of this State do not 'proceed from Repletion, the Commonwealth ſtands more 'in need of Cordials then Emeticks ——— Conſider when 'a Man hath bled extremely, if you take a greater 'Quantity from him, his Body will not bear it, and he 'muſt die; but if you give him Time to recruit, you may 'with Diſcretion draw a little more; it is juſt the ſame 'Thing with the Body Politick, when you have been long 'drawing from it, you muſt give it Leiſure to recover.---- 'The Farmer when he has work'd his Land for ſome Con-'tinuance, gives it a fallow Year; the People ſhould be 'treated in the ſame Manner, and believe me it is high 'time that the fallow Year of the *Florentines* was come.

'Should I be ask'd if I would let the State ſink for 'for want of a preſent Supply, I anſwer, by no Means.---- 'If it be demanded of me how I would have it rais'd.---- 'why certainly where it is eaſieſt to be found---let it be 'paid by thoſe who only are able to ſpare it, without ex-'plaining my ſelf farther, you all know I muſt mean the 'Men in publick Offices---if they ſhould upon this Occaſion 'either conceal their Treaſure, or if we ſhould find that

'what their Vices has left is not ſufficient, let us make a 'Sale of their Lands, their Palaces, their Jewels, and o-'ther rich Moveables, that were bought with the publick 'Money, and ſhould be applied to the publick Wants.

'I prefer this Method to that of continuing them in their 'Offices, and of accepting a Donative of their Salaries for 'any certain Time, becauſe the latter would be a kind of 'Acknowledgment that their Services were of ſome Uſe, 'which I own would be againſt my Conſcience; but by 'this Method we ſhall ſhake them off, and they will be 'forced to apply themſelves to other Avocations.——— 'What tho' their Wits be dull, and their Underſtandings 'groſs, ſome of them have Bodies fit for Labour, and if 'they ſhould turn to the Plough, you are ſenſible there are 'few of them that have a Capacity to ſerve the Common-'wealth any other Way. I have brought with me (moſt *Reverend Seigniors*) a Liſt of all the Civil Employments 'which I conceive to be entirely uſeleſs; from the firſt 'Robber of the publick Treaſure, down to the little *Scribe* 'who cheats for *Reals*, behold it in this Volume*..... 'it looks like the Maſter-Roll of the Army of *Xerxes*--- 'I have made an Eſtimate likewiſe of the whole Sum of 'all their Salaries, that it may be ſeen what will be rais'd 'by this Project; but I have made no Article for what ad-'heres to their felonious Fingers, but ſhall leave every Man 'to gueſs at that, who will take the Pains to compare 'their preſent Wealth with their former Poverty, and has 'been Witneſs of their luxurious Way of Living in the 'mean time.

'When a Ship is over-loaden (*Reverend Seigniors*) it 'will but juſt keep above Water, tho' the Sea be ſmooth, 'and the Weather ſerene; but if a Storm begins to rage, 'to what are the poor Sailors reduc'd? why they are forc'd 'to throw Part of the Cargo over-board to ſave the Veſ-'ſel and their Lives---Such is our preſent Condition. 'This Veſſel, the Commonwealth (moſt *Reverend Seigniors*) 'is over-loaden, and this uſeleſs Lumber of Men in Office 'is the Part of the Cargo I would have thrown over-'board, in order to lighten her, then will ſhe ride trium-'phant above the Waves, and be able to weather the Tem-'peſt, let it blow from what Quarter it will.

* *Shews a large Volume.*

Two

Two Articles of News extracted from FOG's *laſt Journal.*

The Commiſſaries appointed the 30th of April 1730, by his Majeſty, to meet thoſe on the Part of his Catholick Majeſty in *Spain*, in order to ſettle and adjuſt the Claims of our Merchants for the Depredations made upon them *by the Spaniards*; who by the Treaty of Seville were to meet in four Months after the Ratification thereof, and their Commiſſions to continue for *three Years* from the Date of the ſaid Treaty; but by *ſeveral unforeſeen Accidents*, the Meeting of the ſaid Commiſſaries after the Arrival of *ours in Spain*, was ſo long delayed, that the firſt Conferences were not opened before the 23d of February 1732. N. S. and as ſo much time had elapſed before the opening of their Commiſſions, it has been ſince agreed between the two Crowns, that the three Years for finiſhing the Commiſſion of the ſaid Comiſſaries, ſhall be computed from their firſt Meeting on the ſaid 23d of February. And it may be computed, that beſides the Delay of Payment as to what is due to us, the Spaniards *get from us* about 1500 l. a Year; by the *Continuance* of *our* Commiſſaries among them.

It having been reported in ſeveral Papers, that a certain Gentleman deſigns to be one of the Candidates for the Crown of Poland, we are now aſſured from good Hands, that the ſaid Report is intirely falſe and groundleſs, and that the aforeſaid Gentleman never had ſuch a Deſign, nor wou'd accept it, if offered him, having a much better Poſt already.

Extract from the DAILY COURANT.

A Genuine SPEECH lately made in the H---ſe of C-----ns upon the Queſtion, *What Number of Forces ſhould be kept up?*

WE have obſerved that the Publick have always perus'd with Pleaſure any Speeches *which have been made in the H---ſe of C----ns: We cannot indeed at all wonder that People ſhould deſire to know in what Manner their* Repreſentatives *act. The* Daily Courant *has given us the following* SPEECH, *which he aſſures us was ſpoke before the H---ſe of C----ns laſt Year, in the Debate upon a Queſtion*

of

of the utmoſt Importance, viz. What Number of Forces ſhould be kept up for that Year? *The* Daily Courant *does not* name *the Perſon by whom this Speech was ſpoke: A* Punſter *would perhaps affirm that it was ſpoke by an* Archer: *Whether or no he has* hit *the* Mark *he* aimed *at, we ſhall ſubmit to our Readers, by laying before them the* SPEECH *itſelf.*

SIR,

AS I never before troubled you upon this Occaſion; and as I ſhall not repeat any of thoſe Arguments which have been made uſe by other Gentlemen in any former Debate; and as it is a Queſtion of the laſt *Importance* to the Peace and Happineſs of this Realm; I hope I ſhall be indulged a few Words, if I endeavour to ſtate the Arguments, on both Sides, as they appear to me, in the *ſtrongeſt* Light.

On the one hand, *Sir*, it has been often argued in *general* from what has happened to other Nations —— That an *Army* may, at one *Time* or other, be made uſe of to deſtroy your *Liberties*.

On the other hand, it has been as often argued, from what has happened in this Nation, not only *ſince*, but immediately *before*, his late *Majeſty*'s Acceſſion to the Crown —— That, if you make any Reduction of the Forces, you will very *ſoon* be *deprived* of that *Peace* and *Tranquillity*, which we now enjoy.

I am very ready to allow, *Sir* —— That no Nation *ever* loſt their Liberties, but by a Standing Army.

I do likewiſe agree —— That there is *hardly* an Inſtance of any one Nation, where an Army was kept up, but that Nation, *ſooner* or *later*, loſt their *Liberties*.

But then give me Leave to obſerve —— That this is a very *fallacious* Way of Reaſoning; and by no means *applicable* to the preſent Times, and Circumſtances of Things, or to the Forces that are now kept up.

Thoſe Nations, who have loſt their Liberties by Standing Armies, have ſuffered thoſe Armies to be maintained and kept up without any apparent *Reaſon* or *Neceſſity*; and then 'tis no Wonder that any *Prince*, who had no *Competitor* to his Crown, ſhould take the Opportunity, by *Means* of that Army, to make himſelf *abſolute*.

But I defy any Man to give me an *Inſtance* of any one Nation, who having deprived their *Prince* of the Crown, for aſſuming to himſelf arbitrary Power, in open Violation

Violation of the known Laws and Conſtitution; and judged it *neceſſary* to keep up an Army to oppoſe any Attempt that ſhould be made to reſtore him, that ever was *enſlaved* by that Army.

And the Reaſon is very plain——Becauſe, in this Caſe, there is a *Competitor* to the Crown, who muſt be a *Check* upon every Attempt to eſtabliſh arbitrary Power; and a perpetual Remembrance——That a People, who, in the moſt extraordinary Manner, have hazarded their Lives and Fortunes, in Defence of their Liberties, will moſt certainly run the ſame Hazards, whenever they ſhall find their Liberties in the ſame *Danger*.

And it is a very juſt Remark of one of our beſt *Hiſtorians*, ——'That the *Convention* Parliament, at the *Revolu-* 'tion, in that famous Conference concerning the Vacancy 'of the Throne, ſeemed to have had this in their View, 'that there ſhould be a *Check* upon all ſucceeding Princes, 'not to tread in the Steps of the late *King James*.

So that, in this Caſe, we may very juſtly ſay,——— That that which is our *Danger*, is at the ſame time our *Security*.

To demonſtrate the Reaſonableneſs and Neceſſity of keeping up the preſent Number of Forces, I ſhall not inſiſt upon that Argument, which has been ſo often ſtated to you, in ſo ſtrong and clear a Manner, that no one has ſo much as *attempted* to give an *Anſwer* to it; which is, ——That if the preſent Number of Forces was reduced to 12,000 Men, it is impoſſible that 5000 could be drawn together in ſix Weeks Time, in any one Part of the Kingdom. And let any Man lay his Hand upon his Heart, and declare,———whether he does not not think, that if a *Foreign Force* were to land upon us, and to be immediately joined by a large Body of the *Diſaffected* (as there is too much Reaſon to apprehend they would) the *Blow* might not be ſtruck in much leſs Time, than ſo inconſiderable an Army (if it deſerves that Name) could be got together, as 5000 Men.

And therefore, *Sir*, tho' his *Majeſty* might have all the Reaſon in the World to reſt his Intereſt upon the Affections of his People, from the *Innocence* and *Uprightneſs* of his Actions; yet this *Houſe* would be inexcuſable, both in the Sight of *God* and *Man*, if any unforeſeen Accident ſhould happen, and there was not a Force provided ſuitable to the *Greatneſs* of the Occaſion.

But,

But, I ſay, this Argument has been ſo often ſtated to you, in ſo much ſtronger Terms than I can pretend to repreſent it, that I chooſe rather to ſhew the Reaſonableneſs and Neceſſity of keeping up the preſent Number of Forces, from ſome Arguments which I have not yet heard inſiſted upon by any Gentleman.

In the firſt place then, *Sir*, let me obſerve,——That it is not, I think, *ſufficient*, that your preſent Circumſtances and Situation are ſuch, that you are not *ſafe* without the preſent Number of Forces; but your Situation ought likewiſe to be ſuch, as to make it moraly *impoſſible*, that theſe Forces can at any time be turned againſt yourſelves, to deſtroy your Liberties.

Upon theſe two Points, as I apprehend, lies the chief Streſs of the Argument for the preſent Queſtion.

And, for my own Part, *Sir*, I am free to declare,—That no Danger that threatens us, either at Home, or from Abroad, ſhould influence or determine me, to give my Vote for the preſent Number of Forces; if I were not fully convinced and ſatisfied, from every *Circumſtance* of your preſent Situation, not only of the *Danger* you will be expoſed to without them; but that theſe Forces can never be employed to deprive us of our *Liberties*.

To make this plainly appear, let us conſider, in the firſt Place,——What little Reaſon *we* have to apprehend, that any *Prince* ſhould attempt or deſire to become *Abſolute* in this Nation.

If we look back, we ſhall find,—That the *principal*, if not the *only*, Motives, that induced any of our former Princes, eſpecially ſince the Time of the *Reformation*, to make that Attempt, have been, either, that they were greatly ſtraitened for Want of *Money*, or, that they had formed a Deſign to extirpate the *Proteſtant Religion*.

Thus, Sir, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. it cannot be denied,—That that Prince took ſuch Meaſures, as directly tended to introduce Arbitrary Power. But for what Reaſon? Not purely for the *Sake* of being *Arbitrary*, but that he might have it in his *Power* to raiſe Money to ſupply his *Neceſſities*.

And this appears to have been the Senſe of the *Convention* Parliament, at the *Reſtoration*; who, upon ſettling the Revenue of the Crown, came to this unanimous Reſolution,—'That the Misfortunes of the late King, and 'the conſequent Miſeries, were *originally* owing to his 'Want of Money.

If

If we come down to the Time of King *James*, we ſhall find that Prince taking large Steps to make himſelf Abſolute; but *plainly* for no other Reaſon than this—— That he had determin'd within himſelf to eſtabliſh *Popery*.

Happy for us, Sir, and for our Poſterity, not only—— that all *Papiſts* are for ever *excluded* the *Britiſh* Throne, but-- that the Parliament has wiſely eſtabliſhed ſuch a *Revenue*, as will always be ſufficient to ſupport the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

In this Situation, freed from the Danger of any *Innovations* in Religion, freed from the Apprehenſions of any illegal and exorbitant *Demands* from the Crown; I ſay, Sir, in this Situation, to talk of the Danger of your Liberties, is the groſſeſt Abuſe and Affront that can be offered to all *Common Senſe*.

This, Sir, is, I think, ſufficient to ſhew--- how little *applicable* any Arguments againſt Standing Armies in *general* are to your preſent Circumſtances and Situation; Nor are they more *applicable* to the preſent Number of *Forces*.

For if the chief *Command* of theſe Forces be given to the *Nobility* and *Gentlemen* of the beſt Eſtates and Families in the Kingdom, how *improbable*, I may ſay, morally *impoſſible*, is it—that ſuch Men ſhould ever join with any Prince in making him *Abſolute*?

And tho' it ſhould be allowed, what no Man, I think, in his Senſes can ſuppoſe—— that we cannot be ſure how long they may be continued in *Command*, and that Men of no *Fortune* or *Family* may not be put into their Places—— yet, if we may rely on the Reaſoning of ſome *Gentlemen*, there can be no Danger to your Liberties, even from ſuch a *Change* as this; becauſe, ſay they—— 'All the Nobility 'and Gentry in the Kingdom would unite againſt them, 'and ſoon defeat their Deſigns.

As to what has been ſaid—— That neither Officer nor Soldier dare to diſpute the Orders of their Supreme Commander; but that, if any Officer were commanded to pull his own *Father* out of this Houſe by the Noſe, he muſt do it, he dares not diſobey--- I would only put Gentlemen in mind of one *Incident* of the like Nature, in the Reign of the late King *James*. When that Prince thought to intimidate his Army, by his own *Preſence*, to concur with his *Deſigns*, and began with one Regiment firſt, purpoſing to have gone thro' his whole Army; commanding thoſe who were againſt taking off the Penal Laws and Teſt to lay

down their Arms; all, excepting two Captains, and a few *Popiſh* Soldiers, laid down their Arms; plainly teſtifying by this--- that they would not *comply* with his Deſigns.

So far from being *true*, nay, ſo *ſhameful*, is that Aſſertion, which has been laid down--- 'That neither the Affection of the Soldiers towards their Country, nor the 'Honour and Integrity of their Under-Officers, are to be 'depended on.

It has been often ſaid, Sir--- that a *Prince* ought to reign in the *Hearts* and *Affections* of his People; and, That this is his beſt *Security*.

This is very true. Nor do I believe--- that any Prince ever deſerved to reign more in the Hearts and Affections of his People than his preſent *Majeſty*--- Nay, I will go farther, and acknowledge--- that I believe his *Majeſty* to have ſo much the Hearts and Affections of his People, that any Attempt in favour of the *Pretender* would end in the Deſtruction of the Authors of it.

Nevertheleſs, Sir, tho' this be *ſufficient* to ſecure his *Majeſty* on the Throne; yet Experience has taught us— that this alone is not ſufficient, without a *competent* Force, to reſtrain a deſperate *Faction* from making continual Attempts in favour of the *Pretender*, and calling in Foreign *Powers* to their Aſſiſtance.

What Miſchiefs or Dangers ſuch Attempts may poſſibly be attended with, at one *Time* or other, no Man can pretend to foreſee; but this I am ſure— we ſhould be the only People in the World, who, for our own *Sakes*, had we no *Regard* for the Honour and Safety of our Prince, that would not guard againſt them.

Beſides this, Sir, whenever theſe Men have ſeemed to *repent*, how ſoon have they returned to their *former* Principles of bringing this Nation into a State of *Slavery*? A *memorable* Inſtance we have of this in the Reign of the late King *James*. When that Prince returned from *Rocheſter*, with what *Acclamations* was he received as he paſſed thro' the City of *London*, as if he had been returning from a *Victory*?

If thoſe who were *Eye-Witneſſes* of the Calamities, that were coming upon their Country, could ſo *ſoon* forget that Scene of Horror; it is the leſs to be wondered at— that all the *Terrors* of Popery make little or no *Impreſſion* upon the Minds of *many* in theſe Days.

Upon

Upon the Whole, Sir— we have not only a large Body of *Papiſts* amongſt us, many of whom are poſſeſſed of great *Eſtates*; but 'tis too notorious, their *Prieſts* are more *numerous*, and appear more *openly* in this *City*, than has been known for *many* Years—— We have a much larger Body of Men, who indeed *call* themſelves Proteſtants; but, I know not by what ſtrange *Infatuation*, are ever ready to *join* the Papiſts— We have a *powerful* Nation upon our *Borders*, with whom indeed we are entered into a *Union*; but, I fear, a *Union*, which, tho' a *Bleſſing* to both Nations, may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to require ſome *longer* Time to perfect— and to make us become entirely one *People*— We have *France*, I will not ſay our *declared* Enemy, but, I believe, no very *ſincere* Friend— And, to mention no more, we are perpetually put in Mind by thoſe who are moſt *zealous* for a Reduction of the Forces— 'That 'the Affairs of *Europe* are in ſuch a Situation, that you 'may almoſt every Moment expect to ſee a War break 'out.

And is this, Sir, a *Time* to talk of diſarming yourſelves? Is this a *Time* to complain of the Danger of your Liberties from Standing Armies? Is this a *Time* to put on the *Patriot*, and *affect* to be thought a zealous Aſſertor of the Liberties of your Country? Is this a *Time* to pretend a Concern to eaſe the People of a *Part* of their Burthen, by reducing the Number of Forces, which would ſoon be found to bear no *Proportion* to the fatal *Conſequences* of ſuch a Reduction?

Pardon me to ſay it, Sir— It is *trifling* with your own *Safety*.

The beſt, the only *Method* to provide for your own *Security*, and to tranſmit to Poſterity the *Bleſſings* we enjoy, is this— To guard againſt every *Accident*, which may in the *leaſt* hazard the Safety and Preſervation of *his Majeſty* and his *Royal Family*.

Their Preſervation is our *only* Security; and the Protection of our Liberties is *their* Preſervation.

Extract from the DAILY COURANT.

The Occaſional Financer's Addreſs to the Traders of *Great Britain*.

IN the Daily Courant *of the 24th Inſtant, the Occaſional Financer addreſſes himſelf to the Traders in the following Manner:*

 Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

When, upon the *Revolution*, the Defence of the Liberties of *Europe* in general, and thoſe of *England* in particular, were undertaken, did not the *Land Holders generouſly* take much the *largeſt* Share of that Burden on themſelves? And have they not, for many Years, continued to pay a fifth Part of their annual Incomes for *that Purpoſe*; while they alſo bore their full Share of all *other Taxes* in common with you; tho' your *Stocks* in *Trade*, as 'tis well known, eſcaped almoſt intirely ſcot-free; tho' a *very great Part* of that Expence was applied directly to *ſupport*, to *defend*, or to *enlarge* that VERY TRADE in which your Stocks were ſo employed, almoſt Tax-free; except *thoſe* few which you paid in common with the *Land-Holders* for conſumable Commodities? How much, by this means, your whole Body has been inriched, is *moſt apparent*, not only from the vaſt *Purchaſes* already made in the Compaſs of a *few Years*; but by the numerous *Mortgages* that now hang heavy on perhaps *one Third* of the *other* Eſtates of the Kingdom, as well as from the *vaſt Moſs of Money* in the *Funds*; both which wait but till a *little farther* Progreſs of the *Land-Taxes* ſhall intirely diſable the *preſent Owners* from ſubſiſting on the *ſmall Remains* of their Eſtates, to make an intire Change in that Part of our *Property*, and ſwallow up the Body of our *old Gentry* at once. And is it reaſonable, *Gentlemen*, that, upon the firſt Talk of a *Law* to curb ſome particular *Frauds*, by which the *Revenues* may be greatly increaſed, and a Means opened of ſaving perhaps the Remains of *thoſe Fortunes* which have been laviſhed in your *Defence*? Is it reaſonable, I ſay, that you ſhould, *one and all*, join the Outcry of a *Handful* of Men againſt the only Remedy for thoſe Abuſes, and Speculations of the *Publick Money*—— Nay, can it be imagined that you ſhould go farther, as this your *pretended Spokeſman* would inſinuate; and ſacrifice their *Liberties*, who have already not only *impoveriſhed themſelves* in defending *yours*, but have vaſtly *enriched* you at the ſame time, by the Tenderneſs with which they have treated both *you* and *your Trades*—— Would you as impolitickly and as unjuſtly break in on the *Conſtitution*, and foreſtall the Freedom of *Debates* and *Votes* in that Part of the *Legiſlature* to whoſe Care you owe thoſe *Advantages*; and that for the Sake of defending a few *particular Men*, from the only Inſpection that can compel them to pay *thoſe Sums*

to

to the *Publick Uſe*, which they have for a *long time* raiſed, and *now* do actually levy, on the *Land-Owners*, on *yourſelves*, and on all the reſt of the *Nation*; as is evidently the Caſe of the *Wine-Brewers*?

In the next place, can you, *Gentlemen*, who are already under the Inconveniencies of an *Exciſe*, not only be ſo unjuſt to the *Land-Holders*, as to join ſuch a Cry as tends to oppoſe any Relief to their *preſent Burdens*; but impolitickly be led to oppoſe a Deſign, which, by offering firſt or laſt a *large Increaſe* to the *Sinking Fund*, promiſes a much ſpeedier Removal of thoſe *Burdens* from *yourſelves*, than can be otherwiſe expected?

And can you, *Gentlemen*, who are *Proprietors* of the *Funds*, moſt injudiciouſly join in fomenting and ſupporting among the *Populace* a miſchievous *Spirit* of *Mutiny*, that in the very next Step tends to ſacrifice *your All*— Think you that the Cry of *Down with Exciſes* on one Side, does not pave the Way for *Down with the Land-Taxes* on the other; unleſs your real Deſign be, inſtead of *oppoſing theſe*, to throw off *thoſe* you yourſelves *pay*? If the *Members* of any *Parliament* are to be intimidated and foreſtall'd in their Debates concerning the proper Methods of levying the *Publick Taxes*, may not another *Faction*, in Imitation of the *preſent*, put themſelves at the Head of a *Landed Rabble*, and cry, *Down with the Land-Taxes* alſo? What may be the Conſequence of all this to *yourſelves* in particular, you in *particular* ought juſtly to conſider; and examine, whether you are not thus preparing the very *Spunge* you dread and would avoid.

And laſtly, *Gentlemen*, it would not misbecome *all* of you to weigh ſeriouſly, not only its Tendency and Effects, on the *Land-Owners* and *yourſelves* ſeparately, but its Influence on the *common Intereſt* you all have in the Continuance of that *Conſtitution*, thoſe *Laws*, and that *Publick Force*, which *theſe Men* are evidently drawing you to *ſap* and *overturn*, under a falſe Colour of *preſerving* and *defending* them.

Extract from the LONDON *Journal*.

The Miniſtry *dare* bring in ſuch a Bill as they deſigned.
If they are *Frightened* they are *Gone*.

MR. Osborne *in his laſt Journal having taken Notice of thoſe* Deteſtable Arts, *as he calls them, of the* Jacobites

bites *and* Malecontents *on one Hand, and of the unfair Traders on the other, and drawn* Petitions *from them about and againſt* they know not what,

We can affirm it upon the *higheſt Authority* in the World (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) namely, *Reaſon*, that the Miniſtry will not bring in a Bill *prejudicial* to Trade, or *injurious* to Tradeſmen, becauſe 'tis againſt their own *immediate higheſt* and *greateſt* Intereſt; nor will *the Parliament* come into ſuch a Bill for the ſame Reaſon.

That they will bring in a Bill, is *true*; and that the Bill will be *reaſonable* and *uſeful* to the *Publick*, is as true. 'Tis ſaid, indeed, that the Miniſtry *dare* not bring in the Bill; or that, if they do, we ſhall never ſee *another Parliament:* But, I ſay, (what all reaſonable Men muſt believe) that they *dare* bring in the Bill; and yet we ſhall ſee *another Parliament*, when the Seven Years are expired. Perſons muſt have a very mean Opinion of the *Underſtanding* or *Reſolution* of the Miniſtry, to imagine, they will be *bullied* out of their Reaſon, or *roar'd* out of their Senſes; and that they will be induced to depart from what is *Right* or *Juſt* through Fear of a few hot-headed Petitioners lifting up their Voices, and making a *confuſed* Noiſe *in the Dark*.

No: If they are *frightened*, they are *gone*; and I ſhall date their Fall from that very Moment: For, after ſuch *Cowardice*, their Enemies will never ſuffer them to paſs any Act which they han't a mind to: 'Tis only ſetting the People a petitioning againſt the Army, or the *neceſſary Supplies* of the Year, and the Buſineſs is done. But 'tis impoſſible that a *Miniſtry*, or a *Government* ſhould ſubſiſt, if this Trade of *inſtructing* and *petitioning* goes on; and *no Laws* muſt be made, nor *Taxes* rais'd which the People don't like, or which ſome *factious* and *intereſted* Men teach them to ſay they don't like. Suppoſe *the Tradeſmen* ſhould take it in their Heads to ſay, they will have *no Exciſe* upon any Thing, nor *any Taxes* upon what relates to Trade; and the *Landed Men* ſhould petition againſt any Tax upon *Land*, and ſay, they would *not vote* for a Man that tax'd Land; would not this *Licentiouſneſs* naturally tend to a Diſſolution of the Government? Who knows, where this Wantonneſs will ſtop? They may ſay, in Time, *We will not have this Man to reign over us.*

The laſt FREE BRITON *contains nothing but a Sort of an* Apology *for* that Paper *of which we gave our Readers an Extract in our* laſt BEE.

NEWS.

NEWS.

Foreign Affairs.

France.

NO Body doubts but our Court will eſpouſe the Intereſt of King *Staniſlaus*; and 'tis ſaid that a ſtrong Squadron will ſoon appear in the *Baltick* to back the Pretenſions of that Prince to the Crown of *Poland*. The Report that the Chevalier *St. George* appears as one of the Candidates for that Crown, is generally looked upon to be without Foundation; tho' ſome People will confidently report it with this Circumſtance, *viz.* That the Pope to engage the Primate of *Poland* in the Chevalier's Intereſt, has promiſed him a Cardinal's Cap if the Chevalier ſucceeds. It is certain that the Memory of the Great *John Sobieski* his Conſort's Grandfather, who obliged the *Turks* to raiſe the Siege of *Vienna*, is ſtill dear to the *Poliſh* Nation.

Holland *and the* Low Countries.

THE States are almoſt daily alarmed with Accounts that ſome of their Officers or Soldiers are carried off by *Pruſſian* Parties of Horſe and Foot. This Affair gives a good deal of Trouble to their High and Mightineſſes: It is ſaid however, that they are reſolv'd to ſupport the Honour and Dignity of the Commonwealth, in order to which they have not only compleated their own Forces, but talk of taking a conſiderable Number of Foreign Troops into their Pay.

Spain *and* Portugal.

'TIS confirmed from *Ceuta*, that the *Mooriſh* Troops which block'd up that Place are retired upon the Account of the Civil Wars which reign at preſent in the Kingdom of *Morocco*. They write from *Oran*, that ſeveral *Arabs* came to ſell Goods at that Place.

Rome *and* Italy.

THE Great Duke of *Florence* has made a noble Preſent of ſome very ſcarce and valuable *Greek Books* to the Prince of *Mount Libanus*, who is ſaid to underſtand them much better than moſt modern Princes.

Germany.

GERMANY.

IT is aſſured that the Marriage of the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia* with the Princeſs of *Beverin* will be celebrated at a Pleaſure-houſe of the Duke of *Beverin*'s near *Brunſwick* on the 12th of *June* next: His Royal Highneſs before he returned with the King his Father to *Potſdam*, took Leave of the Princeſs his future Conſort in ſo paſſionate a Manner, and ſuch a mutual Tenderneſs diſcovered it ſelf, as ſeems to promiſe an Happy Marriage. The Marriage of Prince *Charles* of *Beverin* with the Princeſs *Charlotte* of *Pruſſia* is likewiſe fix'd for the 1ſt of *July* at *Berlin*. The Emperor has held ſeveral Conferences with his Miniſters in relation to the Affairs of *Poland*, and Cardinal *De Zinzendorff* is nominated to go in Quality of his Imperial Majeſty's Ambaſſador to that Republick.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE laſt Advices from the *North* ſay, that the *Poles* are come to a Reſolution to elect no *Foreigner* for their King, having learn'd by fatal Experience, the many Inconveniencies that attend ſuch a Choice: If this be true, King *Staniſlaus* or the Crown General, (both of whom are *Poles* by Birth) will in all Probability mount the Throne. It is reported that the Elector of *Saxony* has declin'd appearing as a Candidate, purſuant to his Father's laſt Advice when he took his Leave of him.

TURKEY, PERSIA, *and other* Remote Countries.

THE Report ſtill continues that the Grand Seignor has determin'd to aſſiſt the *Algerines*.

By Letters from *Ruſſia* we have learn'd the following Particulars of the dethroning the late *Sophy* of *Perſia*: On the 21ſt of *Auguſt* that Prince was put under Confinement by the General of his Army, *Thamas Thouli Kan*; the next Day the General aſſembled all the Officers of his Army in his own Tent, where he informed them in a ſet Speech, that the *Sophy* by his *Indolence* and *weak Conduct* had plainly ſhewn that he was unworthy to ſit upon the Throne of *Perſia*; that he had diſgraced their Country, and made a ſhameful Peace with the *Turks*, only that he might

might not be diſturbed in the Enjoyment of his Pleaſures; and that every brave *Perſian* ought to deſpiſe ſuch a Prince: He therefore propoſed to dethrone him, and to ſettle the Crown upon his Son, tho' an Infant but three Months old. His Propoſal being approved by the General Officers, he immediately gave Orders that the Feather (the Mark of Royal Authority) which the *Sophies* of *Perſia* wear in their Turbants, ſhould be brought him: Upon receiving it, he kiſs'd it and laid it down by his Side; then ſending for the the young Prince he ſtuck the Royal Feather in his Turbant, ordered the Turbant to be placed conſtantly by his Cradle, and that a moſt magnificent Cradle ſhould be prepar'd for him in that Apartment of the Palace which the *Perſians* call *Kell-Sultan*. He ſoon after caus'd the Infant Prince to be proclaimed *Sophy* or *King*, and himſelf *Protector* of *Perſia*; ordered a new Coin to be ſtruck, and new Seals to be made, bearing the Name of the young *Sophy*, *viz.* SHACH ABAS. Since his aſſuming the Protectorſhip, *Kouli Kan* has been indefatigable in his Application to publick Affairs; he has reformed ſeveral Diſorders which were crept into the Finances, is daily raiſing new Forces, and openly declares that he will retrieve the Honour of his Country, and force the *Turks* to ſubſcribe to an equitable Peace, or periſh in the Attempt.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

THE Commiſſaries appointed by his Majeſty on the 30th of *April*, 1730. to meet thoſe on the Part of *Spain*, in order to ſettle and adjuſt the Damages to be paid by the *Spaniards* for the Depredations committed upon our Merchant-men, having not yet ſettled that Affair, we hear it has been agreed to enlarge the Time of their Commiſſion.

On *Saturday* laſt *John Thompſon*, late Warehouſe keeper to the *Charitable Corporation*, arriv'd here from *France*, in order to be examin'd by the Committee appointed by the Houſe of Commons to inſpect the Affairs of that *Corporation*. *Sarah Malcolme* the unhappy Woman who is condemned for the late barbarous Murders committed in the *Temple* is ordered to be executed in *Fleetſtreet*, over-againſt the *King's-Bench-Walks*, on *Wedneſday* next; the eight other condemned Criminals are to be executed at *Tyburn* next *Monday*. On the 22d Inſtant his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to a Bill for raiſing

raiſing Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry; and to one private Bill. Laſt Week the Secretary of the *York-Buildings* Company was ordered to be taken into Cuſtody.

PREFERMENTS.

Richard Fitz Williams, Eſq; is made Governor of the *Bahama Iſlands* in the room of *Woodes Rogers*, Eſq:

DEATHS.

Dr. James Gaderar, a Scots Nonjuring Biſhop. ..... Weſtley, Eſq; at Bromley, Middleſex. Feb. 11. at Spalding in Lincolnſhire. Capt. Perry, the famous Engineer, who did ſeveral great Works in the Czar of Muſcovy's Country, as well as others in England, particularly the ſtopping of Daggenham Breach, and had made a conſiderable Progreſs in draining Deeping Fens.— 12. At Stanny near Cheſter, Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart.— 17. Sir Richard Everard, Bart. late Governor of North-Carolina. Alſo the Lady Eleanor Hedges, Mother of John Hedges, Eſq; Treaſurer to his Royal Highneſs the Prince, and Relict of Sir Charles Hedges, formerly Secretary of State.— 19. Edward Reynolds, Eſq; at his Seat called Newhouſe, Warwickſhire. Rob. Cheſter, Eſq; one of the late Directors of the South-Sea.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS.

Among the Works lately publiſh'd at Paris *of which we ſhall only this Week give the Publick the* Titles *with their* Tranſlations, *ſome of the moſt remarkable are theſe.*

I. HISTOIRE GENERALE DES AUTEURS SACREZ ET ECCLESIASTIQUES, *qui contient leur Vie, le Catalogue, la Critique, le Jugement, la Chronologie, l' Analyſe, et le Denombrement des differentes Editions de leurs Ouvrages; ce qu'ils renferment de plus intereſſant ſur le Dogme, ſur la Morale, et ſur la Diſcipline de l' Egliſe, l' Hiſtoire des Conciles, tant generaux que particuliers, et les Actes choiſis des Martyrs.* Par le Rev. P. DOM. REMI CEILLIER, *Benedictin de la Congregation de S. Vanne, et de S Hydulphe, Coadjuteur de Flavigny.* Tom. III. in 4to. That is,

An Univerſal Hiſtory of Sacred and Eccleſiſtical Authors, containing their Lives, a Catalogue, Critick, Judgment, Chrono-

Chronology, Analyſis, and Enumeration of the different Editions of their Works; whatever is included in them moſt material on the Dogm, Moral and Diſcipline of the Church; the Hiſtory of the Councils, as well general as particular; and the ſelect Acts of the Martyrs. By the Rev. F. *Dom. Vanne Ceillier*, Benedictin of the Congregation of S. Vanne, and S. Hydulphus, Coadjutor of Flavigny. In 4to.

II. *Veterum Scriptorum & Monumentorum Hiſtoricorum, Dogmaticorum, Moralium, ampliſſima Collectio*, &c. Or,

A compleat Collection of *Ancient Writers* and *Monuments* Hiſtorical, Dogmatical, and Moral. The laſt three Volumes (*ſix having before been publiſh'd*) in Folio, by *F. Martenne*, and *F. Durand*, *Benedictines* of the Congregation of *St. Maur*, who ſome Years ago publiſh'd *Theſaurus Novus Anecdotorum*, (A new Treaſure of Anecdotes, or Secret Hiſtory.) In 5 Vol. in Folio.

III. Mr. Restault has printed his Principes Generaux & Raisonnez de la Grammaire Françoise, *corrigés & augmentés de plus de la Moitie*. Or,

General Principles of the French Grammar founded upon Reaſon, corrected, and augmented more than the Half, by *Mr. Reſtault*: To which he has added, *Abbregé des Regles de la Verſification Françoiſe*. (Or, An Abridgment of the Rules of French Poetry.

This may probably be the Grammar mentioned in our laſt, as cenſured by *Father Buffier*.

IV. Histoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, *pour l'Année* 1728. *avec les Memoires de Mathematique & de Phyſique, pour la même Année*. (Or, *The Hiſtory of the Royal Academy of Sciences*, for the Year 1728. With the Memoirs of Mathematicks and Phyſicks, for the ſame Year.) In 4to.

V. *Hiſtoire de la derniere Peſte de Marſeilles, Aix, Arles, & Toulon, avec pluſieurs Avantures arrivées pendant la Contagion. Diviſée en deux Parties. Par M. Martin.* In 12mo. Or,

A Hiſtory of the laſt Plague at *Marſeilles*, *Aix*, *Arles*, and *Toulon*, and of ſeveral Adventures which happen'd during the Contagion. In two Parts. by *M. Martin*. In 12mo.

Venice, *December*, 1732.

Mr. Muzio has publiſh'd a Book entitled, *Sentimenti di Spirito propoſti ad un' Anima, che ſpira alla ſua Perfetione.*

tione. (Or, Spiritual Sentiments offer'd to a Soul aiming at Perfection.) In 12mo. Written by *Biſhop Gius Maria Penimezzi*, formerly of the Order of the *Minims*.

PALERMO, *December* 1732.

We ſee here, lately publiſh'd, *Inſtruzzione in Forma de Catechiſmo, per la Prattica della Dottrina Chriſtiana.* (Or, An Inſtruction, in Form of Catechiſm, for the Practice of the Chriſtian Religion.) 3 Vol. in 4to. By F. PIETRO MANI FERRERI.

GENEVA, *December* 1732.

MR. JOHN PETER GIBERT, *Dr. of Divinity and the Canon Law*, has at laſt publiſh'd his

EXPOSITIO JURIS CANONICI, *per Regulas naturali Ordine digeſtas, Uſuque temperatas; ex Corpore Juris & aliunde deſumptas, in duos Tomos diviſa; Quorum prior continet quicquid ſpectat Jus illud in ſe, & in genere inſpectum; Poſterior quicquid pertinet ad idem Jus, in ſpecie conſideratum.* That is,

An Expoſition of the Canon Law, by Rules digeſted into their natural Order, and moderated in their Practice; taken from their *Corpus Juris* and other Tracts, divided into two Parts: Of which the firſt contains whatever concerns that Law in itſelf, and regarded in general; and the latter whatever pertains to the ſame Law conſider'd in particular.

LEYDEN, *December* 1732.

We have here a Treatiſe publiſh'd by the Title of, DISSERTATION *ſur les* MIRACLES *que l'on attribue aux Reliques de* MR. L'ABBE PARIS, par M. A. E. V. DES VOEUX. (Or, *A Diſſertation* upon the *Miracles* attributed to the Relicks of the *Abbot Paris*. In 8vo.

The Deſign of this Piece is to remove the Scandal caus'd to the *Chriſtian Religion*, and the Handle given to Infidelity, by the Parallel the *Janſeniſts* are continually making between the Miracles, which they attribute to their pretended *Saint Paris*, and the Miracles of our SAVIOUR.

To overthrow this Parallel at once, our Author (1.) eſtabliſhes certain *Characteriſticks* by which we are to know what are true Miracles. (2.) He endeavours to ſhew that theſe Characteriſticks are viſible in the Miracles of JESUS CHRIST; which are deſigned as *Grounds* of our Faith. (3.) He endeavours to prove that theſe Characteriſticks are wanting in the pretended Miracles of the *Janſeniſts*. And (4). He enquires into the Cauſes of the late Deluſion, into which ſo many People have been drawn.

HAGUE,

HAGUE, *December* 1732.

Among the other Tracts lately publiſh'd here, we have a Hiſtory, entitled,

HISTORIE *der* NEDERLANDSCHE VORSTEN, *uit de Huyzen van* BEYERE, BORGONJE, *en* OOSTENRYK; *welken ſedert de Regeeringe van* ALBERT, *Graaf van Holland, tot den Dood van Keiſer* KAREL *den* V. *het Hooggezag aldaar gevoert hebben: Niet alleen uit de Geloofwardigſte Schryveren, en egtſte Bewyſtukken dier Tyden ſamengeſteld, maer ook met meer dan duizend Hiſtori-penningen geſterkt, en opgeheldert; door* FRANS VAN MIERIS, *&c.* That is,

A Hiſtory of the *Sovereigns* of the *Netherlands*, of the Houſes of *Bavaria*, *Burgundy*, and *Auſtria*, who held the Reins of Government in thoſe Provinces, from the Reign of *Albert*, Count of *Holland*, to the Death of the Emperor *Charles* the Vth. Collected from the moſt approved Writers, and authentick Teſtimonies of thoſe Times; and, beſides, confirm'd and illuſtrated by more than a thouſand Medals. Part I. in Folio. By *Francis van Mieris*.

AMSTERDAM, *January* 1733.

There have been lately publiſh'd here; *Lettres d'* HENRY IV. ROI DE FRANCE, *& de Meſſrs. de Villeroy & de Puyſieux, à Mr. Antoine le Fevre de la Boderie, Ambaſſadeur de France en Angleterre, depuis* 1606. *juſqu'en* 1610. In 8vo. 2 Vol. Or,

Letters from *Henry* IV. *King of France*, and Meſſrs. *de Villeroi*, and *de Puyſieux*, to Mr. *Anthony de la Boderie*, Ambaſſador of *France* in *England*, from *Anno* 1606. to 1610. In 8vo. 2 Vol.

This Collection of Letters, in which are ſeveral curious Circumſtances relating to the Affairs of thoſe Times, give the Readers but a very mean Notion of our own Monarch JAMES the Firſt.

An Exact Catalogue of BOOKS *and* PAMPHLETS *publiſh'd from* Thurſday, February 22. *to* Thurſday, March 1.

1. THE Engliſh Accidence: Or, a plain Introduction to an Engliſh Grammar. Printed for J. Roberts, pr. 1*s.* 6*d.*

2. Litteræ de Re Nummariâ: With Remarks on Dr. Arbuthnot, and other Miſcellanies. Printed for J. Clarke.

3. The Engliſh Malady: Or, a Treatiſe of nervous Diſeaſes. By Dr. Cheyne. Printed for G. Strahan. pr. 5*s.* 6*d.*

4. An

4. An Eſſay on Rewards and Puniſhments: With a Scheme for immortalizing the Actions of a certain *Great Man*. W. Shaw. pr. 1 *s.*

5. A Letter from a Member of Parliament to his Friend in the Country, concerning the Duties on Wine and Tobacco. T. Cooper. pr. 6 *d.*

6. The Nation's Reproach; being Advice to thoſe who frequent Taverns. A. Ward. pr. 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

7. Encomium argenti vivi: A Treatiſe on the Uſe and Properties of Quickſilver; with Remarks on Dr. Turner's Animadverſions on Belloſte. S. Auſtin. pr. 1 *s.*

8. Hiſtory of the Bible (Edlin) No. 16. Raleigh's Hiſtory, No. 4. Kelly's Rapin, No. 35. Tindal's, No. 29. Joſephus, No. 16. Acta Regia, No. 13. Hiſtory of the Popes, No. 3. Keating's Hiſtory of Ireland, No. 21. Baker's Chronicle, No. 13. Numerical Traveller, No. 4.

6. A Deſcription of BATH. A Poem. J. Roberts.

10. Some Scruples offer'd by the Apothecaries, ariſing from the intended Exciſe. J. Towers. pr. 6 d.

11. Dione. An Opera. J. Chrichley. pr. 1 *s.*

12. The Court Regiſter. Containing a Series of all the great Officers, from 1660. to 1732. R. Goſling, and T. Worrall. pr. 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

13. The Nature of the preſent Exciſe, and the Conſequences of its further Extenſion examin'd. J. Roberts.

14. The Adventures of Prince *Jakaya*; being ſecret Memoirs of the Ottoman Court. Done from the French. 2 Vol. A. Betteſworth, and W. Innys. pr. 4 *s.*

15. Duo Rerum Angl. Scriptores veteres, viz. T. Otterbourne & J. Wethamſtede ab origine Gentis Brit. uſque Edv. 4. e. Cod. MSS. antiquis nunc primus edidit. T. Hearn, A. M. Oxon.

16. Dr. Berriman's Sermon before the Lord Mayor, Jan. 30. T. Ward.

17. Phyſical and Philoſophical Remarks on Dr. Dover's Legacy. By H. Bradley. C. Rivington. pr. 2 *s.*

18. A Diſcourſe on the Nature and Cauſe of ſudden Deaths. T. Warner. pr. 1 *s.* 6 d.

19. The BEE, No. 3.

We return Thanks on the Behalf of our fair Country-Women *to the Gentleman who has obliged us with the following Letter:*

To

To the AUTHORS of the BEE.

GENTLEMEN,

AS it is very evident that ſome of you are no Enemies to the Fair Sex, I doubt not but you will readily embrace every Opportunity of obliging them. You will hardly find a more favourable one, than I am going to offer you; I mean that of communicating a *Secret* to them, by the Help of which they may bid Defiance to that terrible Enemy of *Beauty*, the SMALL POX.

It has been remark'd by Foreigners, and I have made the ſame Obſervation myſelf, that there are, in Proportion, more Women diſfigur'd with that Diſtemper in *England*, than in any other Parts of *Europe*. Whether the Inclemency of our Air, or any other Quality of our Climate, may render the Diſeaſe more malignant, or whether the pretty Patients may be a little too nimble-fingured, I ſhall not pretend to determine: But the Remedy I ſhall propoſe to them has never fail'd of producing its Effect; and is verify'd by a great Number of Experiments.

On the ſeventh or ninth Day (according to the Kind) when the Pock is at the Height, or, in other Words, juſt as the Diſtemper is turn'd, cover the Patient's Face, and Arms (if neceſſary) with the fineſt Leaf-Gold; and as this wears off by Moiſture, or otherwiſe, renew it for two or three Days, and, if you can but keep the Patient from ſcratching, the Remedy is infallible.

Note, The Gold muſt be pure, without any Alloy of baſe Metal: To try if their Gold be pure, I beg Leave to recommend to the Fair, the Method of an ingenious Virtuoſo of their own Sex: Let them lay their Book of Leaf-Gold before the Fire till it be hot, when, if there be the leaſt baſe Mixture, it is diſcover'd by the *Smell*.

I am, &c.

Miſcellany POEMS, SONGS, EPIGRAMS, *&c.*

EPILOGUE to the *Eunuch* of TERENCE, acted by the King's Scholars. *Feb.* 6. before the Gentlemen educated at *Weſtminſter*-School, being the Day of their Annual Feaſt.

OF old the Romans *acted comic Plays,*
Alike on funeral, and on feſtal Days.
And here, tho' Mirth ſhould all our Souls employ,
And our glad Genius give a looſe to Joy;

Grief

Grief ſtill intrudes, ſince he muſt diſappear,
Whoſe mourn'd Departure claims a duteous Tear.
Beneath whoſe Care, theſe Walls compleatly roſe;
Whoſe Art each ſecret Grace of TERENCE *ſhows:*
A Glory Latin Æd les *never knew,*
To build their Theatres, and Actors too.
How ancient Bards and Orators could ſoar,
Much taught his Precepts, his Examples more.
Oft as th' Election's yearly Pomp diſplays
His Weight of Senſe, and Elegance of Phraſe;
Rapid, yet pure, the Torrent pour'd along,
Smooth as the Roman, *as the* Grecian *ſtrong.*
Let neighb'ring Tombs his matchleſs Style declare,
More worth than all the neighb'ring Sculptures there:
That bids the Buried live by Skill refin'd,
In each diſtinguiſh'd Feature of the Mind:
From whence e'en SOUTH *ſtill brighter finds his Name*
And his own BUSBY *deigns to borrow Fame.*
What Scholar, Great, and Grateful, as thou, FREIND,
Thy Worth to future Ages ſhall commend?
Not BUSBY *'s ſelf in equal Height maintain'd*
The School, where half a Century he reign'd.
Daily, through FREIND, *her ſwelling Numbers roſe,*
The Hate—but more the Envy of her Foes.
Forgive the laſt Reſpect to him we ſhow:
To him in Virtue train'd ourſelves we owe.
If ought too much his nicer Judgment ſees,
'Tis thus, thus only, that we would diſpleaſe.
But all beſides our Duty muſt approve,
The Sons and Patrons of the Place they love:
And tho' ſmall Praiſe our mean Performance draws,
Will crown our Maſter's Exit * *with Applauſe.*

Our BEE *has extracted the following Ballad (which does not want* wit) *from a Twelve-penny Pamphlet lately publiſhed, entitled,* A Letter to *William Pulteney*, Eſq; on the preſent Poſture of Affairs, particularly with Relation to the Scheme for altering the Method of collecting the Revenues, by converting the Cuſtoms into Exciſes; ſhewing the dangerous Conſequences of ſuch an Innovation, and Reaſons offer'd to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, againſt maintaining two *Standing Armies* in Time of Peace, *viz.* one of *Exciſemen*, the other of *Regular Forces.*

NORFOLK

* Dr. *Freind* has lately reſign'd the Maſterſhip of *Weſtminſter*-School.

NORFOLK *Exciſe. A New* BALLAD.

YE *Knaves and ye Fools, Maids, Widows and Wives,*
Come caſt away Care, and rejoice all your Lives;
For ſince England *was* England, *I dare boldly ſay,*
There ne'er was ſuch Cauſe for a Thankſgiving Day:
For if we're but wiſe,
And vote for the Exciſe,
Sir Blue-ſtring *declares (and you know he ne'er lies)*
He'll diſmiſs the whole Cuſtom-houſe *raſcally Crew,*
And fix in each Town an Exciſeman *or two,*

II.

Exciſemen *are oft' the* Bye-blows *of the* Great,
And therefore 'tis meet that they live by the State;
Beſides, we all know they are mighty well bred,
For every one of them can both write and read:
Thus ennobled by Blood,
And taught for our Good,
This Right to rule o'er us can ne'er be withſtood;
For ſure 'tis unjuſt, as well as unfit
We ſhould ſell our own Goods *without* their Permit,

III.

Who would think it a Hardſhip, that Men ſo polite
Should enter their Houſes by Day *or by* Night,
To poke in each Hole, and examine their Stock,
From the Cask of right Nants *to their Wife's* Holland Smock?
He's as croſs as the Devil
That cenſures as evil
A Viſit ſo courteous, ſo kind and ſo civil;
Since to ſleep in our Beds without their Permit,
Were in a free Country *a Thing moſt unfit.*

IV.

When we're abſent *they'll viſit, and look to our Houſes,*
Will tutor our Daughters, and comfort our Spouſes;
Condeſcend at our Coſt to eat and to drink,
That our Ale mayn't turn ſour, our Victuals mayn't ſtink.
To ſuch a Commerce
None can be averſe,
Since every one knows it is better than worſe:

Then let us careſs them, and ſhew we are wiſe,
By holding our Tongues, Boys, and ſhutting our Eyes.

V.

An Exciſe *that is* general *ſets us quite free*
From the Thraldom of Tryals by Judge and Ju--y,
And puts us into a right ſummary *Way*
Of paying but what the Commiſſioners ſay;
And what need we fear
Their being ſevere,
Who for fining us have but a Thouſand a Year:
'Tis better on ſuch choſen Men to rely,
Than on Reaſon, *or* Law, *and an honeſt Ju--y.*

VI.

Since the H———ns *have left us, and ſcorn our poor Pay,*
G———r *and* D———k *are in a bad Way,*
'Tis therefore high Time to augment our Land-Force,
And double our Files, both of Foot and of Horſe:
The prolifick Exciſe
Will beget theſe Supplies,
And Great Britain *bleſs with two Standing Armies,*
Our Freedom and Properties ſafe to defend,
And our Fears of the Pope and Pretender to end.

VII.

An Exciſe *for all Knaves yields Places moſt fit,*
And will furniſh our Fools with Store of bought Wit;
'Twill enable each J—ce to oppreſs or protect
All who vote, or vote not, as he ſhall direct:
'Twill increaſe the Supplies,
And the Number of Spies,
And ſtrengthen Sir Blue's *Hands to bribe our Allies;*
What to all Sorts ſuch Bleſſings does freely diſpence
Muſt ſurely be ſigh'd for by all Men of Senſe.

VIII.

Moreover, this Project, if right underſtood,
Will produce to the Nation abundance of Good;
In Coffee and Tea how our Trade is increas'd,
If not the fair Dealers, the Smugglers at leaſt!
Civil Liſt 'twill amend
By fining falſe Friend,
And the Nation's true Sinking Fund *prove in the End;*

Then

Then South-Sea, *and* India, *and* Bank *never fear,*
Your Security's certain for more than one Year.

IX.

Then ye Knaves and ye Fools, ye Maids, Widows and Wives,
Come caſt away Care, and rejoice all your Lives,
For ſince England *was* England, *I dare boldly ſay,*
There ne'er was ſuch Cauſe for a Thankſgiving Day:
For if we're but wiſe,
And vote for the Exciſe,
Sir Blue-ſtring *declares (and you know he ne'er lies)*
The Merchant and Tradeſmen, if his Project but take,
Shall have their free Choice, to hang, drown, *or* break.

We have receiv'd the Satire *which was ſent to our Publiſher laſt Week; we own the* Poetry *is good; and that the* Spirit *of it is equal to* Oldham's *or* Rocheſter's; *but as we have declar'd that* this Pamphlet *ſhall be of* no Party, *and as this* Satire *has not yet appear'd in Print, we muſt deſire the Author will excuſe us from being the firſt Publiſhers of it.*

Note, *All Letters and Intelligence left at the Printer's or Publiſher's of this Pamphlet, directed* To the Authors of the BEE, *and* Poſt paid, *will be taken in.*

Note, This Pamphlet ſhall be forwarded Weekly to any Part of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Printer or Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left every *Saturday*, at all *Publick* or *Private Houſes*, in *London* or *Weſtminſter*, where it is deſired.

The

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35 a 34
Ditto at Sight	34 9
Rotterdam	35 1
Antwerp	35 8
Hamburgh	34 1
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 1 8th
Bourdeaux at 1 half Usa.	31 1 4th
Cadiz	42 1 half
Madrid	42 3 8ths
Bilboa	42 1 8th
Leghorn	50 3 8ths
Genoua	53 3 8ths
Venice	48 7 8ths
Lisbon	5 s 5d 1 4th
Porto	5 s 4d 1 8th
Dublin	12 a 11

STOCKS.

South-Sea	102 1 4th
South-Sea Annuity	110 3 8ths
South-Sea Bonds	2 l. 7 s.
Bank	150 3 4ths
Bank Circulation	5 l. 2 s. 6d.
Million Bank	115
India	160 1 4th
India Bonds	5 l. 9 a 10 s.
Royal Assurance	105 1 half
London Assurance	13 5 8ths
African	35
York Buildings	2 1 half
Three per Cent. Ann.	101 3 4ths
3 1 half per Cent. Ann.	41. 10 s.

South-Sea Annuity, Million Bank, and London Assurance, sell as above with their several Dividends.

ANNUITIES, viz.

14 l. per Cent. at 25
1704 to 1708 inclusive 26 } Yrs. Purch.
1 half
9 l. p. Cent. A. 1710 8
Lottery 1710. for 10 Years from Michaelmas last.
Prizes 7 1 4th Years Purchase.
Blanks 5 l. 1 s. per Set.
Prizes and Blanks 1710, due at Michaelmas last, are in Course of Payment.
Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity, 4 1 half per Cent. Premium.

Colcheſter Bays, 6 Seals, Red Liſt, 13d. per Ell, and 10 s. per Piece.

Gold in Coin 3 l. 18 s. 3 d.	
Gold in Bars 3 l. 18 s. 3 d.	
Pillar Pieces of Eight 5 s. 5 d. 1 half	
Ditto ſmall 5 s. 4 d. a 1 4th	per Ounce
Mexico 5 s. 5 d. 14th a 3 8ths	
Ditto ſmall 5 s. 3 d. 7 8ths a 4 1 8th	
Silver in Bars Standard 5 s. 4 d. 3 4ths	

Intereſt per Cent. —— Bonds, &c.

4	India	5 l. 5 s. a 6.	41. 15 s. a 16 s.	4 l. 4 s. Premium
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	2 l. 19 s.	1 l. 14 s. a 15 s.	1 l. 15 s. Premium
4	50 l. South-Sea	2 l. 11 s.	2 l. 4 s. a 5 s.	2 l. 3 s. a 2 l. Prem.
3	20 l. Prizes	20 l. 11 s.	20 l. 12 s.	20 l. 12 s.
3	Blanks	7 l. 14 s.	7 l. 14 s. 6 d.	7 l. 14 s. 6 d.

		Given for	Paid off	No.
In Exch.	12th 2 Shilling Aid, 1731	1000000	840000	34
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	41000	82
	Malt 1731	750000	626766	
	Salt	300000	30000	6

PRICES of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat	22 s to 27 s	Pale Malt	17 s to 20 s 6d
Rye	14 s to 15 s 6 d	Brown Malt	16 s to 18 s
Barley	12 s to 13 s 6 d	Tares	19 s to 23 s
Oats	9 s to 13 s	Old Hops 4 l to 4 l 15 s per Hundred	
Peaſe	19 s to 21 s	New Hops 8 l. to 9 l 10 s per Hundred	
Hog Peaſe	15 s to 17 s	Rape Seed 10 l to 11 l per Laſt	
Horſe Beans	16 s to 21 s	Coals 26 s to 27 s per Chaldron	

THE
BEE:
OR,
Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

The Old Man *and his* Ass. *A* FABLE.

ONCE upon a Time a good natured old Fellow who had an Ass to sell, took his Son with him, a Youth of about thirteen, and those two drove his Ass before them to the next Town, where there was a Market: Why are not you a Couple of sorry Blockheads, *says the first Man they met*, to let your Ass march in State before you, and go on Foot yourselves? *The old Fellow upon this Reproof set his Son upon the Ass:* Sirrah, *says the next Man that came by*, you'll soon come to the Gallows; What, you ungracious young Dog, must you ride with a Pox to you! and make your ancient Father walk after you! *The old Fellow upon this order'd his Son to dismount, and got upon the Ass himself:* Why you hard-hearted old Rogue you, *says an honest Woman that was going to Market*, what must your fat Carcass be carried, while the poor Child there is up to his Knees in the Dirt, and can scarce pull his little Legs after him? *The old Man upon this, took his Son up behind him:* Hark ye, old Fellow, *says a Farmer that met him immediately after*; Prithee let me ask you one

Queſtion; Is that Aſs your own? Yes it is, *ſays the old Man*; By my Troth, *ſays the Farmer*, one would hardly think ſo by your loading him at that unmerciful Rate; What! two lubberly Boobies upon one poor Aſs? *The good natur'd old Fellow was now at a Non-plus what to do: He had a Mind to pleaſe all his Neighbours, and yet found that he muſt neither drive his Aſs before him, nor ride upon him himſelf, nor let his Son ride upon him, nor take the Boy up behind him: He could think but of one Method more to give People Content, and that was to tye the Aſs's Legs together with a Cord, and for himſelf and his Son to carry him with a Pole upon their Shoulders betwixt them: This Deſign,* (*tho' not without a good deal of* Trouble) *he at laſt made a ſhift to put in Execution. They were now come to the Town, and lugging along their Aſs in this Manner over a Bridge which led into the Market-place; the People at ſo unuſual a Sight ſet up a general Shout: The old Fellow with all his Patience and good Nature, unable to ſupport this laſt Affront, threw his Aſs in a Paſſion over the Bridge into the River, and went home again about his Buſineſs.*

The MORAL.

It is impoſſible to pleaſe every Body.

We have abundantly experienc'd the Truth of this Maxim *ſince our preſent Undertaking: It is but little more than a Month ſince our* BEE, *or* Weekly Pamphlet, *has appear'd in the World; and yet the Publick will hardly believe how many* Angry Letters *we have receiv'd, and how many Inſtructions of a very different Nature, which we are nevertheleſs aſſured by our kind Correſpondents are all deſign'd for our Service, and to reform ſuch egregious* Errors *in our Pamphlet, as if they are not immediately corrected, muſt make every Body think it not worth their Peruſal: We are oblig'd in good Manners to take Notice in the firſt Place of ſuch Admonitions as we have receiv'd from the fair Sex: One of theſe, who ſigns herſelf* Celia, *asks us,* Whether we are Fools enough to imagine that the Gay, the Young, the Fair, and the Polite, will trouble their Heads with a Catalogue of Books, and of all the old People that die of Colds and Conſumptions? *Our pretty Correſpondent* (*for ſuch*

ſuch we believe her to be) *concludes with telling us that ſhe likes ſome of our* Poetry *well enough, that our* ſix laſt Lines in Number III. *are worth all the Pamphlets beſides; and that if we will promiſe her always to write in that* ſweet Stile, *ſhe will order our* Honey-Pot *to be placed upon her* Tea-Table *every* Saturday *Morning.*

Another of our Female Correſpondents, who by ſome Expreſſions in her Letter we take to be a Prude, *and to be at leaſt turn'd of* Fifteen, *tells us, there is a moſt* impudent Blank, *And at leaſt* half a Dozen Lines *in the Epiſtle from* ******* *Eſq; to Miſs* ****** *in* Number II. *which are ſufficient to exclude our Pamphlet from all* ſober *and* vertuous Families; *ſhe adds, that our* Epigram *in* Number II. *is a moſt ſaucy Piece of* Scurrility, *that ſhe could name a* young *unmarried Lady, of* Five and Forty, *who is allow'd to be the* greateſt Beauty *this Day in* England; *and that ſhe can prove from* Pope's Homer, *that* Helen *was very near* three-ſcore *when her* Charms, *and the Conteſt who ſhould* enjoy *her, ſet all the World in a Flame. An honeſt Country Gentleman acquaints us, that he ſent for a Set of our* BEES, *in hopes of ſeeing all the* Journals, *eſpecially* Fog *and the* Craftſman, *collected and printed* at length; *and was not a little ſurpriſed to find the Production of his old Friend Mr.* Fog *reduc'd to* twelve Lines *in our firſt Number; that having been Mr.* Fog's *conſtant Reader for ſome Years, he takes the Liberty to aſſure us, that every Line which we retrench of Mr.* Fog's Journal, *is clipping the Wings of our own* BEE, *and will ſoon prevent his flying far: Another of our Correſpondents is no leſs provok'd at ſeeing the* Cheſter Letter, *which made an entire* Craftſman, *ſcandalouſly reduc'd* (*as he is pleas'd to call it*) *to a* ſingle Page *in our fourth Number: The* London Journal; *the* Courant, *and the* Free-Briton, *have each, we find, their reſpective Admirers, who think we have omitted to inſert a great many bright Paragraphs from thoſe Papers, and which contain ſuch* neceſſary Truths, *as cannot be too much inculcated at this Time, in order to lay the Ferment of the Nation: On the Contrary, a Gentleman who ſeems to be a ſedulous Frequenter of Coffee-houſes, and a moſt laborious Reader, tells us, if we would have our* BEE *take, we muſt make it conſiſt entirely of* new Pieces; *that thoſe who have the* Welfare *of their Country at Heart, take Care to read all* Publick Papers; *and that when a Man has dined one Day upon a* Joint of Meat, *he does not care to have it ſerv'd up to him*

again in an Haſh; *We have likewiſe been terribly fallen upon for our* Principles; *one of our Correſpondents tells us, that it is very plain we are all* Walpoleans, *and are only endeavouring to write ourſelves into* Places; *another tells us, we are a* Pack of Traytors, *and that he hopes to ſee us all hang'd, for ſome Reflections we have put in our* BEE, *againſt* Standing Armies *and* Exciſemen: *A merry Rake upbraids us with a* Breach of Promiſe, *in not laying before our Readers the* remarkable Trial *concerning the* Watch, *which happened at the Seſſions before the laſt*; Believe me, Gentlemen, (*ſays he*) you will never again have ſo good an Opportunity of convincing your fair Readers, how much better qualified they are than the MEN for picking Pockets. *A ſubſtantial Tradeſman, who ſubſcribes himſelf* Aaron Ward, *chides us for having omitted to acquaint the World with the* Death *and* laſt Words *of his ever honoured Friend Mr.* Obadiah Rogers, *Haberdaſher*; An Account of the Death and Behaviour of this excellent Perſon, (*ſays he*) with an handſome Encomium upon his ſeveral Accompliſhments, and the many Vertues he practiſed in his Life-time, would have rendered your Pamphlet uſeful and inſtructive, as well as diverting. To be plain with you, *Gentlemen*, (ſays *Aaron*) I find you extreamly deficient in your Account of DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES: I ſhall hardly believe Men who pretend to tell me what is doing in *Poland* and *Perſia*, when I find they are ignorant of ſeveral important Events which daily happen in the very Street where I live my ſelf.

A Letter which probably came from a Club of Bookſellers, *tells us, that whatever we may fancy, nothing would recommend our Work to the Publick ſo effectually, as if in our* Catalogue of Books *we inſerted the* Title at large *of each Book, the* Motto, *the* Price, *and the* Perſon's Name *for whom ſuch Book is printed.* It might not be amiſs, (*ſays this ingenious Epiſtle*) if you likewiſe ſpecified his *Sign* and uſual Place of Abode. *A Gentleman at* Oxford (*who hardly conſiders in what an hurry a* Weekly Pamphlet *of* three Sheets *muſt be work'd off*) *tells us that* with all our Pretenſions to *Learning*, he very much queſtions whether we underſtand *Latin*. *His Reaſons are, that in one of our* BEE's *he finds* Idaneus *for* Idoneus, *and the Word* Muſis *printed with a little* m. *A Stockjobber acquaints us, that being hindered from going to the Alley by a Fit of the Gout, he had like*

to

to have loſt one 8th (*or in plain Engliſh* Half a Crown) *in a Bargain for* Five Hundred Pound *South-Sea Stock, by his looking in our ſenſeleſs Pamphlet for the* Price Courant: If you are not exact to an Hair in this Article, (*ſays he*) all Men of Buſineſs will wipe their A---es with your Book.

We muſt ingenuouſly confeſs, that the ſeveral Cenſures abovementioned have given us ſome Pleaſure; moſt of our Correſpondents ſeem to own, there is ſomething in our Weekly Pamphlet *which hits their* Taſte, *but then they complain there is not* enough *of it, and would have every thing elſe excluded for the ſake of their own* favourite Morſel. *This is a ſort of Demonſtration to us, that we have done the* very Thing *we intended. We deſign'd from the Beginning, that our Pamphlet ſhould be in the Nature of a* Spaniſh Olio; *thoſe who have been in* Spain *very well know that this famous Diſh is a Compoſition of all Sorts of Meat; ſo that when it is ſerved up at a full Table, none of the Company can well fail of meeting with a Bit that he likes, which tempts him at the ſame time to eat ſomething elſe that he never thought of. We are in Hopes that while a* Rake or Coquet *are turning over our Pamphlet in ſearch of a* Roguiſh Song *or* Letter, *they may be now and then drawn in to read ſomething which may give them a true Notion of the* Britiſh Conſtitution, *and fire their Hearts with a* Love for their Country: *That while a* Bigot *to one ſet of Principles, is only looking for Arguments to plague and torment his Adverſaries, he may chop upon ſomething which ſhall force him to confeſs that all who differ from him in Opinion are not ſuch* arrant Monſters, *as he once imagined: That even the* Philoſopher *may be tempted to deſcend ſometimes from his* Altitudes, *and look into the preſent State of our* Commerce *and the common Affairs of Life: That on the other Hand the* meaneſt Mechanick, *tho' he takes up our* Bee *with no Deſign but to read the* Domeſtick Occurrences, *and ſee the Prices of* Stocks *and* Goods, *may now and then hit upon ſomething which will engage his Attention, and a little* raiſe *his* Way of Thinking. *In order to compaſs all theſe laudable Ends, tho' we deſign the* chief Parts *of our Pamphlet for* Men of Genius, *and the* Polite World, *it ſhall alſo contain ſomething which the moſt* vulgar Readers *may underſtand and reliſh. We ſhall even make no Scruple to inſert ſeveral* Articles *which, in our* own *Judgments, are* wrong *or* trifling, *and do hereby deſire all our Readers of Taſte not to forget the Reaſons we have given them for our ſometimes acting*

ing after ſuch a Manner, as may otherwiſe not a little ſurprize them. In ſhort, among all the Objections to our BEE *we have met with but* one, *which we think deſerves a* ſerious Anſwer. *We have been told in* two *or* three Letters, *that it is impoſſible* Gentlemen *can write with any* Freedom, *or* impartially *give their Opinion of* Books, *while they are under the* Direction *of* Bookſellers, *as we appear to be: In anſwer to this, we muſt inform our Correſpondents that* they entirely miſtake the Caſe: *Tho' we think it no Manner of* Diſgrace *to us, to have ſome* Bookſellers *our* Co-partners *in an* Undertaking *of this* Nature; *yet we ſhall never let them become our* Maſters: *We have conſulted them about the* Type, *the* Size, *the* Paper, *and the beſt* Method *of* publiſhing *our* Pamphlet; *of all which we take them to be much* better Judges *than ourſelves; but they will be as much Strangers to the* Contents, *as the reſt of the World, till it appears in* Print; *and we take this Opportunity to aſſure the Publick, that* The BEE *ſhall never be* proſtituted *to promote the* private Intereſt *of any particular* Bookſellers.

Having perhaps ſaid more *than enough about our preſent Undertaking, we proceed in the Execution of it.*

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Exciſes in other Countries are not levied in the ſame Manner as in England.

MR. D'Anvers *in his laſt* Craftſman *in anſwer to ſuch of his Adverſaries as have talked of the Exciſes in* Holland *and* Venice, *ſhews that the Exciſes in thoſe Commonwealths are not levied as they are in* England.

The *Officers of Exciſe*, in thoſe Countries, are empowered only to collect the Duties, and not allowed to harraſs the People afterwards; whereas *our Exciſemen* may put the Trader to infinite Trouble and Vexation, after the *Crown* is fully ſatisfied; which often proves of worſe Conſequence to Him than paying *double the Duty*.

The *Dutch Exciſemen* have no Power of entering and ſearching Houſes as the *Engliſh* have, by the Acts beforementioned.

The *Officers* in *Holland* are not appointed by the *Stadtholder*, nor in *Venice* by the *Doge*; but in *England* They are nominated by the *King*, and removeable at his Pleaſure.

In

In *Holland* and *Venice*, the Duties collected by *Exciſe* are intirely apply'd to the publick Service of the reſpective States; whereas, in *England*, great Part of the Fines and Forfeitures comes into the Pockets of the *Crown-Officers*, and for that Reaſon tempts Them to oppreſs the Subject.

Beſides, in *England* not only the *Officers*, but likewiſe the *Judges* of all Offences againſt the Laws of *Exciſe*, are appointed by the *Crown*, which is to have a large Share of the *Exciſe* itſelf; whereas in *Holland* and *Venice* Thoſe, who appoint the *Officers of the Revenue*, and Thoſe, who are the *Judges* of Offences againſt *Exciſe-Laws*, have not the leaſt Gain from *Fines* and *Forfeitures*; but the whole Produce of the Revenue belongs to the Commonwealth.

The *Venetians* are great Enemies to *Bribery*, as well as ſevere Puniſhers of it when diſcover'd; and the *Duke* Himſelf pays a larger Proportion of *all Taxes* than any other Perſon.

The Governments of *Venice* and *Holland* are therefore in no Danger from an *Exciſe*, under the Circumſtances and Reſtrictions beforementioned.

I am informed that the *Exciſes* in FRANCE are under much the ſame Regulations, with Regard to the *Officers*, who have no Power of *entring and ſearching Houſes*; ſo that, if this be true, our boaſted *Land of Liberty* is in a worſe Condition, on this Account, than even the arbitrary Kingdom of *France*, or perhaps any Nation in the World.

Archbiſhop *Tillotſon* obſerves of the *Romiſh* Religion, *that it were better to have no* Religion *than one, that tends to the Oppreſſion of Mankind*; and may it not with equal Reaſon be ſaid of Government; *Better to have none than one, which tends to the Ruin of the People, inſtead of their Protection*? —— Would it not be extremely ſevere, nay, even *tyrannical*, if *Taxes* ſhould be ſo collected, as to deſtroy the very End of raiſing them; *viz.* the Preſervation of the People in their *Trade*, *Rights* and *Liberties*?

But We are told by the *Advocates for Power*, that the *Merchants* ſhall have greater Encouragement by an *Exciſe* than they now enjoy; and the Fetters ſhall be ſo nicely prepared and fitted to the Legs of the *Retailers*, that they will be in Love with them, and verify the Prediction of our *preſent excellent Laureate*, in his *Birth-Day* Ode.

And

And haughty Britons *hug their Chains.*

These Writers ſpeak to the *Merchants* and *Traders* exactly in the Strain of *Lockit* to Captain *Macheath*, whilſt one of the Turnkeys is faſtening the Irons to his Legs.—*Do but examine Them, Sir— Never was better Work.—How genteely They are made?— They'll fit as eaſy as a Glove, and the niceſt Man in* England *need not be aſham'd to wear them.*

But ſurely the *Merchants* are the beſt Judges Themſelves, in Caſes of this Nature. It is downright *Popery in Politicks*, to call Chains and Incumbrances on Trade *Liberty* and *Encouragement.* The People of *Great Britain* are not yet blind; and it happens a little unluckily for the *Projector*, that all of them, who are not viſibly ſwayed by Intereſt, are united in their Opinion of *this Scheme*, and their Oppoſition to it.

Extract from Fog's *Journal.*

The terrible Conſequences of Publick Corruption.

MR. Fog *ſhews the terrible Conſequences which follow when a Government is adminiſtered in a Corrupt Manner, from the* well-known *Story of* Jugurtha, *who found Means to bribe the* Roman *Senate. I remember an excellent Saying* (*ſays Mr.* Fog) *of one of our* Engliſh *Poets*, viz.

THIEVES *have Authority for* Their *Robberies,*
When JUDGES *ſteal* Themſelves.

A great Criminal is always ſecure under a corrupt Legiſlature. When *Olivares* and *Vaſconcellos* (two as very Scoundrels as ever deſerved to die upon a Gibbet) were the King of *Spain*'s Miniſters, the firſt of them at *Madrid*, and the laſt at *Lisbon*, a Perſon who had been ſent Governor to *Mexico* was reported to have raiſed a great Fortune, by indirect Means; upon which one of his Friends at *Madrid* wrote him the following Letter:

Several Complaints are made againſt you: It is ſaid That you have raiſed a vaſt Fortune, and that you ſtuck at no Villanies to acquire it: If this is really true, and you have got enough to bribe our firſt Miniſter, come boldly to Court, and

fear

fear Nothing; but if you are POOR, *fly for your Life, or by G--d you'll be hang'd.*

We have tranſlated the above *Letter* out of an eminent *Spaniſh* Hiſtorian. Mr. *Fog* makes it ſomewhat longer.

Extract from *The* DAILY COURANT.

The Nature of Political Oppoſitions *examined.*

OBEDIENCE (*ſays* Carus) is due to every Government, ſo long as thoſe who adminiſter it keep to their Duty, that is, remain ſatisfied with that Proportion of Power which is entruſted to them by the Conſtitution, and make uſe of that Power for thoſe Purpoſes, and for thoſe only, for which it was entruſted with them; this, I think, muſt be granted me as a Principle ſelf-evident.

It follows from thence, that Oppoſition to any Government or Adminiſtration is only juſt and reaſonable, when thoſe at the Helm are apparently taking ſuch Meaſures as are contrary to, or deſtructive of the Conſtitution. Now this was actually the Criterion which diſtinguiſhed the late glorious REVOLUTION, from an open and infamous REBELLION. The King and his Miniſters broke in upon whatever the People held valuable or ſacred, they infring'd our Civil and Religious Rights, invaded our Property, and, by a new aſſum'd diſpenſing Power, diſſolv'd the Laws enacted by the Legiſlature. Now whenever ſuch a Caſe ſhall happen again, Men will not be at a Loſs for a Remedy; but till then, whoever oppoſes an Adminiſtration acting in due Subordination to the Laws, and attempting nothing againſt the Liberty or the Property of the Subject, is ſo far a Traitor to his King, and an Enemy to his Country. According to our preſent Conſtitution nothing can be clearer than this.

Indeed, if at any time Men of prodigious Artifice ſhould get into the Adminiſtration, and ſhould take ſuch Meaſures, tho' not directly contrary to the Letter of the Laws, as tended either to extend the Royal Prerogative, or their own Power, beyond the due Bounds; or were calculated to fleece, or to oppreſs the People; I am ready to grant, an honeſt and wiſe Man ſhould oppoſe, and by every lawful Means he could think of, endeavour to defeat them; and on the other Hand, if a reſtleſs, unruly, and traiterous Party of Men enter into deep and unſearchable Methods of

injuring and diſturbing the Commonwealth, ſo cover'd with Fraud, as to be out of the Gripe of legal *Judgment*; it ſeems both rational and equitable, that they ſhould be puniſhed according to their Deſerts, by that immutable Law, That Iniquity ſhould not eſcape with Impunity. But theſe are extraordinary Caſes, with which, however neceſſary to my Purpoſe, I ſhould have been cautious of meddling, if in the latter I had not been directed in my Opinion by that of the ingenious and diſintereſted *W—— P——*, Eſq; delivered on a memorable Occaſion.

But above all Things, proper Evidence is neceſſary in all Caſes of Political Oppoſition; and if thoſe who accuſe a Miniſtry are unable to produce any Proofs of their having deſigned or attempted to conſtrain the Conſciences of Men in reſpect to Religious Tenets, of having exerted illegally their Power over the Perſons of his Majeſty's Subjects; or levying, againſt Law, Taxes or Impoſitions of any kind; then we may ſafely conclude, that whatever Motives may have raiſed and ſupported ſuch an Oppoſition, they are neither Righteous in themſelves, nor can in their Conſequences be Beneficial to their Country.

The LONDON JOURNAL.

THE *laſt* LONDON JOURNAL *is wholly employ'd in ridiculing Mr.* D'Anvers *for comparing himſelf to* Hercules.

The FREE BRITON.

THE *laſt* FREE BRITON *endeavours to ſhew the Evils produced by* Ambition, *and that nothing is more pernicious to the Commonwealth than a frequent* Change of Miniſters.

Ambition (ſays Mr. *Walſingham*) ought to be reſtrained; and if he who has it in keeping cannot learn Moderation, ſomebody elſe ſhould teach it him. Ambition is begot by Pride, and nouriſhed by Vanity; it has raging Paſſions to ſatisfy, and is always big with vaſt Expectations; it renders Men ſuſceptible of every Wickedneſs, and teaches them to ſtudy Fraud and Treachery; it therefore requires a high Hand to reſtrain it: There is nothing more beneficial to a State, than to make ſuch a Man know his Station. Some Men muſt be uppermoſt, and they ought all to riſe by a gradual Aſcent, to continue ſo long as they are uſeful,

uſeful, and to be ſucceeded in a peaceful Series, without Confuſion or Diſorder.

In the Kingdom of *Naples* (*ſays Mr.* Walſingham) they have a Vice-Roy ſent them every three Years, whoſe principal Buſineſs is to pillage the People by all poſſible Means for his own Advantage; and, being full with Plunder, he gives Way to a voracious Succeſſor, who practices his Arts, and has his Precedent to plead for Extortion: Thus Juſtice is bought and ſold, whilſt Faith and Honour are ſacrificed. Whereas, ſhould the Government be veſted in an Officer for Life, or any long Term of Years, the People would ſuffer leſs Hardſhip; and it is plain to every Underſtanding; for when Men become ſenſible that their Time will be ſhort, they commonly uſe great Expedition to finiſh their Buſineſs.

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

SOME Advices from *Paris* ſay, that the *French* are actually fitting out 20 Men of War, beſides other Veſſels capable of receiving 8000 Land Forces on Board; and that the Count *de Toulouſe*, Grand Admiral of *France*, is to command this Fleet and join the *Spaniards*.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW COUNTRIES.

THEIR High and Mightineſſes have received the agreeable News, that his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, upon a Memorial preſented to him by their Miniſter, had ordered all their Officers and Soldiers which were lately ſeized to be releaſed and ſent home. The Affair of the Surrender of the *Domains* belonging to the late King *William*'s Succeſſion, ſeems to be drawing towards a Criſis: The Prince of *Orange* has ſent a long Proteſtation to the States-General, and communicated Copies of it to the States of the ſeveral Provinces, in anſwer to the Manifeſto which the States of *Zeland* lately publiſhed, in Juſtification of their Conduct in the Devaſalage of the *Marquiſate* of *Ter Veer* and *Fluſhing*: Notwithſtanding this, it is generally thought, that the Prince is inclined to an Accommodation with the States

of *Zeland*, well knowing what Anſwer he has to expect from thoſe Provinces, which have no Stadtholder; and that he will be perſuaded to leave Matters in *Statu quo* under certain Conditions as an Equivalent.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE King of *Spain* is recover'd of his late Indiſpoſition: The Marquis *de Santa Cruz* is certainly living, and among the Priſoners at *Algier*, tho' he is not yet recovered of the Wounds he recived when he was taken: The Marchioneſs his Lady has been offered 40,000 Pieces of Eight by the King's Major Domo to pay her Husband's Ranſom. The Court of *Spain* has received Advice from *Oran*, that on the 6th of *February*, a Detachment of 1500 *Turks* appeared before the Town, upon which the Troops of the Garriſon made a Sally, killed 550 of them, wounded a greater Number, and obliged the reſt to retire to the Mountains; with the Loſs only of an Enſign, and 2 Men killed, and 17 wounded.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE *Pope* has confirmed moſt of the Privileges granted by the late Pontiff to the King of *Sardina*, which makes many think that an Accomodation between the Holy See and the Court of *Turin* is as good as concluded. It has been obſerved, that the laſt Council of State held by the *Infante-Duke* at *Parma*, upon the Arrival of a Courier from *Vienna*, conſiſted of none but *Spaniſh* Miniſters.

GERMANY.

THE Emperor has determin'd to form a Body of 12,000 Men in *Sileſia*, which will be commanded by Prince *Lewis* of *Wirtemberg*.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE Regency at *Moſcow*, during the Czarina's Abſence, have received Orders to take care that the Ships building at *Veronitz* may be ready to put to Sea the Beginning of *May* next, in order to tranſport Troops, and a great Quantity of Ammunition, to reinforce the ſtrong Places upon the Frontiers of *Perſia*.

There

There is a flying Report that Colonel *Keith*, a *Scotch* Officer, Brother to the late *Earl Marſhal*, has been privately married to a powerful N——rn Pr——ſs; ſome go ſo far as to ſay ſhe has own'd the Marriage, but we ſhall not aſſert a thing for Fact, which, if true, may probably produce ſome extraordinary Conſequences.

The Candidates hitherto named for the Crown of *Poland* begin to be reduced to a very ſmall Number; ſome will have but three, *viz.* *King Staniſlaus*, the *Elector* of *Saxony*, and the *Crown General*; others reduce them to two, and ſay that the *Elector* of *Saxony*, convinced of what his Native Country has ſuffered by his deceaſed Father's being King of *Poland*, carries his Views to a Crown nearer home. In the mean time, Foreign Gazzeteers name ſeveral new Candidates, *viz.* *Wieſnowski*, Prince *Startoriski*, *Don Emanuel*, Prince of *Portugal*, and Prince *Ferdinand* of *Bavaria*. Tho' the General Dyet is ſummoned for the 27th of *April*, moſt are of Opinion, that Dyet will only ſettle Preliminaries, and that the Election will not be till *Auguſt*. Some Advices from *Poland* ſay, that the *French* Ambaſſador at *Warſaw* had proteſted againſt any Election at all, as long as King *Staniſlaus* lives, and inſiſted to have that Prince inveſted with the Royal Authority, by Virtue of his former Election, which however had not hindred the Primate from publiſhing the Univerſalia.

TURKEY, PERSIA, *and other* Remote Countries.

LETTERS from *Derbent* ſay, that the Credit and Authority of *Kouli Kan*, the new *Protector* of *Perſia*, increaſe daily: That the *Perſian* and *Turkiſh* Armies are within Sight of each other, near the City of *Bagdad*, and that it was expected they would ſoon come to an Engagement; that the *Protector* keeps his Troops under an exact Diſcipline, and has given broad Hints that as ſoon as he has made the *Turks* quit the *Perſian* Provinces, of which they are Maſters, he will turn his Arms towards the *Ruſſians*, and oblige them alſo to reſtore thoſe Places they have taken, and which lately belong'd to the *Perſians*.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

WE hear from *Nottingham*, that a Tinker and his Wife meeting a young Wench near that Place, robbed her of all

all her Cloaths, bound her ſtark-naked to a Tree, and then ſet their Dog at her, who tore ſeveral Parts of her Body in ſo dreadful a Manner that ſhe died within an Hour after ſhe was unbound by a Gentleman who was accidentally riding that Way, and who by following the Dog, apprehended the Tinker and his Wife, and had them both committed to *Nottingham* Goal. This Action, and that of *Sarah Malcolm*, gives the common People Occaſion to repeat an uſual Saying among them, *viz.* that *When a Murder is committed as well as a Robbery, a Woman is commonly concern'd in it*; and ſeems to confirm in part an *Obſervation* of the celebrated Monſ. *Bruyere*'s, viz. *That* WOMEN *are either much better, or much worſe than* MEN. We do not forget that we promiſed our Readers to give them an Account of ſome of the moſt *remarkable Tryals* at the *Old Bailey* by the Aſſiſtance of the *Seſſions Paper*; we ſhall therefore give them an Abridgment of *Sarah Malcolm*'s Tryal, from that Paper.

ON Friday, February *the* 23*d.* Sarah Malcolm, *alias* Mallcombe, *was brought to the Bar to take her Tryal; ſhe was indicted for the Murder of* Ann Price, *Spinſter*, Elizabeth Harriſon, *Spinſter, and* Lydia Duncomb, *Widow, and for robbing the Dwelling-houſe of* Lydia Duncomb, *Widow.*

To theſe four Indictments the Priſoner pleaded, Not Guilty.

Council. If your Lordſhip pleaſes we will begin with the Indictment for the Murder of *Ann Price*, upon which if the Priſoner is found Guilty, we ſhall trouble the Court no farther.

Court. Take your own Method, Gentlemen.

Here the Indictment was read.

Council. My Lord, and you Gentlemen of the Jury, I ſhall not endeavour to aggravate a Crime in its own Nature ſo horrid, but ſhall only lay before your Lordſhip and the Jury ſome Particulars relating to the Fact.

Mrs. *Lydia Duncomb* was a Widow Lady, about 80 Years of Age, ſhe had liv'd 40 Years, four pair of Stairs high in the *Inner Temple*; ſhe had one Maid *Elizabeth Harriſon*, who had lived with her many Years, and was grown

grown old in her Service, for ſhe was about 60, and very infirm withal: But tho' ſhe was now paſt her Labour, the good Lady (who was Bed-rid herſelf) retain'd her ſtill, in reſpect to her former faithful Services, and hired others to do her Work: The Priſoner had formerly been employed on ſuch Occaſions as a Chairwoman, and by that means had an Opportunity of becoming acquainted with Mrs. *Duncomb*'s Circumſtances. But about three Months ago, Mrs. *Duncomb* hired *Ann Price* (the unhappy Creature, for the Murder of whom the Priſoner ſtands indicted) to be a conſtant Servant; ſhe was a young Maid not above 17. Mrs. *Duncomb* had a middling Fortune left her by her Husband; and thus ſhe liv'd with her two Maids contented, and in Peace, till this Night, this fatal Night, the 4th of *February!* when (if my Inſtructions are right) the Priſoner entered the Chambers of this little Family, and cruelly deprived them both of their Lives and their Money.

This barbarous Fact was undiſcovered till *Sunday* Noon, when Mrs. *Love*, who us'd to viſit Mrs. *Duncomb*, came to dine with her. She found the Door ſhut, and having no Anſwer when ſhe knock'd, ſhe concluded that the old Maid was ſick, and that the young one was ſent out on an Errand: She waited a conſiderable time for her Return, but to no Purpoſe. She wonder'd what could be the Meaning of it, and went down to Mrs. *Rhymer* (who was Mrs. *Duncomb*'s Friend, and lived in the *Temple*) and acquainted her with it. Mrs. *Rhymer* came back with her to the Door, but could get no Entrance. They then began to think ſome Misfortune had happened; and meeting with *Ann Oliphant*, a Laundreſs (whoſe Maſter's Chambers were oppoſite to Mrs. *Duncomb*'s) they perſuaded her to get out of her Maſter's Garret Window, and ſo into Mrs. *Duncomb*'s Chambers. She did ſo, and opened Mrs. *Duncomb*'s Door. They entered: But the Surprize, the Horror they were in, is not to be expreſs'd, when the firſt Object they fix'd their Eyes on was the poor unhappy young Maid murder'd! inhumanly murder'd! and lying weltring in her own Blood, her Hands clench'd, her Hair looſe, and her Throat cut from Ear to Ear! A terrible Spectacle! But this was not all, the tragical Scene did not cloſe here; the honeſt old Servant lay ſtrangled on her Bed, and a little farther, her good old Lady robb'd of her Life in the ſame manner.

Thoſe who lodge in the *Temple* muſt be under a particular Conſternation on this Account, when by their Man-

ner

ner of living they are obliged to truſt their Keys, their Chambers, their Properties, and even their Lives to others.

About twelve the ſame Night Mr. *Kerrel* coming home, found the Priſoner (who was his Laundreſs) in his Chambers; he little expected to ſee her there at ſuch an Hour. He had heard of theſe Murders, and that ſhe had formerly chair'd for Mrs. *Duncomb*, he ask'd her if any Body was taken up for the Murders. She ſaid, No. He told her, it was ſuſpected the Fact muſt have been done by ſome Body that was acquainted with the deceas'd: And as he had heard that ſhe had formerly done Buſineſs there, ſhe ſhould continue no longer in his Service, and therefore bid her look up his Things and go. Upon examining, he miſs'd ſome of his Cloaths, and ſhe confeſs'd ſhe had pawn'd them. This made him ſtill more uneaſy, and he reſolved ſhe ſhould ſtay no longer: Upon which ſhe went down Stairs. His Suſpicion cauſed him to ſearch further, and in the Cloſe-ſtool he found ſome Linen, and a ſilver Tankard, with the Handle bloody. Looking under his Bed he found a Shift and an Apron all bloody. Theſe Diſcoveries gave him an extraordinary Concern; he call'd the Watch, and ſent them after her: And ſuch was the Providence of God, that ſhe had not Power to go beyond the *Inner Temple* Gate: There ſhe was found ſitting between two Watchmen; ſhe was brought back to him; he ſhew'd her the Tankard and the Linen bloody as they were, and ask'd her if they were hers; ſhe ſaid yes, and that the Tankard was left her by her Mother. The Officers of the *Temple* carried her to the Conſtable, by whom ſhe was taken before Alderman *Brocas*.

Theſe are the Facts, and if we can prove theſe Things were found upon her, and that ſhe own'd them to be hers; and if we prove that they were not hers, but Mrs. *Duncomb's*, I believe the Jury will have no Difficulty to find her guilty.

John Kerrel Sworn.

John Kerrel. The Priſoner has been my Laundreſs about a quarter of a Year. She was recommended to me as an honeſt Woman by a Gentleman in the *Temple*. On *Sunday* the 4th of this Month, as I return'd from Commons, I met Mr. *Gehagan*, and going with him through *Tanfield-Court*, we found a Mob there, and enquiring what was the Matter, we were told of the Murders that had been committed. Says Mr. *Gehagan*, *This Mrs.* Duncomb *was your* Sarah's (*the Priſoner's*) *Acquaintance.* We went

went forward to the Coffee-house in *Covent-Garden*; there we heard several discourfing about these Murders, and it was the general Opinion that they must have been committed by some Laundress who was acquainted with the Chambers. From thence we went to the *Horseshue and Magpye* in *Essex-street*, where we staid till One in the Morning, and then returned home. I found my Door open, and the Prisoner in my Room; *So*, Sarah, says I, *are you here at this Time of Night? You knew Mrs.* Duncomb, *have you heard of any Body that is taken up for the Murders? No*, says she, *but a Gentleman who had Chambers under her has been absent two or three Days, and he is suspected.* Says I, *No Body that was acquainted with Mrs.* Duncomb *shall be here, till the Murderer is found out; and therefore look up my Things and go away.* In the mean time Mr. *Gebagan* went down to call the Watch, but he could not find the Door readily, and so he came up again, and I went down and call'd two Watchmen, and brought them up, and I found her turning over some Linen in my Drawers, I ask'd her who it belong'd to? She said it was her own. I went into the Closet, and missing my Waistcoats, I ask'd her what she had done with them? She call'd me aside, and said she had pawn'd them at Mr. *Williams's* in *Drury-Lane*, for two Guineas, and pray'd me not to be angry. I told her I was not so angry on that Account, but I suspected she was concern'd in the Murder. The next Thing I took Notice of was a Bundle lying on the Ground, I ask'd her what it was, she said it was her Gown. *And what's in it?* says I. *Why Linen*, says she, *that is not proper for Men to see*; and so I did not offer to open it. I search'd farther, and miss'd several Things of my own, and found other Things that did not belong to me; and then I charg'd the Watch with her, and bad them take her away, and take Care of her. When she was gone, I found another Bundle in my Bed-chamber; upon this, I call'd to Mr. *Gebagan*, and shew'd it him; whereupon we resolv'd to make a thorough Search, and so look'd in the Close-stool, where we found some more Linen, and a Pint silver Tankard, with a bloody Handle. We then went to one of the Watchmen again, and he said, he had let her go, upon her promising to come again at 10 o'Clock in the Morning. I bid him find her out by all Means. He hipp'd to his Brother Watchman at the Gate, and they went and brought her to me. I shew'd her the bloody Tan-

kard and Linen, and ask'd her, if they were hers? She ſaid, Yes; they were left her by her Mother. I ask'd how the Handle of he Tankard came to be bloody? She ſaid, ſhe had cut her Finger, and as for the Linen, ſhe ſaid it was not Blood upon it, but a Diſorder.

Court. What kind of Linen was it, did you open the Bundle?

Mr. Kerrel. I open'd that which I found in my Bed-Chamber; but my Confuſion was ſo great, that I don't know whether it was Shifts or Aprons. She told me the Tankard had been in pawn, and that ſhe had pawn'd my Waiſtcoats to redeem it. The Watchman carry'd her to the Watch houſe, and there they found a green Silk Purſe with 21 Counters in her Boſom.

Court. Are you poſitive that ſhe own'd the Tankard and the Linen to be hers?

Mr. Kerrel. Yes; but the Linen in her Gown was left unopen'd till after ſhe was ſent to the Watch-houſe.

Priſoner. Was the Linen you found in the Cloſe-ſtool bloody?

Mr. Kerrel. I am not ſure whether it was that, or the Linen I found under my Bed that was bloody, for I was very much ſurprized, and I brought one Parcel down, and *Mr. Gehagan* brought another, and we threw them down in the Watchman's Box, and ſo they were mix'd together.

Court. Shew the Tankard to the Jury, and unſeal the Linen, and let them ſee that too, and the other Things.

Mr. *Kerrel.* This is the green Silk Purſe that was found upon her in the Watch-houſe; ſhe ſaid ſhe found it in the Street; but ſome Body taking Notice that it was clean, ſhe then ſaid, ſhe had waſh'd it ſince. This is the Gown that ſome of the Linen was wrap'd in, and this is the bloody Apron that was found under my Bed, and which, ſhe ſaid, was not bloody, but the Marks of a Diſorder.

Priſoner. Was the Linen wet or dry?

Mr. *Kerrel* I can't ſay which, but it was bloody.

Priſoner. Did you take it up?

Mr. *Kerrel.* I took up that under the Bed, and in the Cloſe-ſtool. The clean Linen that was in the Drawers, ſhe took out herſelf, and the Watchman afterwards fetch'd away that which was in the Gown.

Priſoner. Was the Gown bloody, or the Shift bloody in the Sleeves, or the Boſom, or any where but in the lower Part?

Mr.

Mr. *Kerrel.* I cannot ſay.

Court. Is the Shift here?

Mr. *Kerrel.* Yes.

Court. Produce it then, and let ſome Body look on it.

Ann Oliphant. (looking on it) I think here's a little Blood on the upper Part of the Boſom.

Priſoner. Upon your Oath is Blood or a Stain?

Ann Oliphant. I cannot be poſitive; but it ſeems like the reſt.

Priſoner, to Mr. *K.* Did you ſuſpect me on Account of finding me in your Chambers ſo late on *Sunday* Night, or was it becauſe you ſaw me counting Money there on *Sunday* Morning?

Mr. *Kerrel.* I ſaw no Money that you had on *Sunday* Morning. I ſuſpected nothing of you, till I found you ſo late in my Chambers.

Priſoner. Swear him if he did not ſee me counting Money in the Morning, or if he did not count it after me?

Mr. *Kerrel.* No, I did not.

Priſoner. Did not you count 90 *l.* in your own Bed after me?

Mr. *Kerrel.* No, I ſay I know nothing of it. If you had had ſo much Money, you might have fetch'd my Things out of pawn.

Priſoner. What! Did not you reckon how many Broad Pieces and Moidores, and how much Silver there was?

Mr. *Kerrel.* No, if I had, I ſhould have ſuſpected you afterwards; but I had not then heard of the Murder, for it was not known till two in the Afternoon, and after I had heard it, I went to the Coffee-houſe, and did not return home, till one o' Clock on *Monday* Morning. If I had ſeen you have ſo much Money on *Sunday* Morning, I ſhould have had ſuch a Suſpicion of you when I firſt heard of the Murder, that I ſhould have come Home directly.

Priſoner. 'Tis hard that he will deny upon his Oath, what he did with his own Hands.

Court. What Time in the Morning was this?

Priſoner. About nine o'Clock; and he ask'd me, where I had it? And I told him from ſome Relations in the Country.

Court. What Time did ſhe come to your Chambers?

Mr. *Kerrel.* About 9 in the Morning I ſent her for ſome

Tea. Mr. *Gehagen* breakfaſted with me, and ſhe ſtay'd till about one o'Clock, when the Horn ſounded for Commons.

Council. There was, you ſay, clean Linen taken out of the Drawers?

Mr. *Kerrel.* I think this is the ſame.

Council. Was there any Blood upon it?

Mr. *Kerrel.* No; I ſhould have ſeiz'd her preſently, if I had found any Blood before ſhe went away firſt.

Council. Did ſhe own that clean Linen to be hers too?

Mr. *Kerrel* Yes.

John Gehagan Sworn.

John Gehagan. I have Chambers over the *Alienation-Office*, 3 Pair of Stairs high. Mine are on the Left-Hand, and Mr. *Kerrel*'s on the Right, we are very intimate together. On *Sunday* Morning, the 4th of *February*, I roſe about 8 o' Clock, and ſaw Mr. *Kerrel*'s Door ſhut. About 9, the Priſoner came up, and open'd his Door, and went in, and it was not 10 Minutes before he came to my Bed-Side, and ſays he, *You was a good Advocate for me laſt Night, and I'll give you a Breakfaſt.* He gave her a Shilling to fetch ſome Tea; ſhe made it, and ſtay'd till the Horn blew for Commons. And after Commons he and I went out together. Going thro' *Tanfield-Court*, we found a Mob there, and ſeeing Mr. *Clark*, a Writer, we aſk'd what was the Matter? He told us of the Murder, and ſaid to Mr. *Kerrel*, this is your Laundreſs's Acquaintance. We went to a Coffee-Houſe, in *Covent-Garden*, where ſome Gentlemen talking about the Murder, ſaid, they ſhould ſuſpect ſome of the Laundreſs's. We ſtay'd there till 8, and then went to the *Horſe Shoe* and *Magpye*, in *Eſſex Street*, where we ſtay'd till 1 in the Morning, and then going home, we found his Door open, a Fire and Candle in the Room, and the Priſoner ſtanding by the Fire-Side. Says Mr. *Kerrel*, Sarah, *this Mrs.* Duncomb *was one of your Acquaintance, have your heard of any Body's being taken up for the Murder*? She ſaid, that one Mr. *Knight*, who had Chambers under Mrs. *Duncomb*'s, was ſuſpected. *Well*, ſays Mr. Kerrel, *I'll have no Body ſtay in my Room, that was acquainted with Mrs.* Duncomb. I went down to call the Watch, but there being a double Door to the *Alienation-Office*, I fumbled, and could not get it open; ſo he came down and brought the Watch up. He miſs'd his Waiſt-coats, and aſk'd her where they were? She deſired him to

let

let her ſpeak a Word with him in private; he ſaid, *No, I have no Buſineſs with you that needs be made a Secret of.* Then ſhe told him they were pawn'd. He kick'd a Bundle that lay in the Cloſet, and ask'd her what it was; ſhe ſaid it was an old Gown of hers, with a Shift and Apron in it; but it was a very indecent Sight for a Man to ſee, and therefore deſired him not to look into it, and ſo he put it aſide again. Then the Watch took her down, and when ſhe was gone he look'd under his Bed, and found another Bundle, *Zounds!* ſays he, *here's another Bundle of Linen that this Bitch has left behind her*; and looking further, he found the Linen and the bloody Tankard in the Cloſe-ſtool. We went down together, and he called to the Watch, and aſked him where the Woman was; the Watchman ſaid he had let her go. *You Dog*, ſays Mr. *Kerrel, go and find her again, or I'll ſend you to* Newgate. The Watchman ſoon met with her, and brought her to us. *You bloody murdering Bitch you!* ſays I, *was it not enough to rob the People, and be damn'd to you, but you muſt murder them too? I'll ſee you hang'd, you Bitch! you bloody Bitch you!* So I ſhewed her the Tankard, and ſhe began to wipe the Handle with her Apron; but, ſays I, *No, you bloody Bitch, you ſhan't wipe it off.* She ſaid it was her own, and that her Mother gave it her, and that ſhe had fetch'd it out of pawn, where it had lain for 30 *s. You bloody Bitch you*, ſays I, *your Mother was never worth ſuch a Tankard.* I had much ado to keep my Hands off of the Bitch.

Court. How came you to know that the Priſoner was acquainted with Mrs. *Duncomb*?

Mr. *Gebagan.* She told me ſo herſelf.

Court. Did you ſee the Linen that was taken out of the Cloſe-ſtool?

Mr. *Gebagan.* Mr. *Kerrel* gave me that Linen and the Tankard, and I carried them down. I ſaw this bloody Apron and bloody Smock taken out of the Gown. The Bundle was in the Cloſet when *Mr. Kerrel* miſs'd his Waiſtcoats, but it was not open'd then; the Watchman fetch'd it away afterwards.

Priſoner. Was the Blood on the Tankard dry?

Mr. Gebagan. It appear'd then to be freſh.

Priſoner. Was the Blood on the Shift and Apron wet or dry?

Mr. Gebagan. I don't know certainly.

Priſoner. Who took the Shift up?

Mr.

Mr. Gehagan. I had it in my Hand; the Blood on it was like that on the Tankard, which I thought was wet?

Priſoner. It had been folded up ever ſince till now, and if it was wet then, it muſt be damp ſtill if no Air has come to it.— Was the Linen in the Cloſe-ſtool bloody, and what Linen was it?

Mr. Gehagan. I don't know what Linen it was, nor whether it was bloody or no.

Priſoner. Was the Linen in the Gown deliver'd to me before I went to the Watch-houſe?

Mr. Gehagan. No; on her ſaying it was indecent it was left, but the Watchman came afterwards, and ſaid the Conſtable thought it neceſſary to have the Smock and Apron.

Priſoner. What Gown had I on?

Mr. Gehagan. I don't know.

Priſoner. I would ask Mr. *Kerrel* the ſame Queſtion.

Mr. Kerrel. You came up in that blue Riding hood you have on now, but I did not mind what Gown.

Priſoner. Had I any Blood on my Cloaths, or was I clean dreſs'd?

Court. Why it was *Monday* Morning when you was taken, you had 24 Hours time to ſhift your Cloaths.

Priſoner. Had I ſhifted myſelf with clean Linen?

Mr. Kerrel. I don't know, I did not obſerve.

John Maſtreter Sworn.

John Maſtreter. I was on my Watch in the *Temple* that Night the Murder was done; and nothing paſt but Gentlemen going to their Chambers. Next Night, or *Monday* Morning at paſt 1 a Clock, Mr. *Kerrel* called *Watch!* I went up to him, and he bid me call another Watch, and ſo I brought *Richard Hughs* to him. Then Mr. *Kerrel* ſaid, *Come up, Watchmen*; ſo we went up, and he ſearched his Drawers, and what Linen was not his own he threw out. Then he went to ſearch for his Cloaths in a Portmanteau-Trunk in the Cloſet, where he miſs'd his Waiſtcoats, and asked the Priſoner what was become of them? She ſaid ſhe had pawned them. He ſaid he could freely forgive her for pawning them, but he ſuſpected ſhe was concern'd in the Murder, becauſe he had heard her talk of Mrs. *Lydia Duncomb*; *therefore*, ſays he, *Watch take Care of her, and do not let her go.* So we carried her down, and as nothing was found upon her, I and my Brother Watchman agreed to let her go, upon her promiſing to be forth-coming at 10 in the Morning. It was a very boiſterous Night, and in 5 Minutes

Minutes after ſhe was gone Mr. *Kerrel* and Mr. *Gehagan* came down with a bloody Tankard and bloody Linen. Mr. *Kerrel* ask'd me where the Woman was, I ſaid I had let her go. Says he if you don't bring her again I'll take care of you. So I call'd my Brother Watch, and he found her ſitting between two other Watchmen at the *Temple-Gate*. We carried her back to Mr. *Kerrel*. He ſhew'd her the Tankard, and ask'd her whoſe it was? She ſaid it was hers, that ſhe had had theſe 5 Years, and that it was given her by her Mother. He ask'd her how the Handle came to be bloody? She ſaid ſhe had a Prick in her Finger, and ſhe ſhew'd it me. It look'd as if it was done with a ruſty Nail.

Council. Did it appear to be a freſh Hurt?

John Maſtreter. No; but a Prick ſhe had, that I am certain of.

Priſoner. Was the Blood on the Tankard wet or dry?

John Maſtreter. I can't tell; but I believe it was dry, becauſe it did not bloody me when I took hold of it.

Priſoner. Mr. *Gehagan* ſwore it was wet.

Mr. *Gehagan.* She rub'd it, and I thought it was.

John Maſtreter. I had not the Tankard in the Chamber, but it was brought down to me.

Priſoner. Was you by when the bloody Linen was taken?

John Maſterter. No; the other Watchman had that. It was clean Linen that was given to me.

Council. Theſe Things were found after one o'Clock on *Monday* Morning which was 24 Hours after the Murders, and therefore I don't ſee of what Service it would be to the Priſoner if ſhe could prove that the Blood was dry; might it not very well be dry in that Time?

Richard Hughs Sworn.

Richard Hughs. As I was upon my Watch in the *Temple*, at paſt one a Clock on *Monday* Morning, I heard *Mr. Kerrel* call *Watch!* My Brother Watchman, *Maſtreter*, went, and then he called me too; we went up Stairs, and the Priſoner opened the Door to us. *Mr. Kerrel* look'd in his Drawers, and in the middle Drawer there was a Pair of Ear-rings, which ſhe own'd, and took them out and put them in her Boſom. In another Room there was ſome Cloaths, and he asked her about his Waiſtcoats, ſhe went to whiſper him, and ſaid, they were pawn'd; he was angry with her, and ſaid, *Why did not you ask me for Money?*

wey? Then he bid me and *Maſtreter* take Care of her; but as we were not charged with her before a Conſtable, we thought we had no Occaſion to keep her in Cuſtody, and ſo we diſcharged her; ſhe went as far as *Tanfield-Court* Arch, and then ſhe turn'd back, and ſaid, it was late, and ſhe liv'd as far as *Shoreditch*; and therefore had rather ſit up in the Watch-houſe all Night than go home; *No*, ſays I, *you ſhall not ſit up in the Watch-houſe, and therefore go about your Buſineſs, and be here again at* 10 *o'Clock*. She ſaid ſhe would come at 10, and ſo ſhe went away. But ſoon after ſhe was gone, *Mr. Kerrel* came down with a Tankard and ſome clean Linen, and very angry he was that we had let her go. I went after her, I found her at the *Temple* Gate, ſitting betwixt two Watchmen; I told her *Mr. Kerrel* wanted to ſpeak with her, and (that I might get her along the more eaſily) I ſaid he was not ſo angry then as he was before; and ſo I brought her with me. He ſhew'd her the Tankard, and ſhe ſaid it was her Mother's; he ask'd how it came bloody, ſhe ſaid ſhe had prick'd her Finger.

Court. Was it freſh Blood upon the Tankard?

Richard Hughs. It look'd much as it does now. Then I carried her to the Conſtable, and there left her, and went away and filled my Pipe. But preſently I recollected, that when I was in Mr. *Kerrel*'s Room I kick'd a Bundle in a Gown, and ask'd what it was, and ſhe ſaid her Shifts and Apron were in it, and not fit to be ſeen. I told the Conſtable of it, and he ſent for it; ſo I went and ask'd for the Bundle *whereof* the Shift and Apron were put.

Council. *Whereof*? *wherein*, you mean. Look upon them; is that the Apron, and that the Shift?

Richard Hughs. I am ſure theſe are the ſame; for I unfolded them in the Chamber, they were both bloody as they are now.

Priſoner. Was the Blood wet or dry?

Richard Hughs. I am not ſure which.

Priſoner. 'Tis hard if he opened them and handled them, and ſaw they were bloody, and yet can't ſay whether they were wet or dry.

Ann Love Sworn.

Ann Love. I had been acquainted with Mrs. *Duncomb* 30 Years. On *Sunday* the 4th of *February* I went in order to dine with her; it was exactly One a Clock when I came to her Chamber Door. I knock'd, and waited a conſiderable Time, but no body anſwered; I went down to ſee if I could

I could find any Body that had ſeen any of the Family, or knew whether the Maid was gone out or no. I met with Mrs. *Oliphant*, and ask'd her; ſhe ſaid ſhe had ſeen none of them. I went up again, but could make no Body hear; then I concluded that the old Maid *Elizabeth Harriſon* was dead, and that the young Maid *Ann Price*, was gone to her Siſter's to acquaint her with it. I went then to *Mrs. Rhymer* (who was *Mrs. Duncomb*'s Executrix) ſhe came with me, and I went up again with her, but we could not get the Door open; I look'd out and ſaw the Priſoner at my Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*'s Door; I called her up, and ſaid, *Sarah, prithee go and fetch the Smith to open the Door*; ſhe ſaid ſhe wou'd go with all ſpeed, and ſo ſhe went.

Council. Why did you call her?

Ann Love. Becauſe I knew ſhe was acquainted with *Mrs. Duncomb.* The Priſoner return'd without the Smith. *Mrs. Oliphant* came to us, *O!* ſays I, *Mrs.* Oliphant, *I believe they are all dead, and the Smith is not come, What ſhall we do to get in?* She ſaid, ſhe believ'd ſhe could get out of her Maſter's Chamber into the Gutter, and ſo open *Mrs. Duncomb*'s Window; I deſired her to do ſo by all means: She accordingly got out upon the Leads, broke a Pane of Glaſs in *Mrs. Duncomb*'s Chamber Window, open'd the Caſement, jumpt in and open'd the Door, and I and *Mrs. Rhymer* and the Priſoner went in.

Council. And what did you ſee there?

Ann Love. In the Paſſage, the poor young Girl *Nanny* lay murder'd upon her Bed, and wallowing in her Blood, with her Throat cut from Ear to Ear. In the next Room the old Maid *Elizabeth Harriſon* lay dead, and was thought to be ſtrangled; and the next Room to that, *Mrs. Lydia Duncomb* dead too, and ſtrangled in her Bed; and her Box where ſhe kept her Money was broke open, and nothing left in it but ſome Papers.

Council. Do you know that Tankard?

Ann Love. No; if it was hers I ſuppoſe ſhe kept it lock'd up, for I don't remember that I have ſeen it in uſe.

Council. Have you ſeen the Priſoner in *Mrs. Duncomb*'s Chambers any time before thoſe Murders?

Ann Love. Yes; I was there about eight a Clock the Night before the Fact, and *Mrs. Oliphant* and the Priſoner were then in the Room.

Council. Do you know on what Account the Priſoner came?

Ann Love. She pretended ſhe came to enquire of the old Maid's Health.

Council. What time did ſhe go away?

Ann Love. She and *Mrs. Oliphant* went away a little before eight, and I ſtay'd about a Quarter of an Hour after.

Council. When you went, did any Body lock the Door after you?

Ann Love. I don't know; it was a ſpring Lock, and there was a Bolt within ſide, and I believe it was bolted when *Mrs. Oliphant* got in at the Window, for when ſhe open'd the Door, I thought I heard the Bolt pull'd back.

Council. Did the Priſoner ever live with *Mrs. Duncomb*?

Ann Love. She was her Chair-woman before laſt *Chriſtmas.*

Council. Did the Priſoner uſe to lie there?

Ann Love. I am not ſure of that.

Council. Have you ſeen her there at any other time than what you have mentioned?

Ann Love. Yes; about a Month before the Murders ſhe came there, under Pretence of looking for the Key of her Maſter's Chambers.

Priſoner. If you ſaw me there when the Murder was diſcovered, do you know what Clothes I had on?

Ann Love. I did not take notice of your Clothes; but I deſir'd you to make a Fire, and ſo you did.

Council. Did you ſee any thing lie upon the Table?

Ann Love. There was a Caſe Knife with a white Handle, but the Blade was broke ſhort off. I did not ſee the Blade.

Council. What became of that broken Knife?

Ann Love. I don't know; it was taken away, but I can't tell who took it.

Ann Oliphant confirmed what the preceding Witneſs Swore.

Frances Rhymer Sworn.

Frances Rhymer. I have known Mrs. *Duncomb* 30 Years; and within theſe 3 or 4 Years ſhe has been very infirm, and her Memory much decay'd, and therefore ſhe deſir'd me to receive and take care of her Money, and ſhe made me her Executrix.

Council. Then you have ſeen her Box where her Money was kept?

Fran-

Frances Rhymer. Yes, I have open'd it 20 Times.

Council. Do you know this Tankard?

Frances Rhymer. Yes, very well, it was hers. She uſed to put her Money in it, and the Tankard and Money were both kept lock'd up in her Box.

Council. Have you ſeen any Money in the Tankard lately?

Frances Rhymer. Yes; I kept the Key of this Box, and the *Thurſday* before her Death ſhe ask'd me if I had got her Key? I ſaid yes, and ſhe ſaid ſhe wanted a little Money. I ask'd her how much? She ſaid about a Guinea. So I open'd her Box, and took out a Bag; it was a 100*l.* Bag, it lay at top of the other Money in the Tankard.

Council. Is this the Bag?

Frances Rhymer. It was ſuch a Bag as this. I carry'd it to her by the Fire-Side, and gave her a Guinea out of it.

Council. And how much do you think was left in the Bag?

Frances Rhymer. There might be, I believe, about 20 Guineas.

Council. You ſay the Bag lay upon other Money?

Frances Rhymer. Yes, beſides what was in the Bag there were ſeveral Parcels, that ſhe had ſeal'd up in Papers for particular Uſes. There were ſix little Parcels ſeal'd up with black Wax, I believe, there were two or three Guineas in each. In another Parcel, ſhe told me, there were 20 Guineas to be laid out in her Burying, and in another there were 18 *Ludores.*

Council. Moidores, I ſuppoſe you mean?

Frances Rhymer. Yes, I believe they call them *Moidores.* Theſe, ſhe ſaid, were for me, to defray any extraordinary Charges that might happen. Then there was a green Purſe, with 30 or 40 Shillings in it for poor People.

Council. Look on that green Purſe, do you think that's the ſame?

Frances Rhymer. I think it was not ſo long a Purſe as this?

Priſoner. Will ſhe take her Oath to every Farthing of Money that was in the Box?

Frances Rhymer. No, I don't pretend to that.

Council. This, you ſay, was on *Thurſday*, what did you obſerve in Mrs. *Duncomb*'s Chambers on the *Sunday* following?

Frances Rhymer. When *Mrs. Oliphant* let us in, the firſt Thing I took notice of was the poor young Creature in the Paſſage, with her Throat cut from Ear to Ear; then in the Dining-Room there lay *Mrs. Betty*, ſtrangled, and in the other Room I found *Mrs. Lydia Duncomb* in the ſame ſad Condition, and her ſtrong black Box was broke open, and all the Money and the Tankard were gone.

Priſoner. You was there when I was call'd up, what Cloaths had I on?

Frances Rhymer. I was too much concerned to take notice of your Cloaths.

Priſoner. Was the Door lock'd or bolted before *Mrs. Oliphant* open'd it?

Frances Rhymer. I don't know.

Priſoner. Did you ſee any way that a Perſon could poſſibly get out and leave the Door bolted?

Court. Some Body did get in and out too, that's plain to a Demonſtration.

Frances Crowder ſwore, the Tankard produced in Court was *Mrs. Duncomb's*, and that ſhe believed the Shifts were alſo hers.

Thomas Bigg, Surgeon, Sworn.

Thomas Bigg. Mr. Farlow came to me at the *Rainbow* Coffee-Houſe at *Temple-Bar*, to go with the Coroner and view the Bodies. In the firſt Room I found the young Maid, *Ann Price*, lying in Bed with her Hair looſe, and only her Shift on: her Chin was fixt down, as if done with a Deſign to hide the Cuts in her Throat. I lifted her Chin up, and found three Inciſions; one of them was not mortal, but the middle one divided the Windpipe, which was cut three Parts through, and either this or the third Wound was ſufficient to cauſe her Death. Wounds in the Windpipe, indeed, are not always mortal, for they may ſometimes be cur'd; but in a Caſe like this, where the great Blood-Veſſels were cut, the unavoidable Conſequence muſt be Death. She had no Headclothes on, and her Hair was looſe, and ſhe ſeem'd to have ſtruggled hard for her Life. In leaning over the Bed the Mob preſs'd ſo hard upon me, that I was in Danger of having my Legs broke, ſo that I could not be ſo particular in my Obſervation as I would have been. The next Body I view'd was that of *Elizabeth*: She was ſtrangled, and it appear'd to have been by ſome narrow String, as an Apron-ſtring or a Packthread. It was pull'd ſo tight that the Skin was divided,

and

and the Mark very deep. There was likewiſe the Mark of Knuckles on her Windpipe, and the Blood had guſh'd out at her Noſe. She had a Gown and Petticoat on, and a Pair of Stockings. I knew her when I was an Apprentice. She had ſore Legs, and for that Reaſon, I ſuppoſe, ſhe might lye in her Stockings. Her Gown too ſeem'd to be a ſort of a Bed-Gown, and I believe, being old and infirm ſhe lay both in that and her Petticoat too. The laſt Body was that of Mrs. *Duncomb*. There was a little Creaſe about her Neck, which was juſt enough to give a Suſpicion that it was made by a String being ty'd round, but the Mark was ſo ſmall, that had ſhe not been ſo very antient and weak that a little Matter indeed would put an End to her Life, one could hardly have thought that to have been the Cauſe of her Death.

Council. Did you ſee the Strings on the Apron?

Mr. Bigg. Yes, they were bloody at the Ends.

Priſoner. Might they have been murder'd with thoſe Strings and no Blood appear in the middle?

Mr. Bigg. They might have been ſtrangled without making the Strings bloody at all. But the Strings being bloody only at the Ends, which when the Apron was ty'd on would hang before, the Blood might come upon them in the ſame manner as upon the reſt of the Apron, or it might be by folding the Apron up before it was dry.

Priſoner. If I had this Apron and did the Murder in it, how is it poſſible that my Shift ſhould be bloody both behind and before?

Council. My Lord, we ſhall now ſhew that it was practicable for the Door to be bolted within Side by a Perſon who was without.

William Farlow Sworn.

William Farlow. Betwixt the Door and the Poſt there is a Vacancy, thro' which a Man may put his Finger; I put a Packthread over the Bolt within Side, and then went without and ſhut the Spring-Lock, and then drew the Bolt by the Packthread, and it ſhut very eaſily.

Mr. Peters Sworn.

Mr. Peters. There being a Difficulty ſtarted how the Door could be left bolted within Side, I took *Mr. Farlow* the Porter of the *Temple* with me; he put a String about the Neck of the Bolt, and then I ſhut him out, and he pulled the Bolt to by both Ends of the String, and then letting go one End, he pulled the String out.

Priſoner.

Priſoner. It's hard that People can ſwear poſitively to ſo many Things, and yet could not perceive what Cloaths I had on.

Court. They tell you their Thoughts were taken up with other Things.

Priſoner. The Watchman ſearch'd me, but did they find any Blood about me?

Court. You have been told already, that you had 24 Hours Time to change your Cloaths, and that they did not mind what Cloaths you had on.

Council. We have another Witneſs, *Roger Johnſon*, who is a Priſoner in *Newgate*.

Roger Johnſon Sworn.

Roger Johnſon. The Priſoner was brought to *Newgate* on *Monday* the 5th of *February:* I had ſome Knowledge of her, becauſe ſhe us'd to come thither to ſee one * *Johnſon*, an *Iriſhman*, who was convicted for ſtealing a *Scotchman*'s Pack. She ſaw a Room where the Debtors were, and ask'd if ſhe might not be in that Room? I told her it would coſt her a Guinea, and ſhe did not look like one that could pay ſo much; ſhe ſaid, if it was two or three Guineas, ſhe could ſend for a Friend that would raiſe the Money. Then ſhe went into the Tap-houſe among the Felons, and talk'd very freely with them. I call'd for a Link and took her up into another Room, where there were none but ſhe and I. *Child*, ſays I, *there is Reaſon to ſuſpect that you are guilty of this Murder, and therefore I have Orders to ſearch you*; (tho' indeed I had no ſuch Orders) and with that I begun to feel about her Hips, and under her Petticoats. She deſir'd me to forbear ſearching under her Coats, becauſe ſhe was not in a Condition, and with that ſhe ſhew'd me her Shift, upon which I deſiſted. Then I examin'd down her before, and feeling under her Arms, ſhe ſtarted and threw her Head back: I clapt my Hand to her Head, and felt ſomething hard in her Hair, and pulling off her Cap, I found this Bag of Money. I ask'd her how ſhe came by it, and ſhe ſaid it was ſome of *Mrs. Duncomb*'s Money; but *Mr. Johnſon*, ſays ſhe, *I'll make you a Preſent of it, if you will but keep it to your ſelf, and let no Body know any Thing of the Matter, for the other Things that are againſt me are nothing but Circumſtances, and I ſhall come off well enough, and therefore I'll only deſire*

* *Alexander Johnſon* was try'd in *July* laſt. *Vid.* Seſſions Paper, Numb. 6. *p.* 156

deſire you to let me have 3 d. *or* 6 d. *a Day till the Seſſions is over, and then I ſhall be at Liberty to ſhift for myſelf.* I told the Money over, and to the beſt of my Remembrance, there was twenty Moidores, eighteen Guineas, five Broad-Pieces, I think one was a 25 *s.* Piece, and the others 23 *s.* Pieces, a half Broad-Piece, five Crowns, and two or three Shillings; I ſeal'd them up in the Bag, and here they are.

Court. How did ſhe ſay ſhe came by the Money?

Johnſon. She ſaid ſhe took this Money and this Bag from Madam *Duncomb*, and begg'd me to keep it ſecret; *My Dear*, ſays I, *I would not ſecrete the Money for the World.* She told me too, that ſhe had hired three Men to ſwear the Tankard was her Grandmother's, but could not depend upon them; that the Name of one was *William Denny*, another was —— *Smith*, and I have forgot the third. After I had taken the Money away ſhe put a Piece of Mattreſs into her Hair, that it might appear of the ſame Bulk as before. Then I lock'd her up and ſent to Mr. *Alſtone*, and told him the Story; and ſays I, *Do you ſtand in a dark Place to be a Witneſs of what ſhe ſays, and I'll go and examine her again.*

Priſoner. I tied my Hankerchief over my Head to hide the Money, but *Buck* happening to ſee my Hair fall down he told *Johnſon*; upon which *Johnſon* came to me, and ſaid, *I find the* Cole's planted *in your Hair, let me keep it for you, and let* Buck *know nothing of it.* So I gave *Johnſon* 5 Broad-Pieces, and 22 Guineas, not *gratis*, but only to keep for me, for I expected it to be return'd when Seſſions was over. As to the Money, I never ſaid I took it from *Mrs. Duncomb*, but he ask'd me what they had to *rap* againſt me, I told him only a Tankard; he ask'd me if that was *Mrs. Duncomb*'s, and I ſaid Yes.

Court. Johnſon, were thoſe her Words, *This is the Money and Bag that I took*?

Johnſon. Yes; and ſhe deſired me to make away with the Bag.

Mr. Alſtone. On the Day ſhe was committed *Mr. Johnſon* ſent for me, and ſaid he had found a Bag of Money, in her Hair; he ſhewed me the Money, and would have had me to have taken it, but I refus'd. I ask'd him where the Bag was, he ſaid he had left it with her, I told him he ſhould have taken that too, becauſe there might be ſome Mark upon it. He ſaid he'd call her, and get it from her, and he deſired me to ſtand out of Sight, and

hear

hear what ſhe ſaid. I accordingly ſtood in a dark Place and ſhe came up and delivered the Bag to him, and deſired him to burn it, or to deſtroy it ſome Way or other. She ſaid ſhe only wanted Witneſſes to ſwear to the Tankard, and for all the reſt ſhe could do well enough. She afterwards told me, Part of the Money that was found on her was *Mrs. Duncomb*'s, and taken out of her Chamber; that two Men and a Women were concerned with her, and that ſhe herſelf was the Contriver, and laid the Scheme of the Robbery; that ſhe let them in, and ſate upon the Stairs to watch while they committed the Fact, but that ſhe knew nothing of the Murder; that one *Will. Gibbs* had been with her from the two *Alexanders* (the Men who ſhe ſaid were concerned with her) and that ſhe had ſent them 10 Guineas.

Council. My Lord, we have here her Information * upon Oath before Sir *Richard Brocas*.

Court. If it is upon Oath it cannot be read, for Perſons are not to ſwear againſt themſelves; all Examinations ought

* *The Examination and Confeſſion of* Sarah Malcolm, *taken on Oath*, Feb. 6. 1732. *before Sir* Richard Brocas, *Kt.*

Who on her Oath ſaith, That on *Sunday* Morning laſt, about 2 o' Clock, ſhe, this Examinant, was concerned with *Thomas* and *James Alexander*, Brothers, and *Mary Tracy*, who murder'd *Elizabeth Harriſon*, *Lydia Duncomb*, and another Perſon, whoſe Name ſhe, this Examinant, does not at preſent know, on or about the Time laſt mentioned, in the *Temple* in this City, which was done in the Manner following:

That ſhe, this Examinant, had ſeveral Conferences with the aboveſaid Perſons concerning the robbing of Mrs. *Duncomb*; and that about 10 o' Clock on *Saturday* Night laſt, *James Alexander* got into Mrs. *Duncomb*'s Chambers, and concealed himſelf under a Bed till about 2 o' Clock, when he opened her Chamber-Door, and let the ſaid *Mary Tracy* and *Thomas Alexander* into the ſaid Chambers; and that ſhe, this Examinant, ſtood on the Stairs as a Watch whilſt they committed the ſaid Murders, and at the ſame Time ſtole from out of the ſaid Chambers about 300 *l.* in Money, a Silver Pint Tankard, and a Silver Spoon, with divers other Goods to a great Value; which ſaid Money and Goods were by the aboveſaid Perſons brought down to her, and then diſtributed in equal Portions amongſt them, between 4 and 5 o' Clock on *Sunday* Morning laſt paſt.

ought to be taken freely and voluntarily, and not upon Oath, and then we can read them. Indeed if afterwards the Examinant will accuſe others, his Information may be ſeparately taken upon Oath, but then it is not to be brought in Evidence againſt him.

Priſoner. *Johnſon* ſwears he found 20 Moidores on me, and Mrs. *Rhymer* ſwore there was but 18 loſt.

Court. She was not poſitive, but ſaid there might be about ſo many.

Council. My Lord, we have gone thro' our Evidence, I ſhall only take Notice of a few Particulars, and then ſubmit the Whole to your Lordſhip and the Jury.

Mr. *Kerrel* and Mr. *Gebagan* have given an Account, that upon ſearching Mr. *Kerrel*'s Room they found ſome clean Linen which the Priſoner owned to be hers.

Mrs. *Crowder*, upon comparing the Cut and Darning of this Linen, verily believes that it was Mrs. *Duncomb*'s, and that it was in the Box where the Money was kept.

Mrs. *Rhymer* too had ſeen ſome Linen there, but is not ſo particular.

Mr. *Kerrel* found a Tankard in his Cloſe-ſtool with the Handle bloody; the Priſoner own'd this Tankard to be hers, but endeavours to account for the Blood, by ſaying that ſhe had prick'd her Finger.

Maſtreter ſays, That her Finger indeed appear'd to have been hurt, but that the Wound was not freſh. And Mrs. *Rhymer* and Mrs. *Crowder* both ſwear poſitively that the Tankard was Mrs. *Duncomb*'s.

The bloody Linen, and eſpecially the Apron, are ſtrong Circumſtances againſt her; and as to Mrs. *Duncomb*'s Door being left bolted within ſide, we have ſhewn by two unexceptionable Witneſſes how eaſily it might be done.

Johnſon's finding the Money in her Hair, and her deſiring him to conceal it and deſtroy the Bag, and the reſt of her Converſation with him, diſcovers how well practiſed ſhe was in Wickedneſs; and her confeſſing that the Money was Mrs. *Duncomb*'s, and that ſhe took it out of Mrs. *Duncomb*'s Chambers, is a Circumſtance ſo ſtrong as amounts to a Proof.

Priſoner. Yes; I own'd part of the Money to be hers, but not that I took it out of her Chambers; and it was *Johnſon* that inſtigated me to burn the Bag.

Council. And the Priſoner has frequently call'd upon the Witneſſes to declare whether the bloody Linen was wet

or dry; what Cloaths ſhe had on, and whether they were bloody or not? I know not what Service it could do her if it was allow'd that the Blood was dry, and that there was no Blood on her Cloaths, when it is remembred that it was 24 Hours from the Time the Fact was committed, to the Time that the Linen was found, and ſhe was ſuſpected; a Time ſufficient for the Blood to dry, and for her to ſhift her Cloaths.

The Priſoner's Defence.

Priſoner. Modeſty might compel a Woman to conceal her own Secrets, if Neceſſity did not oblige her to the contrary; and 'tis Neceſſity that obliges me to ſay, that what has been taken for the Blood of the murdered Perſon is nothing but the free Gift of Nature.

This was all that appear'd on my Shift, and it was the ſame on my Apron, for I wore the Apron under me next to my Shift. My Maſter going out of Town deſir'd me to lye in his Chamber, and that was the Occaſion of my foul Linen being found there. The Woman that waſh'd the Sheets I then lay in can teſtify that the ſame was upon them, and Mr. *Johnſon* who ſearch'd me in *Newgate* has ſworn that he found my Linen in the like Condition. That this was the Caſe is plain; for how is it poſſible that it could be the Blood of the murder'd Perſon?

If it is ſuppoſed that I kill'd her with my Cloaths on, my Apron indeed might be bloody, but how ſhould the Blood come upon my Shift? If I did it in my Shift, how ſhould my Apron be bloody, or the back part of my Shift? And whether I did it dreſs'd or undreſs'd, why was not the Neck and Sleves of my Shift bloody as well as the lower Parts?

I freely own that my Crimes deſerve Death; I own that I was acceſſary to the Robbery, but I was innocent of the Murder, and I'll give an Account of the whole Affair.

I liv'd with *Mrs. Lydia Duncomb* about three Months before ſhe was murder'd; the Robbery was contriv'd by *Mary Tracey*, who is now in Confinement, and myſelf, my own vicious Inclinations agreeing with hers. We likewiſe propos'd to rob *Mr. Oaks* in *Thames-ſtreet*; ſhe came to me at my Maſter's, *Mr. Kerrel*'s Chambers, on the *Sunday* before the Murder was committed; he not being then at Home, we talk'd about robbing *Mrs. Duncomb*; I told her I could not pretend to do it by myſelf, for I

ſhould

ſhould be found out. *No*, ſays ſhe, *there are the two* Alexanders [Thomas *and* James] *will help us.* Next Day I had 17 Pounds ſent me out of the Country, which I left in *Mr. Kerrel*'s Drawers. I met them all in *Cheapſide* the *Friday* following, and we agreed on the next Night, and ſo parted.

Next Day being *Saturday*, I went between 7 and 8 in the Evening to ſee Mrs. *Duncomb*'s Maid *Elizabeth Harriſon*, ſhe was very bad; I ſtayed a little while with her and went down, and *Mary Tracey*, and the two *Alexanders* came to me about 10 o' Clock, according to Appointment. She would have gone about the Robbery juſt then, but I ſaid it was too ſoon. Between 10 and 11 ſhe ſaid, *We can do it now.* I told her I would go and ſee, and ſo I went up Stairs and they followed me; I met the young Maid on the Stairs with a blue Mug, ſhe was going for ſome Milk to make a Sack-Poſſet; ſhe ask'd me who thoſe were that came after me; I told her they were People going to *Mr. Knight*'s below. As ſoon as ſhe was gone I ſaid to *Mary Tracey*, *Now do you and* Tom Alexander *go down, I know the Door is left a-jar, becauſe the old Maid is ill, and can't get up to let the young Maid in when ſhe comes back.* Upon that they went down, and *James Alexander*, by my Order, went in and hid himſelf under the Bed; and as I was going down myſelf, I met the young Maid coming up again; ſhe ask'd me if I had ſpoke to *Mrs. Betty*, I told her No; tho' I ſhould have told her otherwiſe, but only that I was afraid ſhe might ſay ſomething to *Mrs. Betty* about me, and *Mrs. Betty* might tell her that I had not been there, and ſo they might have a Suſpicion of me. I paſt her and went down, and ſpoke with *Tracey* and *Alexander*, and then went to my Maſter's Chambers, and ſtirred up the Fire. I ſtay'd about a Quarter of an Hour, and when I came back I ſaw *Tracey* and *Thomas Alexander* ſitting on *Mrs. Duncomb*'s Stairs, and I ſat down with them. At 12 a Clock we heard ſome People walking, and by-and-by *Mr. Knight* came in, and went to his Room and ſhut the Door. It was a very ſtormy Night; there was hardly any Body ſtirring abroad, and the Watchmen kept up cloſe except juſt when they cried the Hour. At 2 o'Clock another Gentleman came and called the Watch to light his Candle, upon which I went farther up Stairs, and ſoon after this I heard *Mrs. Duncomb*'s Door open; *James Alexander* came out and ſaid,

Now is the Time. Then *Mary Tracey* and *Thomas Alexander* went in, but I ſtayed upon the Stairs to watch. I had told them where Mrs. *Duncomb*'s Box ſtood; they came out between 4 and 5, and one of them call'd to me ſoftly, and ſaid *Hip! How ſhall I ſhut the Door?* Says I, *'Tis a Spring-lock; pull it to, and it will be faſt*; and ſo one of them did. They would have ſhared the Money and Goods upon the Stairs, but I told them we had better go down; ſo we went under the Arch by *Fig-Tree Court*, where there was a Lamp; I ask'd them how much they had got, they ſaid they had found 50 Guineas, and ſome Silver in the Maid's Purſe; above 100 *l.* in the Cheſt of Drawers, beſides the Silver Tankard, and the Money in the Box, and ſeveral other Things; ſo that in all they had got to the Value of about 300 *l.* in Money and Goods. They told me they had been forced to gag the People; they gave me the Tankard, with what was in it, and ſome Linen, for my Share, and they had a Siver Spoon and a Ring, and the reſt of the Money among themſelves. They adviſed me to be cunning, and *plant* the Money and Goods under Ground, and not be ſeen to be *flaſh*; then we appointed to meet at *Greenwich*, but I did not go.

I was taken in the Manner as the Witneſſes have ſworn, and carried to the Watch-houſe, from whence I was ſent to the *Compter* and ſo to *Newgate*. I own that I ſaid the Tankard was mine, and that it was left me by my Mother. Several Witneſſes have ſwore what Account I gave of the Tankard being bloody; I had hurt my Finger, and that was the Occaſion of it. I am ſure of Death, and therefore have no Occaſion to ſpeak any thing but the Truth. When I was in the *Compter* I happened to ſee a young Man whom I knew with a Fetter on; I told him I was ſorry to ſee him there, and I gave him a Farthing and a Shilling, and call'd for half a Quartern of Rum to make him drink. I afterwards went into my Room, and heard a Voice call me, and perceived ſomething poking behind the Curtain, I was a little ſurpriz'd, and looking to ſee what it was, I found a Hole in the Wall, thro' which the young Man I had given the Shilling to ſpoke to me, and ask'd me if I had ſent for my Friends; I told him, No. He ſaid he'd do what he could for me, and ſo he went away; and ſome time after he call'd to again, and ſaid, *Here's a Friend.* I look'd thro', and ſaw *Will. Gibs* come in; I think it was *Will. Gibs*; ſays he,

Who

Who is there to ſwear againſt you? I told him my two Maſters would be the chief Witneſſes. *And what can they charge you with?* ſays he; I told him the Tankard was the only Thing, for there was nothing elſe that I thought could hurt me. *Never fear then*, ſays he, *we'll do well enough; we will get them that will* rap *the Tankard was your Grandmother's, and that you was in* Shoreditch *that Night the Fact was committed; and we'll have two Men that ſhall ſhoot your two Maſters:* But ſays he, one of the Witneſſes is a Woman, and ſhe won't ſwear under 4 Guineas, but the Men will ſwear for 2 Guineas a-piece; ſo he went away, and brought a Woman and 3 Men; I gave them 10 Guineas, and they promiſed to wait for me at the *Bull-Head* in *Bread-ſtreet*; but when I call'd for them, as I was going before Sir *Richard Brocas*, they were not there. Then I found I ſhould be ſent to *Newgate*, and I was full of anxious Thoughts; but a young Man told me I had better go to *the Whit* [*Newgate*] than to the *Compter*.

When I came to *Newgate* I had but 18 *d.* in Silver, beſides the Money in my Hair, and that 18 *d.* I paid for my Garniſh; I was ordered to a high Place in the Goal. *Buck*, as I ſaid before, having ſeen my Hair looſe, told *Johnſon* of it, and *Johnſon* ask'd me if I had got any *Cole planted* there; he ſearch'd and found the Bag, and there was in it 36 Moidores, 18 Guineas, 5 Crown Pieces, 2 half Crowns, 2 Broad-Pieces of 25 *s.* four of 23 *s.* and one half Broad-Piece. He told me I muſt be cunning, and not be ſeen to be flush of Money; I deſir'd him to keep it for me till I got clear, and only let me have a little now and then as I wanted it; then ſays he, *Do you know any Body that will ſwear for you? No*, ſays I, *can you help me to any? I would not do ſuch a thing for the World*, ſays he, *if I thought you guilty*; ſo he took the Money, and we parted, but in a little Time he call'd me down again, and ſaid, *What have you done with the Bag? I have it*, ſays I, *but what wou'd you adviſe me to do with it? Why*, ſays he, *you might have thrown it down the Neceſſary-Houſe, or have burnt it, but give it me and I'll take care of it*; and ſo I gave it to him. Mr. *Alſtone* then brought me to the Condemn'd Hold and examin'd me; I denied all, till I found he had heard of the Money, and then I knew my Life was gone; and therefore, I confeſs'd all that I knew; I gave him the ſame Account of the Robbery as I have given now. I told him I had heard my Maſters were to be ſhot, and I deſired him to

ſend

ſend them Word. I deſcribed *Tracey* and the two *Alexanders*, and when they were firſt taken they denied that they knew Mr. *Oaks*, whom they and I had agreed to rob.

All that I have now declared is Fact, and I have no Occaſion to murder three innocent Perſons by a falſe Accuſation; for I know I am a condemn'd Woman, I know I muſt ſuffer an ignominious Death, which my Crimes deſerve, and I ſhall ſuffer willingly; I thank God that he has granted me Time to repent, when I might have been ſnatch'd off in the midſt of my Crimes, and without having an Opportunity of preparing myſelf for another World.

My Lord, as there was more Money found upon me than belong'd to Mrs. *Duncomb*, I hope your Lordſhip will be ſo good as to order what was my own to be return'd me.

Court. The Court cannot determine whoſe Property the Money is, till the Jury have brought in their Verdict.

The Jury withdrew for about a Quarter of an Hour, and then brought in their Verdict, *viz. Guilty.*

Wedneſday, March 7. This Morning between 10 and 11 *Sarah Malcolm* was brought from *Newgate*, through an infinite Number of Spectators, up *Fleetſtreet*, to a Gibbet erected for her Execution, over-againſt *Fetter-Lane*. She was dreſs'd in a black Silk Crape Gown, a white Sarcenet Hood, white Apron, and black Gloves; and was about 25 Years of Age. She appeared to be under great Agonies, and fell into a Swoon on the Cart: Whether this proceeded from her real Sorrow for her Crime, or the Fear of Death, is hard to ſay. She was attended by the Rev. Dr. *Middleton*, *Mr. Peddington*, and the Ordinary of *Newgate*; deny'd to the laſt her being concerned in the Murders, and was turned off with theſe Words in her Mouth, *I am innocent of the Murders.* She delivered a Paper to the Reverend *Mr. Peddington*, to be opened after her Death, and which ſhe declared contained all ſhe knew of the whole Affair. One of the Scaffolds erected in *Fleet-Street* fell down, and a great many People, who were hurt by different Accidents, paid dear for their *barbarous Curioſity*. *Mr. Hogarth* was with this Criminal in *Newgate* on *Monday* laſt, and took her Picture with a Deſign (it is ſaid) to publiſh a Print of it. We are aſſured ſhe gave the following Lines, wrote with her *own Hand*, the Day before her Execution, to one *John Wright*; if the Poetry

in

in theſe Verſes is not very good, the Reader muſt conſider by whom, and under what Circumſtances they were compoſed.

Juſtice being blind ſquints many Times,
Upon one, for another's Crimes:
Such is the Caſe of me, poor Malcolm,
Who ſpeedily to Juſtice ſhall come,
For thoſe inhumane wicked Murthers,
That were committed by two Brothers,
And their notorious vile Confed'rate,
Whom I pray —— may all come to my Fate;
For that all-ſeeing Eye above,
Who all our ſecret Crimes ſhall prove,
Will cauſe them all, to make their Finis,
With the ſame Deſtiny as mine is.

PREFERMENTS.

..... Jekyll, Eſq; made Collector of Cuſtoms at Boſton, New England, in the Room of his Father, deceaſed. —Sir Thomas Allin, Bart. appointed Serjeant at Arms attending the Treaſury, in Place of Sir Philip Ryley, deceaſed.——— Sir John Jennings made Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, in the Room of the late Lord Viſcount Torrington.——— Mr. Shelley, Nephew to Sir John Shelley, Bart. appointed Auditor of the Crown Land Revenues for the Counties of Cheſter, Salop, Monmouth and Hereford—Eaton Stannard, Eſq; unanimouſly elected Recorder of Dublin——— Robert Lindſey, Eſq; conſtituted one of the Juſtices of the Common-Pleas in Ireland.

DEATHS.

Feb. 24. At the Bath, Capt. Richard Rawlings, one of the Directors of the Million Bank. —— 25. Mr. Hayes, an eminent Preacher among the Quakers, who dropt down dead that Day (being Sunday) in the Gallery of the Meeting-houſe in the Savoy. —— 26. Mr. Francis Maſon, an eminent Portugal Merchant. Lady Bellaſyſe, Relict of Sir Harry Bellaſyſe, aged 75. William Blunden, Eſq; poſſeſſed of a very great Eſtate in the County of Hants.—— 27. Major Robinſon, of Hanover-Square. At Iſlington, Thomas Brafield, Eſq; Deputy Warden of the Fleet-Priſon.

At

At Hackney, Samuel Bulkly, Eſq;—— 28. Mr. James Pinfold, an eminent Proctor of the Arches Court, and Deputy Regiſter of the Court of Delegates—— Rev. Mr. Anderſon, Profeſſor of Divinity at Aberdeen, and one of His Majeſty's Chaplains—— March 1. John Warren, Eſq; an eminent Weſt-India Merchant—— The Rt. Hon. the Lord Dillon, at his Seat in the County of Gallway—— The Lord William Beauclerk, ſecond Son to the late Duke of St. Albans. He was Vice-Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, and Member of Parliament for Chicheſter. He married one of the Daughters of Sir John Worden, Bart. and has left Iſſue by her two Sons and two Daughters.

Bill of Mortality.

Chriſtned this Week 363. Buried 507. Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 106.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

AMSTERDAM, *January*, 1733.

THere has lately been puliſhed here a Book entitled, STATO MILITARE *dell'* IMPERIO OTTOMANNO, *Incremento e Decremento del medeſimo, dal Signore* CONTE DI MARSIGLI, *dell' Academia Reale delle Scienze di Parigi, de Monpelieri, e della Società Reale di Londra, e Fondatore dell' Inſtituto di Bologna: Opera ornata di Tavole tagliate in Rame.* In two Vols. in Folio. That is,

The Military State of the *Ottoman Empire*, with its Progreſs and Decay. By *Count de Marſigli*, a Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in *Paris* and *Montpelier*; of the Royal Society in *London*, and Founder of the Inſtitution in *Bologne*. Adorn'd with Copper Cuts, *&c.*

UPSAL *in Sweden, Dec.* 1732.

OUR *Royal Society* of *Sciences* and *Belles Lettres* is compoſing a *Swediſh*, *High German*, and *Latin* Dictionary. *A good Dictionary of the* Swediſh *Tongue has been long coveted; it would be of Service as well here as elſewhere, and give ſome Lights we may not perhaps find in any other modern Tongue of the remote Etymology of the* Engliſh. *Mr.* Sirenius, *Chaplain to the* Swediſh *Congregation here, has been ſome Years collecting Subſcriptions for one of his own compiling; but when the Publick will be oblig'd with it, is yet a Secret.*

One

One of our SOCIETY has lately receiv'd a Letter from *Leipsick*, out of which we shall lay before our Readers the following Extract.

LEIPSICK, *February* 1st. 1733.

SIR,

IN Obedience to your Commands, I shall take Care to send You, from Time to Time, a faithful Account of whatever remarkable Books are publish'd in this or any other University in our Neighbourhood; and of whatever else may happen in the Republick of Letters, *which I conceive to be worth your Notice.*

The approaching Easter-Fair, *the most frequented of the three which are held here Yearly, (and perhaps the greatest Fair for* Books *in* Europe) *is the Occasion that little appears now, till the Catalogue is printed of such new Books as will be brought to this Fair, from all Parts; when that Catalogue is publish'd, I shall immediately send it to you.*

I now enclose to you the Account you desir'd of the Rise, Progress, and present State of our SOCIETY *here, for the Encouragement of Learning (particularly Languages, Poetry, and Eloquence) call'd the* TENTSCHE GESELSCHAFT, *or* GERMAN SOCIETY; *from the time of its Foundation,* Anno. Dom. 1697 *to this present Time; together with its Laws, Customs, Manner of Induction,* &c. *the Works of its most eminent Members, especially of those who have obtain'd the Prizes in Eloquence and Poetry; with several other Particulars, some of which I dare say will please you.*

We may perhaps give our Readers some *translated Extracts* of these Accounts in some of our ensuing BEE's; and endeavour to rouze our Countrymen from that shameful *Lethargy* into which they are fallen, to a noble Emulation of other Countries, and to let the World see that we likewise think our *Native Language*, and *Polite Learning*, worthy our Care.

An exact Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets publish'd from Thursday March *the* 1st, *to* Thursday March *the* 8th.

1. THE Volunteer Laureat, by Mr. Savage. pr. 6 d. Printed for L. Gilliver.
2. The Interest of the Compound Distiller consider'd, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament. pr. 6 d. T. Payne.

3. An Enquiry into the Queſtion about Exciſes, &c. pr. 6d. J. Roberts.
4. Mr. Kelly's Tranſlation of the Hiſtory of Rapin, No. 36. Mr. Tindal's Tranſlation of Dit. No. 30. Hiſtory of the Bible (Stackhouſe) No 3. (Edlin) No. 17. Bayle, No. 4. Raleigh, No. 5. Keating's Hiſt. No. 22. Acta Regia, No. 14. Joſephus, No. 17. Baker's Chronicle, No. 14.
5. D. T. Cragij, Jus Feudale. Edit. per J. Bailie. Sold by G. Grafton.
6. The Reply of a Member of Parliament to the Mayor of his Corporation. pr. 6 d. J. Roberts.
7. Achilles, an Opera. By Mr. Gay. pr. 1 s. 6d. J. Watts.
8. A Scheme for taking off the Tax on Land, Soap, Starch, Candles, Leather, &c. pr. 6d. C. King.
9. The Occaſional Writer. pr. 6d. T. Towers.
10. The Seſſions Paper. 2 Parts. pr. 1 s. J. Wilford.
11. The Friendly Writer, &c. By R. Collins. The Republick of Letters, The Gentleman's Magazine, and The London Magazine for February.
12. Proportional Architecture; grav'd on Copper Plates. pr. 2 s. 6d. A. Betteſworth.
13. The Queſtion about eating Blood, ſtated by an Iriſh Biſhop. pr. 6d.
14. Antient Accounts of India and China, tranſlated from an Arabian Manuſcript. pr. 5 s. S. Harding.
15. Achilles; Diſſected, being a Key to that Opera: With a Dialogue between Mr. Pope and the Ordinary of Newgate. pr. 6d. W. Mears.
16. Dr. Stukeley's Letter to Sir H. Sloane, about the Cure of the Gout. pr. 6d. J. Roberts.
17. Mr. Chandler's Anſwer to Dr. Bertiman's Remarks. J. Gray.
18. Mr. S. Brown's Concluſion of his Anſwer to Dr. Tindal. pr. 1 s. R. Ford.
19. Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans. Vol. 2. R. Hett.
20. The Sequel of Mr. Pope's Law Caſe. By a Templer. pr. 1 s.
21. The Man of Taſte. pr. 1 s. L. Gilliver.
22. Conſiderations concerning the Improvement of Publick Revenues. pr. 6d. J. Roberts.
23. The Countryman's Anſwer to Britannia Exciſa. A Ballad.
24 The BEE. Number IV.

Miſcellany

Miſcellany POEMS, SONGS, EPIGRAMS, *&c.*

KALENDAE MARTIAE.

WALLIA quem celebrat, DAVIDES que inſigniit olim,
Naſcentem Vidit te, CAROLINA Dies.
O Lux! bis fælix! O Luce Sacratior omni,
Cui DIVUS præſit, DIVA que laude pari.

The Good ACTOR.

WHen on the breathing Flute TIMOTHEUS *play'd*
Through various Meaſures as his Fingers ſtray'd;
Great AMMON'S *Son the pow'rful Strains confeſs'd,*
And found alternate Paſſions ſeize his Breaſt.
As that TIMOTHEUS *mov'd the Son of* JOVE,
Good Actors variouſly our Paſſions move;
Cloſely they urge the Poet's Thought and Stile,
Conſult the Subject when to frown, or ſmile;
When with perſuaſive Ardour to enforce,
With Freedom when to ſoften the Diſcourſe.

The prudent DAMSEL. A SONG.

AS Fidlers *and* Archers, *who cunningly know*
The Way to procure themſelves Merit,
Will always provide them TWO *Strings to their Bow,*
And manage their Buſ'neſs with Spirit.
So likewiſe a prudent young Damſel ſhould do,
Who would make the beſt Uſe of her Beauty;
If her Mark *ſhe would hit, and her* Leſſon *play through,*
Two Lovers ſhould ſtill be on Duty.
Then arm'd againſt Chance, and ſecure of Supply,
Thus far her Revenge ſhe may carry,
One Spark, for her Sport, ſhe may jilt, and ſet by;
And t'other, poor Soul! ſhe may marry.

Note, *All Letters and Intelligence left at the Printer's or Publiſher's of this Pamphlet, directed* To the Authors of the BEE, *and* Poſt paid, *will be taken in.*

Note, This Pamphlet ſhall be forwarded Weekly to any Part of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Printer or Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left every *Saturday*, at all *Publick* or *Private Houſes*, in *London* or *Weſtminſter*, where it is deſired.

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35 1
Ditto at Sight	34 11
Rotterdam	35 1
Antwerp	35 1
Hamburgh	34 1
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 1 4th
Bourdeaux at 1 half Uſo.	32 3 8ths
Cadiz	42 1 8th
Madrid	42 3 8ths
Bilboa	42 1 8th
Leghorn	50 3 8ths
Genoua	48 3 8ths
Venice	48 7 8ths
Lisbon	5 s 5d 1 4th
Porto	5 s 4d 1 8th
Dublin	12 6 11

STOCKS.

South-Sea	102 1 4th
South-Sea Annuity	110 3 8ths
South-Sea Bonds	2 l. 7 s.
Bank	150 3 4ths
Bank Circulation	5 l. 2 s. 6d.
Million Bank	115
India	160 1 4th
India Bonds	5 l. 9 s 10 s.
Royal Aſſurance	105 1 half
London Aſſurance	13 5 8ths
African	35
York Buildings	2 1 half
Three per Cent. Ann.	101 3 4ths
3 1 half per Cent. Ann.	41. 10 s.

South-Sea, Annuity, Million-Bank, and London-Aſſurance, ſell as above with their ſeveral Dividends.

ANNUITIES, viz.

3 l. per Cent. at 1704 to 1708 inclusive	25 } 4 s. Purch.
1 half	
9 l. p. Cent. A. 1710	8

Lottery 1710. for 10 Years from Michaelmas laſt.

Prizes 7 1 4th Years Purchaſe.

Blanks 5 l. 12 s. per Set.

Prizes and Blanks 1710, due at Michaelmas laſt, are in Courſe of Payment.

Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity 4 1 half per Cent. Premium.

Colcheſter Rays, 6 Seals, Red Liſt, 13 d. per Ell, and 10 s. per Piece.	
Gold in Coin 3 l. 18 s. 3 d.	
Gold in Bars 3 l. 17 s. 3 d.	
Pillar Pieces of Eight 5 s. 5 d. 1 half	
Ditto ſmall 5 s. 4 d. 1 4th	per Ounce
Mexico 5 s. 5 d. 14th 2 3 8ths	
Ditto ſmall 5 s. 3 d. 7 8ths 2 4 1 8th.	
Silver in Bars Standard 5 s. 4 d. 3 4ths	

Intereſt per Cent. —— Bonds, &c.

4	India	5 l.	9 s. 2 d.	4 l. 17 s. 2 d.	4 l. 4 s. Premium.
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	2 l.	18 s.	1 l. 14 s. 2 d.	1 l. 15 s. Premium.
4	York-Buildings	2 l.	9 s.	2 l. 4 s. 2 s.	2 l. 3 s. 2 l. Prem.
3	20 l. Prizes	20 l.	12 s.	20 l. 12 s.	20 l. 12 s.
3	Blanks	7 l.	14 s.	7 l. 14 s. 6 d.	7 l. 14 s. 6 d.

		Given for	Paid off	No.
In Exch.	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	840000	34
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	41000	82
	Malt 1731	750000	626766	
	Sale	300000	30000	6

PRICES of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat	22 s to 27 s
Rye	14 s to 15 s 6 d
Barley	12 s 6 d to 13 s 6 d
Oats	9 s to 13 s
Peaſe	19 s to 21 s
Hogs Peaſe	15 s to 17 s
Horſe Beans	16 s to 21 s
Pale Malt	17 s to 20 s 6 d
Brown Malt	16 s to 18 s
Tares	19 s to 23 s
Old Hops 4 l. to 4 l. 15 s per Hundred	
New Hops 8 l. to 9 l. 10 s per Hundred	
Rape Seed 10 l. to 11 l. per Laſt	
Coals 26 s to 27 s per Chaldron	

THE BEE: OR, Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anvers, *in his laſt* Craftſman, *tells us that he had long deſigned to point out to his Readers a* little Piece *in the State Tracts, which he thought might be of Service to them, but that he finds his Deſign in ſome Meaſure anticipated by the Author of the* Genuine Thoughts, *who has enriched his Performance with ſeveral Quotations out of this little Piece.*

I wonder, indeed (*ſays Mr.* D'Anvers) that he ſhould conceal the Title, (TAXES NO CHARGE) which would of itſelf do Credit to his Party, and ought to be inſerted in their Code of *political Paradoxes*. It ſounds very much like the Expreſſion of the *mad Taylor* in the Play; *ſnip go the Sheers and the Cloth is never the ſhorter. Exciſes* are a Sort of *political Sheers*, which cut off ſomething from every Man's Property, and yet no Body, according to *theſe Writers*, is a Sufferer by them.

This courtly Piece was publiſhed ſoon after the *Revolution*, and written with a Deſign of reconciling the People to thoſe Methods of Taxation, which were thought neceſſary at that Time. In order to This, the Author propoſes to ſhew *the Nature, Uſe and Benefit of* TAXES *in this Kingdom, and compare Them with the Impoſition of foreign*

States; *together with their Improvement of* TRADE, *in Time of War.*

He begins with obſerving that *Tribute, or as We now call it*, Cuſtoms, Taxes, *&c. were originally a Mark of Servitude*, being the Impoſitions of *Conquerors* on the *Conquered*; and that the *Romans* were the firſt People on Record, who converted theſe barbarous Exactions into regular and equal Taxes for the Support of civil Government. This, ſays He, enabled Them *to pay their* Army *and* Miniſters of State *ſo well, that They lay not under the Temptation of Violence, or Bribery.* So far I agree with Him, and believe no Man will grumble at any Taxes, which are neceſſary *to keep the People from the Ravage of* SOLDIERS, *or the worſe Exactions and Corruptions of* CIVIL MAGISTRATES. But the Misfortune is, as He allows Himſelf, *that the* Romans *ſoon became Artiſts in taxing the People*; and I wiſh their Example had never been copied by ſome *other Nations*, in the more civilized Ages of the World!

The Practice of *Holland* and *Venice*, with Regard to Taxes, hath been ſufficiently explained in our laſt Paper; but there is one Remark on the *latter*, in the Tract now before me, which deſerves a little Notice. We are told *that the* Venetians, *beſides great Cuſtoms upon all Merchandize, pay* Exciſe *for every Bit of Bread and Meat*; *nay, for the very* SALT *They eat.*— This Paſſage is quoted by the *Author of the Genuine Thoughts*; but for what Purpoſe, I confeſs my ſelf at a Loſs to gueſs. A Tax upon *Salt*, one of the moſt neceſſary Proviſions of Life, is here mentioned as the ſevereſt Impoſition that can be laid on any Nation, and in order to ſhew how happy the People of *England* were, at that Time, in not having any *ſuch Tax*; but, for God ſake, is That our Caſe at preſent? Do We not pay a Duty for every Grain of *Salt*, that We uſe, ten Times above the original Value; and can any Man of common Senſe think this Circumſtance of a *tyranical Ariſtocracy* (for ſo it is) a good Argument in Behalf of the late Revival of the *Salt Duty*, or the preſent Scheme for extending *Exciſes* in this Kingdom? It is notorious that this particular Kind of Tax was always eſteemed a grievous Impoſition, and hath occaſioned terrible Convulſions in ſeveral Nations. It was firſt received in *France* with great Reluctancy. In *Naples* it work'd up a deſperate Inſurrection; and the firſt Man, who introduced it amongſt the antient *Romans*, is delivered down to Poſterity under the

Name

Name of *Salinator*; or what may be call'd in *English* the *Dry-Salter*.

I shall now cite some other Passages from this Treatise, which our present *ministerial Writers* have thought proper to omit.

In speaking of the Taxes in *France*, He distinguishes between Them and our *English* Taxes in the following Manner.

'*France* makes a fair Shew to the *People*; and yet makes 'a better Market for the *King*. He imposes Duties under 'the Pretence of the *Parliament*'s laying it on the People; 'but at the same Time it is only the *King's Word*, that 'makes the *Ordinance of Parliament*; not as here in '*England*; where it comes last to the King for the royal 'Assent; but there the King sends the Parliament Word '*that he will have so much Money*, and all the Favour 'They can obtain from Him is, to place it on *such Com-*'*modities*, or *Ways*, as They think most expedient.

It appears from hence that the only Advantage We enjoy above our Neighbours in *France* consists in the Difference of our *Parliaments*; which ought to make us extremely watchful in preserving the Independency of *those Assemblies*; for if the *Crown* should ever gain such an Ascendency as to controul the *Ordinances of Parliament*, it will be ridiculous in us to boast of any Preheminence. Nay, We see that even the Parliaments of *France* have the Favour of raising Money for the King by *such Ways and Means* as they think most expedient for the Ease of the People; and that is all we contend for at present.

He pursues this Distinction still farther, and explains it by the following Particulars, which deserve the Attention of the Publick at this Time.

'The Difference, indeed, is great in the *Modus* of our 'Taxes from other Kingdoms, and also in the *Use* of 'them. For the *Modus in other Kingdoms*, They generally consider only the *Nobility* and *Gentry*; that Impositions may not touch, or affect *Them*; and care not how insupportable, or grievous, They are to the *Commonalty*. But 'with us the Taxes reach every Man, in Proportion to his '*Quality* and *Expence*.

'In *other Kingdoms*, They place Taxes only to *raise* '*Money*, and have no Regard to the *Trade of their King-*'*dom*, that so their Taxes may not prejudice their *Com-*

'*merce*. But in *England* Care is always had, that Impoſi-
'tions may not impede our *Trade* and *Manufactures*.

'Now as to the *Uſe and Employment of Taxes in other* '*Kingdoms*, They alſo differ much from *ours*.

'In ſome Kingdoms, They are impoſed to *enſlave the* '*People*, and keep Them *poor*, as in *Muſcovy*. In other 'Parts, Taxes are laid to *enrich the Nobility*, as in *Poland*. 'In others, to fill the Coffers of the *Prince*, as in *Flo-* '*rence*.

'Whereas none of theſe Uſes take up *our Taxes*. 'They are with great Care and Caution *laid out*, and by 'the ſame Law that raiſes them, appropriated for a parti-'cular Service, and laſt no longer upon the People than 'the *Neceſſity of the Nation requires*.

What a Bleſſing is it to this Kingdom that We are ſo happily diſtinguiſh'd from other Nations in all theſe Particulars, relating to the *Impoſition*, *Modus*, *and Uſe of Taxes*? But before I congratulate my Country upon this glorious Condition, let us follow *our Author* a little farther; for He now comes to the main Deſign of his Diſcourſe; which is to ſhew, *that* Taxes *are no Charge*.

In the firſt Place, He tells us, *that the* worſt Members *of the Commonwealth*, *viz.* the extravagant *and* debauch'd, *pay the greateſt Part of our Taxes*; and ſo far as This is true, I have no Objection to the Argument; but he ſeems to carry it a little too far in the following Paſſage, which I recommend to the Conſideration of Thoſe, who contend for *Exciſes*, on Account of their *Equality*, and have been pleas'd to cavil at an Obſervation, *That* Taxes, *which are in Reality the* moſt burthenſome *to the People*, *may become almoſt* imperceptible, *by being drawn from Them in ſmall Quantities*.

'It will hardly gain Belief, *ſays this Writer*, that there are 'many of the meaner People, *Labourers* and *Mechanicks*, 'who by their Expence, when They are (as too many be) 'extravagant, pay to the publick Taxes above *one Tenth* '*of their daily Profit*; as, ſuppoſing that a labouring Man 'may earn *ſixteen Pounds a Year*; He will expend, though 'not very extraordinarily profuſe, one half of it in *Drink* 'and *Tobacco*; upon which the Duty of *Cuſtoms* and *Ex-*'*ciſe* is, at leaſt, *two Pounds* of the *eight*, which he lays 'out in *idle Expences*. Now, it would be vehemently 'decry'd and exclaim'd againſt, as the *greateſt Oppreſſion* 'upon the Poor imaginable, if by a *Poll* or *Land Tax* this

'Man,

'Man, that virtually pays *forty Shillings*, ſhould actually 'and above-board pay *ſo many Pence* by the Year.

He likewiſe obſerves, 'that ſuch a poor Man, by his 'little Luxury of *Beer* and *Tobacco*, pays ten Times as 'much in the Year, in Proportion to his Income, as the '*greateſt Peer*.

He then endeavours to prove from the *Circulation of Taxes*, that They are of great Uſe in the *Improvement of Trade*, and the *Employment of the Poor*; whereas if it ſhould ever happen that the greateſt Part of the Money, rais'd upon the People, ſhould center in a *few Hands*, and be lock'd up in *private Coffers*, it is demonſtrable that *Taxes* muſt have the contrary Effects, and deſtroy the *Trade* of the Nation.

But as This is the moſt curious Part of the *whole* Treatiſe, I am ſure my Readers will be pleas'd with ſome farther Extracts from it.

Having condemn'd all Taxes, which tend to debauch, effeminate and impoveriſh a Nation, by leſſening its *publick Stock*, or carrying away its *People*, He proceeds thus:

'Now in both Theſe the TRADE OF TAXES (for ſo, '*ſays He*, I will call it for the future) hath the Advantage; 'for it carries nothing out of the Kingdom, nor yet takes 'off Hands, that would be better employ'd; but on the 'contrary, takes away the Diſeaſe of the Country, *Idlers*, 'and makes Them at leaſt ſo profitable as to *ſpend Money*, 'which they would not be able to do, if the *publick Revenue* were not their Stock.

The *Trade of Taxes* is certainly a very proper Expreſſion, and it muſt be allow'd that it hath lately been the moſt *flouriſhing Trade* of any in the Kingdom; for if the Reader will only look into the INDEX *of Keeble's Statutes*, He will find no leſs than ten or a dozen large Columns in Folio, fill'd up with the ſingle Article of TAXES; and when thoſe Collections are continued down to the preſent Time, We ſhall have Reaſon to admire the prodigious Abilities of *ſome Gentlemen*, in extending and improving *this Branch of our Commerce*.

'The Poor, *continues He*, are employ'd by *Taxes*, and 'are by that Means taken off from being a Charge to the 'Kingdom. *Many Men of broken Fortunes* are brought 'into the HOSPITAL OF THE REVENUE, which may be 'ſo accounted, ſince it is generally fill'd with *Perſons*,

'that

'that are reduced to ſuch Neceſſities as qualify Them for 'Charity.

What a *noble Hoſpital* is This grown, and how amply hath it been endow'd within a few Years paſt? I dare ſay, it contains at preſent above three Times as many *Penſioners* as *Chelſea* and *Greenwich* put together. —— He goes on;

'This is one Way, that *Taxes* employ the *Poor*; but 'not the main Thing I mean; which is, that the *Trade of* 'Taxes employs the *poor Artizans* and *Mechanicks*, and 'That in a greater Meaſure than our VIRGINIA and 'PLANTATION TRADE, which We with ſo little Reaſon 'ſo much boaſt of in theſe Kingdoms.

Methinks, it is very ſurprizing that none of the *Advocates for Exciſes* have yet inſiſted on theſe Arguments, which are ſo agreeable to the Spirit of their own Writings, and ſo excellently calculated to promote their *Scheme*. How glorioufly might They have expatiated on the Advantages of a *general Exciſe*, by enlarging the *Hoſpital of the Revenue*, and making a Parcel of idle Fellows uſeful to the State, by enabling Them to *ſpend Money, without any Stock of their own*?

Extract from FOG's *Journal*.

MR. Fog, *in his laſt Journal, gives us what he calls an Abridgement of Mr.* Osborne's *Advice to the People of* England (*inſerted in one of our former* BEES) *in the following Words.*

Mr. Osborne's *ſeaſonable Advice to the People.*

'While the People apprehend themſelves going to be in-'jured in their Liberties and Properties, they will com-'plain; and therefore they have complained for ſeveral Weeks 'paſt; but they have no Cauſe to complain, as I'll ſhew 'you preſently, if you will but hearken unto the Voice 'of Reaſon, and hear me. I ſay, good People hear 'me, who fairly ſtand in the Middle upon an Eminence, '[*like a Mountebank upon a Stage*] and look about me, *ſo 'that you may eaſily hear me if you pleaſe.* I am your 'Friend, a Lover of Liberty, and a diſintereſted Writer: *For 'the Place which I had in the Cuſtoms, I ſold long ago.* Beſides, 'I am the Author of ſeveral *Moral Diſſertations*, which I 'have publiſhed under other Names: Wherefore you 'ought not to conſider me as an *Advocate* for my *Patron*,

'of

'of whom nevertheleſs, I have no Reaſon to be aſhamed, 'and for whom, I ſhall therefore be an *Advocate* in this 'Paper. Upon the whole, I think you are to blame. And 'this I have found out by Weighing you and my *Patron* 'in a Pair of Scales: So that now I know you perfectly 'well. Tho' to ſay the Truth, 'tis a difficult Matter to 'know you at all. For you are diſpoſed to Evil, and diſ-'poſed to Good; you are cruel, and merciful, conſtant 'and fickle, grateful and ungrateful, patient and furious, 'unmanageable, and eaſy to be governed, greatly given to 'change, and greatly not given to change, apt to love ex-'travagantly, and apt to hate implacably,——and, which 'is worſt of all, very apt to follow thoſe Perſons, who 'lead you. This is true in the Caſe before us, for the Cla-'mour about Exciſes is not owing to any real Cauſe, but 'to your following thoſe Enemies, by whom you are led. 'If to cure you therefore of this Diſtemper, I abuſe you 'heartily, and make uſe of ſome Satirical Expreſſions, and 'two or three ſmart Similies, remember *Solomon*, who 'tells you that the *Wounds of a Friend are faithful.*

'Good People, pray conſider, that you are Mad, 'that you are wrought up into a Frenzy; that you are 'Ballad-ſung out of your Senſes!——You have 'been heard muttering, and threatning, nay you have been 'heard threatning *Sullenly*. You run about Curſing the '——and the——and the M——and you wiſh 'them all God knows where. You are like *Job*, and 'tis 'a Mercy, now your Hands are in, if you don't take his 'Wife's Advice rather than mine, and *Curſe God and die.* 'You are like a mad Poet --- or rather you are like a mad Sea. 'For you foam, and roar, and ſwell high; and beat ſtrong 'againſt my *Patron*. But my *Patron* is like a Rock, and 'ſtands firm to his Text, ſo that you'll beat out your Brains, 'before you'll move him to change his Reſolution.

'Pray, who mov'd you to make all this Noiſe? Who 'rouſed and inflamed you! Why the *Craftſman* and *Fog*; '(*not that their Cauſe is good, or that they are better Writers 'than I am*) but becauſe they throw envenomed Darts, 'becauſe they ſcatter Firebrands, Arrows and Death. [*So 'that 'tis a Mercy any of you are alive at this Day.*] And 'in ſhort, becauſe they ſay every Thing of my *Patron*, 'that is falſe; for——they never ſay any thing of him, 'that is true. And yet you believe them! Nay, you be-'lieve them ſo thoroughly, that merely on their Report 'you have made *dreadful* Remonſtrances, and ſent dire Pe-i-

'tions

'tions from all Parts of the Kingdom. What is this, but 'abſolute Madneſs? That you have a Right to petition 'the H——— of C——— and ſend Inſtructions to your 'Repreſentatives, is demonſtrable from the Nature of the 'Thing. But you have no Right to ſend *dire* Petitions, 'and *dreadful* Inſtructions and Remonſtrances, and that 'for no other Reaſon upon Earth, but becauſe Mr. *D'Anvers* and Mr. *Fog*, who, as I ſaid before, never ſpeak 'Truth of my *Patron*, are pleaſed to tell you ſo.

'Though you are mad, and know nothing, yet you 'know very well, that theſe Men contrive all Ways to 'blaſt the Reputation of *my Patron*. And for that Purpoſe they have been ſo wicked as to turn *Conjurers*, and 'have rais'd ſuch a Spirit, as neither I or my good Patron 'himſelf is able to lay. Nay, to do us ſtill more Miſchief, they are turn'd *Heralds*, and hold out wooden Shoes 'inclos'd in a Mantle like a Coat of Arms, ſupported by 'an Exciſeman and a Grenadier. And *Fog* goes ſo far as 'to turn Ballad-ſinger, and to ſing, *Britain ſtrike Home*, 'and bids you *revenge your Country's Wrongs*. He does 'not indeed in direct Terms ſing or ſay this; but he pretends to give you a ſhort Account of the Revolution of '*Portugal*, which is the very ſame Thing. For I, who underſtand Allegories, Fables, Parables, Hieroglyphicks, 'and Parallel Hiſtory, know his Meaning much better than 'he does himſelf. And this Hiſtory is now ſent abroad to 'tell you that * * *

'But don't miſtake me, when I talk of an *Exciſe*, I 'mean a *General Exciſe*. I don't mean that pretty harm-'leſs Scheme, which is ſhortly to appear, and which will 'be found ſo uſeful to you all, that inſtead of hating my '*Patron*, you will love him better than I do: And inſtead 'of laughing at me, if you will be quiet a little longer, you 'will have nothing elſe to do, but to laugh at yourſelves for 'your own Credulity.

This (ſays Mr. *Fog*) *is a Specimen of the Sieur* Osborne's *Logic, and contains the whole Subſtance of his late Addreſs to the good People of* England. *I have left out nothing* (ſays Mr. *Fog*) *but a few Expletives which were thrown into his Diſcourſe only to make a Sound, and which would have done as well upon any other Subject. Mr.* Fog *then obſerves, that by the Aſſiſtance of Mr.* Osborne's *Doctrine of Parallels, it would not be difficult to find Blaſphemy in the Bible, or Treaſon in the Hiſtory of* Tom Thumb.

When ever (*ſays Mr.* Fog) Things or Characters are applied in Mr. *Osborne*'s Way, there muſt needs be a Conſciouſneſs of Guilt. If his *Patron* had but a few of thoſe Virtues which are aſcribed to him by his mercenary Writers, he would not be thus affected either by Fables, Hieroglyphicks, or Hiſtorical Relations, nor account the mention of every wicked and blundering M—— who has lived before him, to be a Reflection on his own Conduct.

When I was a Boy I have often heard my Grandfather tell the following Story, which Mr. *Osborne* may apply in what Manner he pleaſes. During the Uſurpation of *Cromwell*, Sir *John* ——— of *Surrey*, who was one of *Cromwell*'s Knights, and a Man wholly attach'd to his Party, was ſued by the Miniſter of the Pariſh for his Tythes. While the Diſpute was pending, Sir *John* fancied that the Parſon preach'd at him, as he call'd it, every Sunday. Whereupon he made his Complaints to the *Protector*, who at his Requeſt ſummoned the Miniſter before him. The poor Man denied the Charge, ſaid he had done nothing but his Duty, and had only preach'd in general Terms againſt Vice and Immorality, againſt Whoremongers, Drunkards, Liars, Thieves, and Robbers, and defied Sir *John* to inſtance any thing in particular. When *Cromwell* had heard them both, he diſmiſs'd the Knight with this Reprimand, 'Sir *John*, go 'Home, and hereafter live in good Friendſhip with your 'Miniſter. The Word of the Lord is a ſearching Word, 'and I am afraid it has now found you out.

An Article of News extracted from FOG's *laſt Journal.*

We hear that on *Monday* next a Set of *French Dancing-Maſters* are to meet at a Place near *Whitehall*, in order to compoſe a new ſort of *Engliſh* Country Dance, which is to be danced in a ſort of Shoes called *Sabots*.

Extract from Mr. *Meanwell*'s Letter in favour of *Exciſes* publiſhed in the *Daily Courant*

IT will be neceſſary to conſider (*ſays Mr.* Meanwell) who firſt took it into their Heads to make the Word *Exciſe* the Subject of Clamour and Party-Debate; and what ſelfiſh Ends they had in View, by making the *Government* odious to the *People*: Neither need I be long on this Head; for every Body knows, the Perſons in the *Oppoſition* were the Authors of this Clamour; and that 'tis the Whole of their *Politicks* to libel and defame the *Miniſtry*, in order to undo them, and advance themſelves. Theſe are Facts ſo generally known and believed, that none but thoſe of the *Party* will diſpute them. It ought to be remembered then, that thoſe who think it their Intereſt to vilify ought never to be believed without unqueſtionable Evidence to ſupport them; that they ought always to be ſuſpected, and often intirely ſet aſide, as a corrupted Jury, who were not equitably or legally qualified to bring in the Verdict. Thoſe who will take the Poiſon ought always to have the Antidote ready; and when they run over the fulſome Paragraphs on *Patriotiſm* and Love of their Country, they ought to think with Abhorrence of thoſe Men who proſtitute thoſe ſacred Names to their own Ambitious Ends, and deſpiſe alike the *Hypocrite* and *Incendiary*.

In the ſecond place let us reflect who and what they are who have taken the Bait, and fallen ſo palpably into the Snare that was laid for them by the *Enemies* of the Publick Peace; and theſe were *Merchants* and *Traders* in thoſe Commodities which were moſt obvious to this new Regulation of the *Revenues*, and of courſe oppoſed what they thought would either encroach on their Gains, or add the leaſt Incumbrance on their Buſineſs. Gain is certainly the *Citizens* blind Side; nothing is more eaſy than to alarm them when the *Craft is in Danger*: And, to be free, nothing has appeared to me a greater Argument for *Exciſes*, than

than the Buſtle that has been made againſt them: For, if the *Traders* were not apprehenſive they ſhould not pay more to the Government than they do at preſent, why do they endeavour to prevent them? And if they legally ought to do it, why ſhould not the preſent Scheme take Place? If the Cuſtoms were overloaded before, why did they not complain of Taxes in that Shape, as well as in this? And ſurely if this Suppoſition was true, either there was ſome clandeſtine Method of evading their Force, or they would not have failed to have been as ſtrenuous for Redreſs then, as now: For, as the Devil ſays of *Job*, Touch a Merchant's Property, and he will curſe you to your Face.

If the *Cuſtoms* were not overloaded, and the *Traders* ſtill object to the *Exciſe*, two Facts that are equally evident, than either there was, or might be, ſome clandeſtine Method to obviate the Duties ſuch as they were; and, tho' I am ready to confeſs there are Numbers of *Merchants* who would as ſoon part with their Credit on the *Exchange*, as defraud the *King* of his Due; yet, as there are many Facts on the other Side of the Queſtion, nothing can be more juſt or reaſonable than to prevent them, if poſſible; and if this Method will not effect it, none will.

The Evidence of the *Merchants* therefore is, in this Caſe, of no more Force than that of the *Malecontents* themſelves: For Ambition and Intereſt intail the ſame Prejudices; and the Mind is equally ſwayed by either. The Verdict of the *Merchants* is then to be ſet aſide in the ſame manner with theirs; and we muſt appeal to yet more impartial Judges.

But, before we determine who they are, let us enter more particularly into the Merits of the Caſe, and try how far we are able to adjuſt it ourſelves.

To this Purpoſe, 'twill again be neceſſary to examine whether the preſent Duties, as paid at the Cuſtom-Houſe, are reaſonable in themſelves, or legally impoſed, or occaſioned by real Exigencies of State. With reſpect to the Reaſonableneſs of the preſent Duties, we have the chearful Compliance of all the Merchants, without Backwardneſs, or Repining, as was hinted above, to teſtify it. The Aſſent and Authority of Parliament makes the Impoſition legal; and the yearly Applications of the Sums ariſing from them to ſupport the Expence of Government, is a ſtanding Proof that they are demanded by the real Wants of the Publick. If therefore theſe Duties are reaſonable in themſelves, they ought ſurely to be impoſed in ſuch a Manner, as all

might bear an equal Proportion. Now 'tis plain, that Numbers of Frauds have been carried on under the firſt Eſtabliſhment, notwithſtanding all the Care and Vigilance that have been uſed to prevent them. 'Tis as plain too, that every one of thoſe Frauds was equally Prejudicial to the Revenue and the fair Trader; becauſe thoſe who had firſt evaded the Duty, were able to ſell their Commodities beneath the Market Price, and of Courſe did more Injury to Trade itſelf than any Impoſt whatever. 'Tis not to be queſtioned then, but 'twas the Duty of the Government to redreſs both theſe Grievances together, to ſecure itſelf, and relieve the Subject; and this, as I conceive it, is the only Intent of the new Regulation; not to impoſe any new Tax, but merely preſerve the old, and ſet all Traders in the ſame Commodity on a Level.

I will not diſpute but ſome Difficulties may ariſe from the Officiouſneſs of thoſe who are appointed to execute it, and from the Nature of Exciſe Laws in general. But are there not equal Objections to all Laws, and all Inſtruments of Authority whatever? I believe I may venture to ſay, without Offence to Truth or Decorum, that both the Chancery and Common Law, as well as their inferior Delegates, have been guilty of as remarkable Injuries to the Subject, as the moſt grievous Oppreſſion that even the *Advocates* for the *Oppoſition* can lay to the Charge of the Officers of Exciſe.

Let me add, that an Inconvenience to one ſingle Individual, or one Sect or Society of Men can bear no Proportion, nor be eſteemed of any Weight to a Detriment that affects the Whole. And of this Nature is the Affair now in Debate; for 'tis demonſtrable, by ſome Experiments that have already been made between the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, that the ſame Duties collected by the laſt Method, would prove of much greater Value than by the firſt.—'Tis plain therefore that ſuch Deficiencies will naturally produce a Call of Ways and Means to make them good; whereas, were they collected as they ought, ſuch a Saving might be produced; as would enable the Adminiſtration to remit more burthenſome Duties, which on the preſent Foot cannot be diſpenſed with.

Again; were the Laws to take Place by Intreaty only; or were they not enforced by Penalties, there is much Reaſon to fear, that Government would be very little regarded, and publick Taxes find as little Countenance as private Oeconomy.

It

It has been likewiſe a current popular Objection to *Exciſes*, that they would influence the Freedom of Elections; and that a ſingle Officer in that Way would ſwallow up the Privileges of a whole Corporation in a Night's time. Tho' this is a Circumſtance too ludicrous to be taken Notice of; yet as it has been ſeriouſly advanced, I anſwer as ſeriouſly, that firſt, no Commiſſioner of Exciſe can hold a Seat in Parliament, therefore can influence no Law to the Prejudice of the People; and ſecondly, 'tis ridiculous to imagine, that any of their Officers, by fairly doing his Duty, ſhould have it in his Power to diſtreſs a Trader into voting contrary to his Principles, or his Conſcience. This is the Grievance chiefly inſiſted on by the *Malecontents*, and I ſubmit it to the common Senſe of Mankind to determine whether the honeſt and upright Dealing of the Trader is not the beſt Security, or whether the Petulancy or even Malignity of a deſigning Tool, if there ſhould be any ſuch amongſt them can treſpaſs ſo far on his Warrant, as to bring a Man into Difficulties, whether he juſtly incurs them or no. No certainly: If the Trader does not violate the Law, the Officer can have no Influence over him; and if he does, he ſins with his Eyes open, and ought to be content with his Puniſhment.

Upon the whole, my private Thoughts are not to be eſteemed the Senſe of the *Miniſtry*; nor muſt any Weakneſs in my Reaſoning be miſtaken for the Strength of theirs. I only make uſe of the common Liberty of a *Briton* to defend what is call'd their Meaſures, that others do to attack them. There may be Expedients in this Scheme to anſwer every Objection that the warmeſt *Patriot* may make; and if my Defence ſhould prove defective, I muſt refer the Publick to the *Scheme* itſelf for an Anſwer.

Every Body knows, that if it ever takes Place, it muſt have the Sanction of the Parliament before it can paſs into a Law. 'Tis to be preſumed they are the beſt and only proper Judges of its Merits.

Extract from the laſt LONDON *Journal.*

Of State Murmurs.

I Know no Wickedneſs (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) equal to *that* of *defaming* a *good* Government. The Wretch, *complete* in Wickedneſs, who t'other Day murdered, in cool Blood,

Blood, three Women whom ſhe knew, for the Sake of a few Guineas, was not half ſo great a *Villain to the Publick*, as the Man who can allow himſelf to *murder* the *Reputation* of Gentlemen in Power, either for a Weekly Subſiſtance, or to ſatisfy the Rage of *diſappointed Ambition*: For, the Happineſs of Millions depends upon a *legal* Government *juſtly* adminiſtred; and whoever attempts by *vile Arts* and *baſe* Inſinuations, to raiſe *Murmurs* and *Seditions*, and to ſcatter *Diſaffection* thro' the Nation, whilſt the Laws are made the *ſole Meaſure* of Government, is a *publick* Enemy, and ought to be held in Deteſtation and Abhorrence.

Our Petitioners, Remonſtrancers, Inſtructors, (or whatever Name we give them) are not *guilty of Sedition* merely for *petitioning* the Parliament, or *giving Inſtructions* to their Members: No; that's their *Right*; but they are guilty of Sedition, in charging the Miniſtry and Parliament with a *Deſign* to deſtroy *Magna Charta*, overturn the Laws, and render the Government *abſolute* and *tyrannical*; which is the Caſe of ſeveral of thoſe printed Papers call'd *Petitions* and *Inſtructions*. They are not *Petitions*, but *ſeditious Libels* againſt the King, Lords, and Commons; the Promotors of which are guilty of the higheſt Wickedneſs, and ought to be held in as much *Abhorrence*, as every *true Engliſhman* holds the ABHORRERS in *Charles* the Second's Reign.

The FREE BRITON.

THE laſt *Free Briton*, only Re-prints the Beginning of a Pamphlet, Entitled, *A Letter from a Member of Parliament to his Friends in the Country, concerning the* DUTIES *on* WINE *and* TOBACCO. *As this* Letter *has already been printed in a Pamphlet, and as Mr.* Walſingham *intends to Re-print it in his* Free Briton, *we ſhall not print it a* third *Time.*

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE Alliance between *France* and *Spain* is now no more a Secret, and it is ſaid to be offenſive and defenſive.

fenſive. It is likewiſe reported, that the Fleet mentioned in our laſt, is to be fitted out in conſequence of this Alliance, and that an Army of 60000 Men will be quickly form'd on the *Rhine*, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*. Some however contradict this Report, and ſay, that there are to be two Camps, one of Cavalry under the Command of the Count de *Belliſle*, near *Metz*, and the other commanded by the Duke of *Levi*, on the *Soane*; but that each Camp will conſiſt only of 18000 Men.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW COUNTRIES.

THE King of *Pruſſia*, tho' he has given Orders for the Releaſe of our Officers, has ſhewn his Reſentment to the *Dutch* Nation another Way. For according to Letters at *Amſterdam* from *Berlin*, his Majeſty has demanded 250000 Rix-Dollars of the *Dutch* Factors at *Konisbergh*, (which are but five Families) towards the Relief of the *Saltzburghers* lately ſettled in his Territories.

It is thought the Reſolution for the Delivery of that Part of the late King *William*'s Eſtate, which belongs to the Prince of *Orange*, will be conſented to in the approaching Aſſembly of the *States* of *Holland*, with the Alterations propoſed by his Highneſs, who waits the Iſſue of that Affair at the *Hague*.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

WE have the following Particulars of the Action before *Oran*, which we mention'd in our laſt. The *Moors* attacking the *Spaniſh Workmen*, who were employed in erecting a new Fort, under the Cover of ſix Companies of Grenadiers, the Governor ſent them immediately a Reinforcement of 200 Grenadiers, and follow'd them himſelf ſoon afterwards with 2000 Men and ſeveral Officers. The *Spaniſh* Cavalry making a Feint at the Beginning of the Engagement, as if they would retire, and the *Moors* advancing, the *Spaniards* form'd two Wings, and ſurrounded the Enemy in ſuch Manner that they were oblig'd to come to a cloſe Fight, which they maintain'd very obſtinately for about three Hours. The *Spaniards* after a great Slaughter, and putting the ſmall Remains of the *Mooriſh* Detachment to the Flight, carry'd a great Booty of Horſes, Arms and Equipage into the Place. *Bigitellos*, the late *Dey*, was a Spectator

Spectator of the whole Action, from a Port called the *Mazetta*. The Governor of *Santa Cruz* endeavoured to cut off his Retreat, but he had timely Notice of it, and retired in good Order.

Letters from *Madrid* ſeem to contradict the Advice the Marquis de *Caſtellar* had received from *Seville*, of the Marquis de *Santa Cruz* being alive at *Algiers*, and ſay, that all the Priſoners at that Place are *French* Officers.

Tho' the King of *Spain* be ſaid to be perfectly recovered of his Indiſpoſition, he does not yet appear in Publick. Great Preparations for Land and Sea Service are making with the utmoſt Expedition.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE *Pope* has expedited a Brief to Cardinal *de Cunha*, which conſtitutes him *Legate à Latere* for 30 Days, at the Court of *Portugal*, with full Power to conclude an Accommodation and good Intelligence between the two Courts, which has been ſo long deſir'd on both Sides. He has likewiſe diſpatch'd two Briefs to the Court of *Turin*, tending to accommodate the Differences which have ſo long ſubſiſted between that Court, and the Holy See. From *Turin* we have an Account, that the Archbiſhop having, by Orders of the *Pope*, preſented a Brief to the King, exhorting him to be reconciled to the *Holy See*; His *Sardinian* Majeſty was pleaſed to anſwer, that *He could not conceive why the* Pope *ſhould make any Difficulty of letting him enjoy the Privileges granted him by his Predeceſſor*; after which he gave him a State of the Caſe in eight Sheets of Paper, deſired him to peruſe it with Attention, and to give him his Sentiments of it.

GERMANY.

LEtters from *Vienna* adviſe, that a grand Council of War had been held in the Preſence of Prince *Eugene*, wherein it was reſolv'd to form three Armies, to be ready upon all Events; one in *Sileſia*, another in *Italy*, and the third upon the *Rhine*; and that *Prince Alexander of Wirtemberg*, Governor of *Belgrade*, and *Count Merci*, were order'd to come to Court to receive their Inſtructions.

From *Berlin* we have Advice, that Orders are given to form two Camps againſt the End of *May*; one near that Capital,

Capital, and the other in the Neighbourhood of *Magdeburg*. The Miniſter of *Bavaria* at the Court of *Dreſden* has Orders from his Court, to get the Treaty which was concluded with *Saxony*, on the 4th of *July* laſt, renew'd with all poſſible Expedition.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

PRince *Anthony Ulrick* of *Beveren*, is very graciouſly receiv'd at the Court of *Petersburg*, and had the Honour of dining with the *Czarina* on the Day of his Arrival. This Princeſs has order'd 15000 Men to be drawn together at *Riga*, and to be in Readineſs to march at an Hour's Warning.

Letters from *Warſaw* ſay, that the Affair of Prince *Lubomirsky* begins to make a great Stir. They talk of two powerful Confederacies, which are form'd for and againſt him: It is however ſaid, that, after ſeveral Conferences with the Primate, the Senate has reſolv'd to make Uſe of *Force*, to compel this Prince to ſubmit to the Republick, if the Perſuaſion of the Biſhop ſhould not influence him to quit the City and Caſtle of *Cracow*, which he has taken Poſſeſſion of in an hoſtile Manner. *This City is the Capital of the Kingdom (notwithſtanding the Reſidence has of late Years been chiefly at* Warſaw) *and here the Crown, the Archives, and the Treaſure are kept.*

The Counteſs Palatine of *Ruſſia*, in Order to promote the Election of her Husband, Prince *Sartoriski*, to the Crown of *Poland*, offers to join her real Eſtate, which is ſuppos'd to be worth 200000 Crowns annually, to the Domains of the Republick. She is ſaid to be back'd by the Vice-Chancellor, and ſome believe, that the old Regimentary, *M. Poniatowski*, who marry'd her Siſter, will join his Intereſt with hers. Notwithſtanding this, there is a Report, that the *Elector of Saxony*'s Party is greatly encreas'd.

TURKEY, PERSIA, *and other* Remote Countries.

AT *Conſtantinople* they have Advice, that the *Perſian* Generaliſſimo, and Prime Miniſter, being arriv'd with a formidable Army near *Babylon*, the *Turks* had been oblig'd to retire into that City; and that the *Perſians* were making Preparations for the Siege of it: Upon this Ad-

vice, notwithſtanding the Inſtances of the Janizaries, to embroil the *Ottoman Porte* with the Chriſtians, the Divan had reſolv'd to purſue the War in *Perſia* with greater Vigour than ever, and, to that End, to ſend all the Succours they poſſibly could from *Europe* thither.

Letters from ſeveral Parts confirm the horrid Barbarities committed on the Chriſtians in *Paleſtine*, which, tho' almoſt beyond Example, are ſaid to be only by way of Reprizal on the Chriſtians for their taking *Oran*, and other Places from the *Mahometans*.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

ALL the Men of War that were ordered to be fitted out for the Mediterranean Service being compleatly manned and rigged are fallen down to *Black Stakes*; at this Place they will take in their Guns and Proviſion, and then ſail with the firſt fair Wind to *Spithead*.

It is preſum'd that the following Table will at this time be of great uſe to Numbers of People who have Broad-Pieces *to diſpoſe of.*

A correct

A correct TABLE *of the Value of any Weight of* Gold, *from one Grain to one Pound, at* 4 l. 1 s. per *Ounce.*

N. B. 24 Grains make one Pennyweight, and 20 Pennyweights one Ounce.

Grains.				Parts in 480 of a Farthing
Gr.	*s.*	*d.*	*f.*	
1	0	2	0	048
2	0	4	0	096
3	0	6	0	144
4	0	8	0	192
5	0	10	0	240
6	1	00	0	288
7	1	2	0	336
8	1	4	0	384
9	1	6	0	432
10	1	8	1	000
11	1	10	1	048
12	2	00	1	096
13	2	2	1	144
14	2	4	1	192
15	2	6	1	240
16	2	8	1	288
17	2	10	1	336
18	3	00	1	384
19	3	2	1	432
20	3	4	2	000
21	3	6	2	048
22	3	8	2	096
23	3	10	2	144

Pennyweights.				Parts in 480 of a Farthing
Dwts.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*f.*
1	0	4	00	2 192
2	0	8	1	0 384
3	0	12	1	2 096
4	0	16	2	1 288
5	1	00	3	0 000
6	1	4	3	2 192
7	1	8	4	0 384
8	1	12	4	3 096
9	1	16	5	1 288
10	2	00	6	0 000
11	2	4	6	2 192
12	2	8	7	0 384
13	2	12	7	3 096
14	2	16	8	1 288
15	3	00	9	0 000
16	3	4	9	2 192
17	3	8	10	0 384
18	3	12	10	3 096
19	3	16	11	1 288

Ounces.		
Oz.	*l.*	*s.*
1	4	1
2	8	2
3	12	3
4	16	4
5	20	5
6	24	6
7	28	7
8	32	8
9	36	9
10	40	10
11	44	11
12	48	12

To cast up any Parcel of Gold *by an Arithmetical Operation in the* Rule of Three, *say, for* Example:

oz. *L. s.* *oz. dts. grs.*

If 1 coſt 4 1 what coſts 3 7 9

20 20 20

20 81 67

24 24

80 277

40 134

480 1617

81

1617

12936

480)130977(272

960 131

3497

3360

1377

960

417

12

480)5004(10

480

204

4

816 1

480

336

l. s. d. f.

The Anſ. is 13 12 10 1 336/480

An Example *to find out the Value of* 3 *oz.* 7 *dwts.* 9 *grs. by the* Table.

oz. dts. grs.				*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*f.*	480 Parts of
3	0	0	is	12	3	00	0	000
0	7	0	is	1	8	4	0	384 816
0	0	9	is	00	1	6	0	432 480

The Anſwer is *L.* 13 12 10 1 336 and ſerves to prove, when compared with the Arithmetical Operation, that this Table is calculated with the utmoſt Exactneſs.

The Paper which Sarah Malcolm *delivered to the Rev. Mr.* Piddington, *on* March *the 6th, the Night before her Execution, is now publiſh'd: It is very ſhort, and contains nothing more, in effect, than what ſhe confeſſed at her Tryal: It begins in the following Words:*

SIR, *March* the 6th, 1733.

YOU cannot be, nor are not unſenſible that there is a juſt God, before whom we muſt give an exact Account of all our Actions, at the End of our Lives.

So as my Life is at an End, and I muſt appear before the All-ſeeing Judge of Heaven and Earth, to give an Account of mine, ſo I take that great Judge to witneſs, that what I here declare is true.

January the 28, which was *Sunday*, after my Maſter was gone to Commons, *Mary Tracey* came to me, and drank Tea, and then it was, I did give my Conſent to that unhappy Act of Robbing Mrs. *Duncomb*, but I do declare before the Almighty, before whom I ſhortly ſhall appear, I did not know of the Murder.

And on *Saturday* the 3d of *February* was the Time appointed, and according they came about 10 a Clock at Night, and *Mary Tracey* came to Mr. *Kerrol*'s Chambers, and I went to Mrs. *Duncomb*'s, and on the Stairs I met the Maid, and ſhe did ask me, whether I was going to the old Maid, and I anſwered I was, and as ſoon as I thought ſhe had got down Stairs, I would have gone in myſelf, but I thought that I ſhould give ſome Suſpicion, and ſo I asked which would go in, and *James Alexander* replied, he would, and the Door being left open for the Maid, againſt her Return, or otherways I was to have knocked at the Door, and after to have let them in, but it being open hindered it, and I gave *James Alexander* Directions to lie under the Maid's Bed, and deſired *Mary Tracey* and *Thomas Alexander* to go and ſtay for me at my Maſter's Door until my Return, and according they did, and when I came, I deſired they would go and ſtay for me at Mrs. *Duncomb*'s Stairs, until my Return, and I went and lighted a Candle, and ſtirred the Fire in my Maſter's Chamber, and went again to *Mary Tracey* and *Thomas Alexander*, who were on Mrs. *Duncomb*'s Stairs, and there we waited until after two a Clock on the *Sunday* which was the 4th

of

of *February*, and then I would have gone in, but when *Thomas Alexander* and *Mary Tracey* interrupted me, and ſaid, if you go in, and they awake, they will know you, and if you ſtay on the Stairs, it may be that ſome one will come up and ſee you; but I made Anſwer, that no one lives up ſo high but Madam *Duncomb*.

And at length it was concluded that *Mary Tracey* and the other *Alexander* ſhould go in, and ſhut the Door, and accordingly they did, and there I remained until between 4 and 5 a Clock, and then they came out, and ſaid *Hip*, and I came higher up, and they did ask, which way they ſhould ſhut the Door, and I told them to run the Bolt back, and it would ſpring into its Place, and accordingly they did, and came down, and having come down, they asked, where they ſhould divide what they had got: I asked how much that was, they ſaid, about three hundred Pounds in Goods and Money, but ſaid they were forced to gag them all.

I deſired to know, where they had found it, they ſaid, that fifty Guineas of it was in the old Maid's Pocket in a Leathern Purſe, beſides Silver, that they ſaid was looſe; and above an Hundred and fifty Pounds in a Drawer, beſides the Money that they had out of a Box, and the Tankard, and one Silver Spoon, and a Ring which was looped with Thread, and one ſquare Piece of Plate, one Pair of Sheets, and two Pillow-beers, and five Shifts, and we did divide all this, near *Fig-Tree-Court*, as alſo near *Pump-Court*, and they did ſay unto me, beſure that you bury the *Cole* and Plate under Ground, until the Robbery is all over: For if you be ſeen flush of *Cole*, you will be ſuſpected; and on *Monday*, beſure, about 3 or 4 a Clock, you come to the *Pewter Platter* on *Holbourn-Bridge*.

This is all *ſhe ſays about the* Murder: *She gives the* very ſame Account *of her* Bribing *People to ſwear for her in* Newgate, *and of* Johnſon's *finding the* Money *in her* Hair, *as ſhe did at her* Trial; *which* Trial *being inſerted in our* laſt BEE, *we ſhall not trouble our Readers with a Repetition of the* ſame Thing.

Our Readers, we preſume, have not forgot, that in our Plan *for this Pamphlet, we acquainted them, that every Member of our Society was reſolved, in his reſpective Station,*

tion, to be as busy as a Bee, *and that if we discovered a* Drone *among us, we would soon turn him out of our* Hive: *We little thought at* that *Time, that instead of turning a Drone* out *of our Hive, we should be obliged to take one* into *it; and yet, upon mature Deliberation, this is what we have lately done: An Ingenious Author, who has obliged the World with several curious Observations upon* Bees, *says, that the* Drones *who are among them do collect a Sort of Honey; but that being too* Lazy *to search* far *for it, and having no good* Taste, *they fall upon the first* Weeds *they meet with, instead of* Flowers; *and that for this Reason, the* industrious Bees *oblige them to eat their Honey themselves, and will not allow them to bring it into the Hive, or to mix it with theirs: We have been so teized and tormented, by our middling Sort of Readers, to be more particular in our* Domestick Occurrences, *that in order to gratify them, we have taken one Mr.* Hum-Drum, *an honest stupid Fellow, into our Society: We are pretty well assured, that this Gentleman's* Taste *is the same with their own: Mr.* Hum-Drum *reads the first News-Paper that falls in his way, without Distinction; but never minds or remembers what is doing in Foreign Parts: the Articles that chiefly affect him, are* Robberies, bloody Murders, *Accounts of* Draymen's Carts *that have run over People, with the Adventures of Post-Boys, Tide-Waiters. and Messengers,* &c. *The Promotions, Deaths, and Marriages of the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy, and of the Days when some of the Royal Family go to the* Play-house, *or take the* Air, *are the most* abstruse Points *in* Politicks, *about which he ever troubles his Head: We have engaged this worthy Gentleman, to impart his Observations to us once a Week, which we shall for the future sling together, and communicate to the Publick, under the Title of,* The Drone's Collection: *By this Means, such of our* inquisitive Readers, *as have a Mind to peruse them, may do so, and those who have something else to do, may let them alone.*

The DRONES COLLECTION:

OR,

An Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* Inquiſitive Readers *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

THEY write from Rippon that the Floods there had done great Damage by carrying away part of ſeveral Houſes, and a great many Cattle: That at a Mill about four Miles from thence, the Waters came down ſo violently in the Night-time, that the Miller was obliged to fly for Safety with three of his Children to the uppermoſt Room, where the Man broke out at the Top of the Houſe, and carried his Children ſingly aſhore in a large Tub; after which, Part of the Houſe was carried away by the Violence of the Stream: The poor Man's Tub overſet with his laſt Cargo, but ſeveral People being ready with Ropes to aſſiſt them, they got ſafe to Land, and the Tub was alſo ſaved.

We very much approve of Mr. Hum-drum's *beginning his Collection with a* Tale of a Tub.

Mr. La Sieur is appointed by the Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold one of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Band of Muſick.

Mr. Gambier, third Brother to James Gambier, Eſq; Warden of the Fleet-Priſon, is to ſucceed Thomas Brayfield, Eſq; deceas'd, as Deputy Warden.

The Lady Lawſon, whoſe Husband was formerly Mayor of Briſtol, is lately dead at the Bath.

Laſt Week John Woodford, Eſq; who was formerly a Trader to the Weſt-Indies, died at Dartford in Kent.

A few Days ago died of the Small-Pox, at his Father's Houſe in Spring-Gardens, the only Son of Robert Hammond, Eſq;

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor has preſented the Rev. Mr. Thomas Tryce, M. A. to the Vicarage of Downtown in the County of Hereford, ſaid to be worth 200 l. per Ann. vacant by the Death of the laſt Incumbent.

The

The Lord Biſhop of St. David's has appointed the Rev. Mr. John Pember, one of the Prebendaries of St. David's, to the Dignity of the Cantorſhip in the ſaid Cathedral Church, in the room of Dr. Davies, deceas'd.

A Diſpenſation is paſſing the Seals, to enable the Rev. Mr. John Freke, M. A. and Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of Norwich, to hold the Vicarage of Spreyton in the County of Devon and Dioceſe of Exeter, together with the Rectory of Cluneborough and Dioceſe aforeſaid.

A Diſpenſation is alſo paſſing the Seals, to enable the Rev. Sam. Hill, M. A. and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Falkland, to hold the Rectory of Little Somerford in the County of Wilts and Dioceſe of Sarum, together with the Rectory of Kilmington in the County of Somerſet and Dioceſe of Bath and Wells.

A Diſpenſation is likewiſe paſſing the Seals, to enable the Rev. Stephen White, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Moreton, to hold the Vicarage of Swaffnam Bulbeck in the County of Cambridge and Dioceſe of Ely, together with the Rectory of Helton in the County of Suffolk and Dioceſe of Norwich.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, Chaplain to the Lord Viſcount Lisburne, is preſented by the Biſhop of St. David's, to the Vicarage of Tregaron in the County of Cardigan, vacant by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Morgan.

Notice is given to all the Peers, Peereſſes, and Privy Counſellors, that the Court goes into Mourning, viz. The Men to wear black Clothes, black Swords and Buckles, with plain or fringed Linen: The Ladies, black Silk or Velvet, black and white Fans, with plain or fringed Linen.

A new Writ is order'd to be iſſued out for Chicheſter, in the room of the Right. Hon. the Lord William Beauclerk, deceaſed. And

Sir Tho. Pendergaſt, Bart. who arrived a few Days ſince from Ireland, is ſet out for Chicheſter, to ſtand a Candidate for that City.

Mr. Richard Palmer, Brother to Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart. is ſworn before the Right Hon. the Maſter of the Rolls, into a Seat in the Chancery Office, in the room of Mr. Beauchamp, who has reſign'd.

Monday, March 12. On Friday about Seven o'Clock, Mr. Samuel Lee, formerly a very noted Gold Chainmaker in Dyot-ſtreet, St. Giles's, (by which and his Induſtry, he acquir'd a very plentiful Fortune) going in his Chariot from Mr.

Mr. Smith's the Caſtle Tavern near St. Giles's Church to his Country Seat at Highgate, was attack'd by two Highwaymen at the Foot of Highgate Hill; one of them preſented a Piſtol to his Breaſt, and with an Oath threatned him with immediate Death, if he did not preſently deliver his Watch and Money: Mr. Lee replied in a very ludicrous Manner, I have known theſe Parts too long to carry any thing about me, worth any body's while to rob me of: Upon which, one of the Highwaymen ſhot him; and then without rifling the Chariot, joined his Companion, and they rode off very gently together, without ſeeming to have any Manner of Concern for the Murder he had committed. The Gentleman died ſoon after he arrived at Highgate.

His Grace the Duke of Kingſton is expected to arrive here the latter End of this Week from his Travels abroad; and the Houſe lately purchaſed for him in Groſvenor Square is furniſhing with great Expedition.

On Wedneſday next a Son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford will embark for Italy, on his Travels.

On Saturday Morning early, died of a Mortification in her Bowels, Miſs Beal, Daughter of Mr. Beal, an eminent Apothecary in St. James's-ſtreet.

Laſt Saturday died at his Houſe at Kenſington Gravel Pits, Mr. Hopkins, who was formerly a great Trader to Spain, reputed worth upwards of 30,000 *l.*

On Saturday Night died at her Houſe in Panton-ſtreet near the Haymarket, about 60 Years of Age, Mrs. Haughton, a Widow Lady of a good Family and Fortune, which ſhe bequeathed ſome time before her Death, to her Niece, the Wife of ——— Robinſon, Eſq; of Leiceſter Fields.

Laſt Saturday Morning, Mr. Norman, an eminent Broker of Fleetditch, fell from his Horſe on Ludgatehill, on his Return out of the Country, and fractured his Scull in ſuch a manner, that his Life is deſpaired of.

On Friday laſt, the Houſe of Mrs. Fleetwood in Newtoner-ſtreet, who keeps a large Coal-cellar in the ſaid Street, was robbed by her Maid, of Nineteen Guineas, two Moidores, and one Broad-Piece; but ſhe left a Bag wherein was about 5 *l.* of Silver, and on Saturday laſt ſhe was taken up, and being carried before Juſtice Hilliard, confeſſed the ſame; whereupon ſhe was committed to

Clerkenwell Bridewell, and this Day is to be re-examined by the ſaid Juſtice.

Yeſterday Thomas Kingſton was committed to Newgate by Sir William Billers, for breaking open a Houſe with intent to ſteal Goods, and on Suſpicion of ſtealing five Plates.

As was alſo Mary Lawrence, for ſtealing a Pair of Sheets, a Pair of Pillowbeers, and divers other Things.

Tueſday, March 13. This Day is held the laſt General Seal in Chancery for Hillary Term.

On Saturday Morning laſt, a Sailor was bit by a mad Dog in the Tower; whereupon the Dog was immediately ſhot by one of the Centinels.

The ſame Day died Mr. William Carr, Mayor of St. Alban's, who kept the White Hart Inn there.

Dublin, March 6. On Saturday laſt died, in the eighty eighth Year of his Age, Thomas Warren, of Corduffe, in the County of Dublin, Eſq; a Gentleman who in his private Life was conſpicuous for his Integrity and Humanity, and during the Reign of the late King James, being in publick Employments, was diſtinguiſhedly remarkable for his Zeal in protecting and doing all good Offices to the Proteſtants of this Kingdom.

On Friday Night laſt the Lord Chief Juſtice Doyne, was interr'd at St. Nicholas's Church in a private tho' decent Manner, his Hearſe being adorned with black Plumes and Velvet Pall, and his Bearers, who were ſome of the chief Men in our Kingdom, with the other Attendants, wearing fine Linen Scarves and Cambrick Hatbands.

On Saturday James Cavanagh, the Murderer and Highwayman, and two young Felons, Dominick Donnelly, and James Taaffe, were executed near St. Stephen's Green. They all acknowledg'd themſelves guilty of the Facts they died for, and ſeemed full of Remorſe and Contrition; the two Boys eſpecially, who ſtopped at the Goldſmith's Shop, and begg'd his Forgiveneſs in the moſt moving Manner.

As we believe Mr. Hum-drum *will hardly ſuffer a* Death, Marriage, *or* Preferment *of any Note to eſcape him, we ſhall for the future, give our Readers our own Liſt of* Deaths, Marriages, *and* Preferments, *but once a Month.*

The

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS, *December*, 1732.

WE have lately a Work publiſhed here upon ſome of the moſt curious *Phænomena* in Nature, in Relation to terreſtrial *Animals*, *Birds*, *Inſects*, *Fiſhes* and *Plants*. It ſeems to have been written in Imitation of Mr. *Fontinelle*'s manner of Writing, in his *Plurality of Worlds*. The Title is as follows:

LE SPECTACLE DE LA NATURE: Ou, ENTRETIENS SUR LES PARTCIULARITEZ DE L' HISTOIRE NATURELLE, QUI ONT PARU LES PLUS PROPRES A RENDRE LES JEUNES GENS CURIEUX, ET A LEUR FORMER L' ESPRIT, PREMIERE PARTIE, CONTENANT CE QUI REGARDE LES ANIMAUX ET LES PLANTES In 12*mo*. That is,

NATURE DISPLAY'D: Or, *Converſations on thoſe Particulars in Natural Hiſtory, which have ſeem'd the moſt apt to raiſe Curioſity in Youth, and are moſt proper to form their Minds.* Part I. On *Animals* and *Plants*.

Mr. ROLLIN, a Gentleman very well known in the *Republick of Letters*, ſpeaking of this Work before it was publiſh'd, ſays, *If he might be allow'd to judge of the Succeſs it would meet with, by the Pleaſure it had afforded him in the Reading, he would warrant before-hand, it muſt be very great:* To which he adds, *that it was at his Deſire and Importunity the Author undertook it.*

The Author obſerves, in his Preface, that, as hardly any Paſſion is greater, or of longer Duration with Men, than a *Deſire of Knowledge*, this Deſire or Curioſity would be ſubſervient to very good Ends, if directed to proper Objects; and that theſe are no where to be found more entertaining, nor in greater Variety, than in the BOOK OF NATURE, which at the ſame time they cultivate the Mind, and improve our Knowledge, either do or ought to fill us with a Senſe of Gratitude, towards the great *Cauſe of Cauſes*, the Author of all theſe Wonders. However, as in this Search, Caution is required, our Author has added ſome few Conſiderations on the Privileges and Bounds of human Reaſon.

His Work is chiefly intended for the Advantage of *Youth*; the Subjects are treated by way of familiar Dialogue, between a *young Knight*, a *Count*, and his Counteſs (at whoſe

Country Seat the Knight is ſuppos'd to paſs away a Vacation from School) and a *Prior*, the Rector of a Village in the Neighbourhood. Their Diſcourſes extend no farther, than to an Explanation of what Nature diſplays to View, without referring *Effects* to their *Cauſes*, or diving into the *Mechaniſm* of their Springs, *&c.*

This Volume contains fifteen Converſations, together with a Letter from the *Knight* to the *Prior*, after his return Home, and the Prior's Anſwer. The Author promiſes a Continuation of the Work, if this Volume ſucceeds. The

I. Converſation is upon *Inſects* in general; under which our Author likewiſe includes *Reptiles*.

II. Upon the Queſtion, Whether *Inſects* in Reality die, when they put on the *Aurelia* State, before they come out Butterflies: And on the Uſe or Service they are or can be of in Nature.

III. Upon *Silkworms*.

IV. On *Spinning* and *Weaving*, and on *Spiders*.

V. Upon *Waſps*.

VI, VII. Upon *Bees*.

VIII. Upon *Flies*, *Gnats*, the *Gryllotalpa*, *Ants*, and the *Formica-Leo*.

IX. On *Muſcles* (a Shell-fiſh;) on ſeveral Sorts of *Silk*, particularly on that of the *Pinna marina*, at *Palermo*, and *Spiders*; upon *Snails*, and other Curioſities which relate to the ſeveral Kinds of *Cochleas*; and upon the Origine of *Pearls* and *Crabs-Eyes*.

X. On *Birds* in general.

XI. On ſome of the moſt remarkable *Species*, or *Kinds* of *Birds*, in particular.

XII. Upon tame *Animals* or *Quadrupedes*.

XIII. On *Fiſhes* and *Amphibeous Creatures*.

XIV. Upon *Botany*.

XV. On *Hemp* and *Flax*, and their Uſes; on the *Cotton-Tree*, *China-Aloe*, the *Sugar-Cane*, *Rhubarb*, *Manna*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Cortex-Peruvianus*, and the *Simarouba*; *Tea*, *Coffee*, and *Chocolate*, *Spices*, the *Superſtitions* ſtill kept up among *Gardiners*, with Reſpect to the Age of the Moon, *&c.*

We may perhaps, in ſome future Pamphlets, give ſome *ſhort Extracts* of each of theſe Converſations, as well as of the *Knight*'s Letter to the *Prior*, and the *Prior*'s Anſwer: In the mean time we hope our Readers will allow us to give the *Preference* to thoſe *induſtrious little Animals*, whom

we

we are endeavouring to *Imitate*, before all others; and to be a little particular in our Account of the OEconomy of the BEES.

The BEE is the Subject Matter propoſed for the VIth Converſation: The *Prior* introduces it by bringing a *Honey-Comb* into the Company. The firſt Queſtion, however, which the Knight's Curioſity excited, was, *Whether the* BEES *have a King*? The *Prior*, who took upon him to ſolve this Queſtion, obſerv'd, That every *Hive* contains three different Sorts of *Bees*. (1.) The *Common*, or *Honey-Bees*, which are the Body of the Society, and to whoſe Share all the Labour falls: Theſe have all of them *Arms*, for their Defence, and a *Proboſcis* or Trunk for their Work; and are neither Male nor Female, (*how there can be any Species of natural Animals, diſtinguiſh'd by neither Sex, is hard to conceive*?) (2.) The *Drone-Bees*, which differ both in Colour and Size from the *Honey-Bee*, are ſuppos'd to be Males, and have no Stings. (3.) A Species much larger and ſtronger, than either of the two former. Some will have but one of them, others ſuppoſe two, or at moſt but three, in every Hive; the Queſtion is, whether theſe are *Kings* or *Queens*? The *Count* ſays they are *Queens*, (*and indeed he could not well do otherwiſe, upon a Suppoſition of there being no Females among the other two Kinds.*) After an entertaining Account of the *Oeconomy* and *Behaviour* of the *Bees*, with reſpect to the *Drones* and *Queen-Bee* or *Bees*, the *Count* proceeds to a curious *Anatomical* Deſcription of theſe little Animals. The *Prior* having inform'd the *Knight* of the Manner how the *young Bees ſwarm* and *are hived*, the *Count*, to put an End to this Converſation, diſplays the Nature of their *Architecture*, and the Method they take in building their Neſts, or Cells.

In the VIIth *Converſation*, the *Count* and the *Prior* give their Pupil an Account of the Method uſed by the *Bees* in manufacturing their *Wax* and *Honey*: He is told there are two Sorts of WAX, one of a *dark Colour* and *Pitchy*, and the other *clear*, and of a *ſweet Odour*, not unlike *Turpentine*; and that the *Bees* have a ſort of *natural Glue*, with which they ſtop up every Hole and Cranny, to ſcreen their Cells from the Inclemency of the Air, and the Inſult of any other Inſect. The *Count* takes Occaſion from this Obſervation, to tell an entertaining Story of the *Cataſtrophe* of a *Snail*, that attempted to rob a *Hive*, with the Manner of his Death and Burial. The young Knight

is

is next entertained with a Deſcription of the *Wax*, and its Uſe, not only in building their Cells, but to cloſe them, when their Maggots are putting on their *Chryſalis*. To conclude this Article of the *Honey* or *Garden-Bee*, the Knight is told, that the *Bees* extract their Honey from a thouſand different Flowers, with the Help of their *Proboſcis*, from which it is diſcharg'd again into their Cells; that the hotter the Day, the greater is their Harveſt, and that *Rain* is particularly pernicious to the Labours of theſe aſſiduous Animals.

The *Prior* then undertakes to give an Account of the *Wild Bees* (which by ſome are likewiſe call'd *Drones*) and *Hornets*; whoſe Labours (tho' they are neither ſo induſtrious in them as the *Bees*, nor is the Produce of them ſo advantageous) are curious, and different from the Works either of the *Honey-Bee*, or *Waſp*. One Singularity is as remarkable as entertaining; the *young Hornets* being, it ſeems, an *idle Generation*, one among them, of more *Authority* than the reſt, and who is conveniently lodg'd at the upper End of their Town, puts half his Body out of his Hut every Morning at half an Hour paſt Seven, and ſounds the *Reveillé*, upon which the *whole Colony*, after ſome *Yawning* and *Stretching*, turn out, every one to his Work. This Converſation and Article ends with an Eſtimate of the Profits of a *Bee-hive*, and ſome Obſervations on the Place where the beſt *Bees* are to be found.

LEIPZICK.

DR. JOHN JACOB MASCON, *Profeſſor of Hiſtory, Aulick Counſellor to the late King of* Poland, *and Librarian of this City*, who ſome Years ago oblig'd the Publick with the firſt Volume of his *Geſchichte der Teutſchen, biſz zu Anfang der Franckiſchen Monarchie.* (Or, The *Hiſtory* of the *Germans*, to the Beginning of the *Monarchy* of the *Franks.*) in 4to. is now Printing his ſecond Volume, which will carry that Hiſtory down to the Extinction of the *Merovingian* Line, *An.* 731. but we ſhall hardly ſee it till the *Michaelmas* Fair.

MR. MENCKEN, Kinſman to the late learned DR. JOHN BURCHARD MENCKEN, (*Aulick Counſellor and Hiſtoriographer to the late King of* Poland, *Profeſſor of Hiſtory, and Member of the Royal Society in* London, *famous for many noted Works, which have juſtly deſerved the Applauſe of all true*

trus Lovers of Learning) will continue to publiſh Monthly the *Acta Eruditorum*, begun *An.* 1682. and carry'd on by the late Profeſſor to his Death, with the greateſt Approbation; and it is thought the preſent Author will have the ſame Succeſs, he being every Way equal to the Work.

We have lately a new Edition publiſh'd here of a Hiſtory written by the famous S. PUFFENDORFF, entitled, *De Rebus Geſtis* WILHELMI MAGNI, *Electoris Brandenburgici, Commentariorum, Libri* XIX. (Or, The Hiſtory of *William the Great*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, in XIX Books.) In Folio.

Caſpar Fritſch, Brother to our noted Bookſeller *Thomas Fritſch* (long famous for obliging the learned World with beautiful and correct Editions of the moſt valuable and neceſſary Works) treads in his Brother's Steps, and among other curious Works is now actually preparing a noble Edition of the REI RUSTICÆ SCRITORES. (Or, Writers on *Husbandry*.) To which he has added, the choiceſt Commentators that can contribute any thing to a perfect Underſtanding of them. In two large Volumes in 4to.

GENEVA, *December*, 1732.

MR. SCHEUCHZER has lately publiſh'd a little Tract here, call'd, COELUM TRISTE, containing a particular Relation of the great *Thunder and Lightnings* which had happen'd in *Swiſſerland*, during the preceding Year. Our Author declares his Opinion, that *Thunder* and *Lightning*, which ſeem to be ſo fatal in their Effects, are nevertheleſs very neceſſary for the general Good of Mankind; by conſuming a great Quantity of ſulphurous Exhalations, which otherwiſe would corrupt the Air, and produce Epidemical Diſtempers, an hundred Times more pernicious, than thoſe particular Accidents, which are ſometimes occaſion'd by theſe Thunderings and Lightnings. Our Author likewiſe inſinuates, in more than one Place, that the Situation or Diſtance of the *Moon*, which was then in its *Apogee*, had contributed not a little to the Violence of thoſe Shocks of Thunder and Lightning.

This MR. SCHEUCHZER is Author of the PHYSICA SACRA; or, *Natural Hiſtory of the Bible*, in 8 Volumes in Folio; with 400 Cuts, now publiſhing in AUGSBURG, of which we may hereafter give a more particular Account.

AMSTER-

AMSTERDAM, *January*, 1733.

THE following Work, which has been long advertis'd, is at Length publiſh'd, in two different Forms at once, *viz.* in two Volumes in Quarto, and in eight Volumes in Twelves.

HISTOIRE DE L' EMPIRE, *contenant ſon Origine, ſes Progrés, ſes Revolutions, la Forme de ſon Gouvernement, ſa Politique, ſes Negociations, et les Nouveaux Reglemens, faits dans les Traitez de* WESTPHALIE, &c. Par M. HEISZ, Nouvelle Edition, augmentée d'un *Diſcours Preliminaire*, de *Notes Hiſtoriques et Politiques*; *continuée juſqu' à préſent, et enrichie de Tailles douces*, 1733. That is,

A *Hiſtory* of the *Empire*, containing its Origine, Progreſs, Revolutions, Form of Government, Politicks, Negociations, and new Regulations made in the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*. By *M. Heiſz*. A new Edition, with the Addition of a Preliminary Diſcourſe, and Hiſtorical and Political Notes, continued down to the preſent Times, and adorn'd with Cuts.

The Title of this Book is pretty well known by ſome late Advertiſements, and one of our Weekly Journaliſts *began, but has diſcontinued, giving an Extract of it. This is what we propoſe in ſome of our future* BEES, *which we are the rather inclin'd to do, as this Author ſeems to differ pretty much in Opinion from the famous and learned* SAMUEL, BARON PUFFENDORFF, in his Treatiſe, DE STATU IMPERII GERMANICI; (or as ſome Editions have it, REIPUBLICÆ GERMANICI) AD LÆLIUM FRATREM, under the fictitious Name of SEVERINUS DE MONZAMBANO (a ſmall Tract that made as much Noiſe in the World as any in its Time) *that thereby the full Scope of the Argument, on both Sides of the Queſtion, may be the better underſtood.*

J. FREDERICK BARNARD will ſoon publiſh a Work here, entitled, *L' Hiſtoire Critique des Pratiques Superſtitieuſes, qui ont ſeduit les Peuples, et embaraſſé les Sçavans.* Par *le P.* LE BRUN. (Or, A Critical Hiſtory of thoſe ſuperſtitious Practices, which have ſeduc'd the Vulgar, and perplex'd the Learned. By *F. le Brun.*) In 3 Volumes in 8vo.

The Company of Bookſellers have lately publiſhed a new Edition of the THEATRE DES GRECS. By F. BRUMOY. In 6 Volumes in 12mo.

An

An exact Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets publiſh'd from Thurſday March *the* 8th, *to* Thurſday March *the* 15th.

1. VErſes to the Imitator of Horace. By a Lady, pr. 6d. Printed for A. Dodd.
2. The Mad Captain: A Ballad Opera. pr. 1 s. C. Corbet.
3. Gay's Fables Epitomiz'd. pr. 1 s. 6 d. B. Creake.
4. A Dialogue between Sir Andrew Freeport and Timothy Squat, Eſq; on Exciſes. pr. 1 s. J. Roberts.
5. Advice to a Lady. pr. 6 d. L. Gilliver.
6. Remarks on Fog's Journal, Feb. 10. J. Wilford.
7. A Supplement to the Detection of the State of the Sugar Planters in Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands. J. Wilford.
8. Kelly's Rapin, No. 37. Tindal's No. 31. Hiſtory of the Bible (Edlin) No. 18. (Stackhouſe) No 4. Raleigh, No. 6. Keating. No. 23. Acta Regia, No. 15. Joſephus. No. 18. Baker's Chronicle, No. 15.
9. The Budget open'd, or an Anſwer to a Letter from a Member, &c. R. Franklin. pr. 6 d.
10. A Letter from the Mayor of the Borough of Guzzledown to their Member. pr. 6d. J. Wilford.
11. An Appeal to the Landholders, concerning the Reaſonableneſs of an Exciſe. pr. 6 d. J. Peele.
12. The Bacchanalians, a Poem to Mr. Hogarth. pr. 6 d. A. Dodd.
13. The Political Foundling. pr 1 s.
14. The Miſer, a Comedy. pr. 1 s. 6 d. J. Watts.
15. Sirs, are ye mad? Or, a Caution to the Citts. pr. 3 d. W. Mears.
16. A Letter from a Merchant in London to a Member of Parliament, in Anſwer to a Letter from a Member, &c. pr. 6d. A. Dodd.
17. Lord Bacon's Philoſophical Works methodiz'd, and made Engliſh, with occaſional Notes, in 3 Vols. 4to. By Dr. Shaw. Printed for Meſſrs. Knapton, D. Midwinter, &c.
18. Some Thoughts on the Land Tax, General Exciſes, &c. pr. 6 d. H. Whitridge.
19. An Addreſs to the People of England, being a Demonſtration that a Land Tax is more prejudicial to Trade

than an inland Duty on Wine and Tobacco. pr. 1 s. T. Cooper.

20. A Collection of Letters from ſeveral Counties, Boroughs, &c. to their Members concerning the Exciſe. J. Wilford.

21. The Players. A Satire. pr. 1 s. W. Mears.

22. The BEE, No. V.

Miſcellany POEMS, SONGS, EPIGRAMS, *&c.*

Verſes ſpoken to Dr. FREIND, *at the laſt Annual Feaſt of the Gentlemen educated at* Weſtminſter-School.

LUdicra jam triſtes mittunt certamina Muſæ,
Plectraque præſago muta dolore jacent.
O Decus & columen noſtrum, alloquimurne ſupremum
Te, pater? extremâ conſpicimuſne vice?
Nec dabitur poſthac pendere loquentis ab ore,
Et doctos avidâ combibere aure ſonos?
Quales Cecropiæ poterant, Latiæque Camœnæ,
Edere, vel ſumtâ Cynthius ipſe lyrâ.
At tu mirantes circumfer lætus ocellos,
Ut decorat notam ſplendidus ordo domum!
Utrinque ut ſedeant, quos doctæ Palladis artes
Eloquio exornant, conſiliiſque graves!
Quos omnes teneris tua dextra effinxerat annis,
Crevit & in laudes æmula turba tuas.
Jam tibi cùm præſens, ipſoque in limine portus,
Cùm prope decurſi meta laboris adeſt;
Has tua prima preces, tua cura noviſſima fundunt;
Hæc tecum, hæc abiens publica vota cape:
Dii tibi dent longo partam ſudore quietem,
Extremoſque velint leniùs ire dies.

SOme till the ground, and ſome obſerve the ſky;
And various ſtudies human wants ſupply.
In council theſe, and thoſe excel in arms;
A VIRGIL *raiſes, and a* TULLY *warms.*
But what deſerves the man, who ſkilful trains
Our youth? What owes our country to his pains?
He makes their virtue, and their mind his care;
On him depends the ſpring, on him the year.
O FREIND, *to thee what can we e'er repay?*
The thought of parting damps this joyful day.

Guſs

Gueſs at the filial duty, on our part,
By the paternal yearnings of thy heart.
The famous nurſe of JOVE *was made a ſtar;*
Old Chiron *too does equal glory ſhare:*
They by their pupils with the Gods were plac'd,
And through all ages with juſt honour grac'd.
And thou, our maſter, be thy worth expreſt
To future times, as now it ſtands confeſt.
Survey thy ſcholars, who adorn the ſtate;
Nor with leſs luſtre ſhine in thy retreat.

Advice to a YOUNG LADY.

THE Counſel of a Friend, *Belinda* hear,
Too roughly kind to pleaſe a Lady's Ear;
Unlike the Flatteries of a Lover's Pen,
Such *Truths* as Women ſeldom learn from Men;
Nor think I praiſe you ill, when thus I ſhow,
What Female Vanity might fear to know:
Some Merit's mine, to dare to be ſincere,
But Yours, much more Sincerity to bear.
Hard is the Fortune, that your Sex attends,
Women, like *Princes*, find no real Friends;
All who approach them, their own Ends purſue,
Lovers, and *Miniſters*, are never true!
Hence oft from Reaſon, heedleſs Beauty ſtrays,
And the moſt truſted Guide, the moſt betrays.
Hence by fond Dreams of fancied Power amus'd,
When moſt you tyrannize, you're moſt abus'd.
What is your Sex's lateſt, earlieſt Care,
Your Heart's ſupreme Ambition? *To be fair.*
For this the Toilet ev'ry Hour employs,
Hence all the Toils of Dreſs, and all the Joys!
For this, Hands, Lips and Eyes, are put to School,
And each inſtructed Feature, has its Rule;
And yet, how few have learnt, when this is given,
Not to diſgrace the partial Boon of Heaven!
How few with all their Pride of Form can move,
How few are lovely, Nature form'd to Love?
Do you, my Fair, endeavour to poſſeſs,
An Elegance of Mind, as well as Dreſs;
Be that your Ornament, and know to pleaſe,
By graceful Nature's unaffected Eaſe.

Nor make to dang'rous *Wit*, a vain Pretence,
But wiſely reſt conten', with *common Senſe:*
For *Wit*, like *Wine*, intoxicates the Brain,
Too ſtrong for feeble Woman to ſuſtain:
Of thoſe who claim it, more than half have none,
And half of thoſe who have it, are undone.
Be ſtill ſuperior to your Sexes Arts,
Nor think diſhoneſty a Proof of Parts,
For you the plaineſt, is the wiſeſt Rule,
A Cunning Woman is a *Knaviſh Fool:*
Be good yourſelf, nor think another's Shame,
Can raiſe your Merit, or adorn your Fame.
Prudes rail at Whores, as Stateſmen in Diſgrace,
At Miniſters, becauſe they wiſh their Place.
Virtue is Amiable, Mild, Serene,
Without all Beauty, and all Peace Within.
The *Honour* of a *Prude* is Rage and Scorn,
'Tis *Uglineſs*, in its moſt frightful Form.
Seek to be good, but aim not to be great,
A Woman's nobleſt Station, is Retreat;
Her faireſt Virtue flies from publick Sight,
Domeſtick Worth, that ſhuns too great a Light.
To rougher Man, Ambition's Task reſign,
'Tis ours in Senates, or in Courts to ſhine:
To labour for a ſunk corrupted State,
Or dare the Rage of Envy, and be Great;
One only Care, your gentle Breaſts ſhould move,
Th' important Buſineſs of your Life is *Love*.
To this great Point, direct your conſtant Aim,
This makes your Happineſs, and this your Fame.
Be never Temperance with Paſſion join'd,
Love not at all, or elſe be fondly kind.
In this *Extreams* alone, can truly bleſs,
The Virtue of a Lover is *Exceſs*.
Contemn the little Pride of giving Pain,
Nor think that Conqueſt juſtifies Diſdain;
Short is the Period of inſulting Pow'r,
Offended Cupid, finds his vengeful Hour;
Soon he'll reſume the Empire that he gave,
And ſoon the Tyrant ſhall become the Slave.
Bleſs'd is the Maid, and worthy to be bleſs'd,
Whoſe Soul entire, by him ſhe loves, poſſeſs'd.
Feels ev'ry Vanity, in Fondneſs loſt,
And asks no Power but that of pleaſing moſt.

Hers

Hers is the Bliſs, in ſweet Return to prove,
The honeſt warmth of undiſſembled Love.
For her, inconſtant Man might ceaſe to range,
And Gratitude forbid Deſire to change.
Thus I, *Belinda*, would your Charms improve,
And form your Heart, to all the Arts of *Love*.
The Task were harder, to ſecure my own,
Againſt the Power of thoſe already known.
For well you twiſt the ſecret Chains that bind,
With gentle Force, the captivated Mind;
Skill'd ev'ry ſoft Attraction to employ,
Each flatt'ring Hope, and each alluring Joy.
I own your Genius, and from you receive,
The *Rules of pleaſing*, which to you I give.

The Ord———y of N———s Exhortation to *Sarah Malcolm*.

TO Malcolm Gu———y *cries, confeſs the Murther;*
The Truth diſcloſe, and trouble me no further:
Think on both Worlds; the Pain which thou muſt bear
In that, and what a Load of Scandal here.
Confeſs, confeſs, and you'll avoid it all;
You ſha'n't be then cut up at Surgeons Hall:
No Grubſtreet *Hack ſhall dare to uſe your Ghoſt ill;*
H——ly *ſhall read upon your Poſt a* Poſtill;
Ho——th *tranſmit your Charms to future Times;*
And C——l *record your Life in Proſe and Rhimes.*

An awkward Stage-Monarch.

LO! here in majeſty a monarch comes,
Uſher'd by trumpets, and the beat of drums;
The plumes around his head with martial pride
Wave, as he ſallies on from ſide to ſide:
Bold in the ſtage's front he claims a place,
And into poſture ſcrews his diſmal face.
As from a diſtant cart, a pond'rous load
Of ſtones, prepar'd to mend a rugged road,
With inarticulate and dreadful ſound,
Our ears invading — rumble to the ground;
So from his Lips a charge important breaks,
And the ſcar'd Audience tremble a he ſpeaks.

We

We are oblig'd to one of our Correſpondents for the following Lines.

A New EXCISE.

I.

WHAT a Smoak *does ariſe,*
From this Scheme of Exciſe!
The Project I hope will miſcarry;
For what muſt Bob *do,*
If a Blaze *ſhou'd enſue,*
A Man might live better with Harry.

II.

If the Bill take Effect,
His Foes in a Pet
Their Tobacco *and* Wine *may forſake,*
And Drink Cyder *and* Ale,
That this Project may fail,
Of bringing their Wealth *to the* State.

III.

But I think I may ſay,
I have thought of a Way,
If to take my Advice he thinks fit;
'Tis to drop the Deſign,
Of Tobacco *and* Wine,
And lay an Exciſe *upon* Wit.

IV.

For if this *ſhou'd ſucceed,*
'Tis his Foes *that muſt bleed,*
Poor Caleb *will make up wry Faces;*
There's none can forbear
From writing, I hear,
Who have got buſy Brains, and no Places.

V. That

V.

That this Fancy *may thrive,*
Some Bee *in the* Hive
The Project I hope will compleat,
By finding a Way,
Without any Delay,
That no Wit *may be sold but what's* neat.

VI.

The Writers in Town,
At this Project will frown,
But 'tis for the Good of the Nation;
And excels the Design,
Of preserving our Wine
From Brewing *and* Adulteration.

Note, *All Letters and Intelligence left at the Printer's or Publisher's of this Pamphlet, directed* To the Authors of the Bee, *and* Post paid, *will be taken in.*

Note, This Pamphlet shall be forwarded Weekly to any Part of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Printer or Publisher. It shall also be left every *Saturday*, at all *Publick* or *Private Houses*, in *London* or *Westminster*, where it is desired.

The Bill of Mortality.

Christened	Males	167	Buried	Males	266
	Females	175		Females	276
	In all	342		In all	542

Increased in the Burials this Week 35.

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35 1
Ditto at Sight	34 11
Rotterdam	35 2
Antwerp	35 5 a 4
Hamburgh	34 a 33 11
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 a 33 11
Bourdeaux at 1 half Uſa.	31 3 4ths
Cadiz	42 1 4th
Madrid	42 1 4th
Bilboa	42 1 8th
Leghorn	50 3 8ths
Genoua	53 3 8ths
Venice	48 7 8ths
Lisbon	5 s 5d 1 4th
Porto	5 s 4d 1 8th
Dublin	11 3 4ths

STOCKS.

South-Sea	102 1 4th
South-Sea Annuity	110 3 8ths
South-Sea Bonds	2 l. 7 s.
Bank	151 3 4ths
Bank Circulation	5 l. 15 s. od.
Million Bank	105 1 half
India	158 1 half
India Bonds	5 l. 9 a 10 s.
Royal Aſſurance	105 1 half
London Aſſurance	13 5 8ths
African	35
York Buildings	2 1 half
Three per Cent. Ann.	101 3 4ths
3 1 half per Cent. Ann.	41. 10 s.

South-Sea Annuity, Million Bank, and London Aſſurance, ſell as above with their ſeveral Dividends.

ANNUITIES, viz.

141. per Cent. at 25
1704 to 1708 inclusive 26 } Yrs. Purch.
1 half
91. p. Cent. A. 1710 8 }

Lottery 1710. for 10 Years from Michaelmas laſt.

Prizes 7 1 4th Years Purchaſe.

Blanks 5l. 1s. per Set.

Prizes and Blanks 1710, due at Michaelmas laſt, are in Courſe of Payment.

Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity, 4 1 half per Cent. Premium.

Colcheſter Bays, 6 Seals, Red Liſt, 15d per Ell, and 10s. per Piece.

Gold in Coin 3l. 18s. 3d.
Gold in Bars 3l. 18s. 3d.
Pillar Pieces of Eight 5s. 5d. 1 half
Ditto ſmall 5s. 4d. a 1 4th
Mexico 5s. 5d. 1 4th a 3 8ths
Ditto ſmall 5s. 3d. 7 8ths a 4 1 8th
Silver in Bars Standard 5s. 4d. 3 4ths

} per Ounce

Intereſt per Cent. —— Bonds, &c.

4	India	5 l. 9 s. a 10.	5 l. 9 s. a 11 s.	5 l. 9 s. Premium
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	21. 18 s.	21. 18 s. a 9 d.	21. 18 s. Premium
2½	500l. South-Sea	21. 9 s.	21. 9 s.	21. 8 s. a 9 s. Prem.
3	201. Prizes	201. 13 s. 6d.	201. 13 s. 6d.	201. 13 s. 6d.
3	Blanks	7 l. 15 s.	7 l. 15 s.	7 l. 15 s. 0 d.

		Given for	Paid off	No.
In Exch.	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	800000	34
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	41000	82
	Malt 1731	750000	626766	
	Salt	300000	30000	6

PRICES of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat	22 s to 27 s	Pale Malt	17 s to 20 s 6d
Rye	14 s to 15 s 6 d	Brown Malt	16 s to 18 s
Barley	12 s to 13 s 6 d	Tares	19 s to 22 s
Oats	9 s to 13 s	Old Hops 4 l to 4 l 13 s per Hundred	
Peaſe	19 s to 21 s	New Hops 8 l. to 9 l 10 s per Hundred	
Hog Peaſe	15 s to 17 s	Rape Seed 19 l to 21 l per Laſt	
Horſe Beans	16 s to 21 s	Coals 26 s to 27 s per Chaldron	

THE

BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

WE believe we may venture to assert, that no one *thing is so true and infallible a* Touch-stone *of Mens Parts, good Sense, and Capacity, as* Writing.

An ancient Sage used to say, Loquere ut te Videam; Speak that I may know thee: *But, with great Submission he might more justly have said,* Scribe ut te Videam; Write that I may know thee. *Many Men of* good Sense, *who have lived in a* private Manner, *are so apt to be dash'd and confounded when they come into Company, that they are hardly Masters of their own Thoughts, much less are they able to cloath those Thoughts in proper and beautiful Expressions: Whoever, therefore, should rashly form a Judgment of such Men from the Figure they make in Conversation, would find himself extreamly mistaken: A wise Man may have such an Impediment in his Speech, something so disagreeable in the* Tone *of his Voice, in his* Accent, *or* Gesture, *as may*

ſtrangely diſguiſe even good Senſe; *on the other Hand, an empty, ſhallow, impudent Fellow, may have ſuch a plauſible Way of* Prating, *as at firſt hearing will impoſe upon Men much wiſer than himſelf. Where none of all theſe Accidents happen, it requires more* Penetration, *and* quicker Parts *than moſt Men are Maſters of, to judge of the Force or Beauty of a* Diſcourſe *which they only* hear; *and yet the very ſame Men, if the very ſame Diſcourſe is laid before them in* Writing, *ſhall be able to form a right Judgment of it.* Writing *is therefore the* Teſt *by which a Man of Senſe would wiſh to be tried; but which a dull, formal Creature, and a ſhallow Coxcomb will always* dread *and* avoid, *as they would a* Precipice, *which, if they were forced to deſcend, they were morally certain to* break their Necks. *How many do we ſee in this populous City who pretend to* dictate *in private Companies, and are loudeſt in Coffee-Houſes and publick Aſſemblies, who would immediately be diſcovered were they but obliged to put Pen to Paper? The* Fool *and the* Blockhead *would ſtand confeſſed in any* one *of their Compoſitions tho' it was but to conſiſt of* twenty Lines. *A Man who makes the leaſt Pretenſions to* Senſe *and* Wit, *has no Excuſe for writing ill upon a* Subject *which he affirms he is* Maſter *of: If we had a Power to lock ſuch a Man into a Chamber, we might clap Pen, Ink and Paper before him, and juſtly ſay to him,* Come, *Sir,* now let us ſee what you can do: Let us bring this boaſted Capacity of yours to the Teſt: No Body ſhall diſturb you: Recollect your Thoughts: Set them in the cleareſt Light: Cloath them in the beſt Expreſſions you can: Give us Leave afterwards fairly to examine them, that we may be no longer under any Doubt,

Si quid habes Animi, *Si quid in* Arte *vales.*

This in effect is no more than what is actually done in China, *before any Man is allowed to be qualified for a* Poſt *in the* Government. *A late Writer having informed us, that the* Spartans *owed all their* Greatneſs *to the ſtrict Obſervation of this Maxim; viz.* That every Poſt of *Honour* or *Profit* in the Commonwealth, ought to be made the Reward of real MERIT; *adds, that Even at this Day this glorious Maxim is moſt ſtrictly obſerved in the largeſt, the moſt populous, and the* beſt governed *Empire in all the World; viz. in* China.

" The

" The full Extent (ſays he) of this prodigious Empire is " not as yet exactly known; *Voſſius* is of Opinion, that " the capital City of *China* contained twenty Millions of " People, without including the Suburbs; but that taking " in the Suburbs, it contained more Inhabitants than all " *Europe*.

" Tho' I cannot (ſays our Author) come up to Monſieur " *Voſſius*, I am fully convinced that the Empire of *China* " doth contain many more Inhabitants than all *Europe* put " together. All Authors who have given us an Account " of the *Chineſe*, do unanimouſly agree, that they excel all " other People in the *Art of Government*. Even the *French* " Writers, notwithſtanding their natural Love for their own " Country, notwithſtanding the Incenſe which they are con- " ſtantly offering to their *Grand Monarch*, are obliged to " own ingenuouſly, that the *Chineſe* do excel all other Na- " tions in the *Art of Government*, and can never ſufficiently " admire thoſe political Maxims collected, methodized, " and commented upon by the Great *Confucius*.

" Whether the *French* would own thus much or no, the " thing indeed ſpeaks itſelf. The *Chineſe* Government has " certainly ſubſiſted upon thoſe excellent Principles it was " at firſt founded, about four thouſand five hundred Years; " The *Chineſe* themſelves ſay much longer.

" One of the moſt remarkable Things in the *Chineſe* " Government is this; they have no ſuch thing as any *Ho-* " *nours* or *Titles* that are *Hereditary*; they eſteem it the " higheſt Abſurdity to pay any Reſpect to a worthleſs Fel- " low, becauſe his Father was a Man of Merit. His de- " generating from a *worthy Anceſtor* makes him, in the " Eyes of the *Chineſe*, more contemptible than if he had " been born of the *meaneſt Mechanick*. No Man in *China* " can be made a *Mandarine*, that is, a *Gentleman*, or is ca- " pable of any *Poſt* in the *Government*, who is not really " a Man of *Parts* and *Learning*.

" The *Mandarines* are choſen once a Year at the capi- " tal City of *China*. Thoſe who imagine they are quali- " fied, and offer themſelves to be elected into this *Order*, " which is truly *honourable*, are examined in ſo ſtrict a

" Manner, as would not be credited, if ſo many Authors " did not agree in their Account of it.

" Every Candidate is put into a Cell by himſelf; this " Cell is carefully guarded Day and Night by a Number " of Soldiers, ſo that he can have no Aſſiſtance from any " Friend in thoſe Pieces he is ordered to compoſe. It is " expected that he ſhould ſhew himſelf a Maſter of the " *Mandarine* Language, of the *Chineſe* Hiſtory, and of the " Writings of *Confucius*. It is likewiſe expected, that he " ſhould be able to draw up any Inſtrument or Act of " State; in the *Writing* and *Wording* of which the *Chineſe* " are extreamly *Correct*.

" The Pieces he compoſes, to prove himſelf a Maſter of " theſe ſeveral Parts of Learning, are fairly and impartially " examined by a ſelect Number of *Mandarines*, at the " Head of whom the *Emperor* himſelf always preſides; " and the Candidate is either *rejected* or *received* into the " Number of *Mandarines* as he is found to be *qualified*.

" The *Language* which the *Mandarines* ſpeak, and muſt " be Maſters of, differs from the common *Chineſe*, and is " much more *elegant* and *expreſſive*; the *Mandarines* are " diſtinguiſhed by their Habit from all other Perſons; and " laſtly, from the moſt deſerving of this Body, who are all " Men of *Parts* and *Learning*, the Emperor chuſes thoſe " whom he puts into the moſt conſiderable Employments, " Civil or Military. Out of theſe *Mandarines* he chuſes " Governors for the *Provinces* in his Empire, which are " much *larger* than moſt *Kingdoms* in *Europe*.

A Great Number of Pamphlets have been wrote upon the late Diſpute about Extending the Laws of Exciſe: *Two of theſe Pamphlets ſeem to claim our Attention in a* particular *Manner, as they are generally allowed to be written by two Gentlemen who are looked upon as the* Heads of two Parties. *One of theſe Pamphlets is called*, A Letter from a Member of Parliament to his Friends in the Country, concerning the Duties on Wine and Tobacco. *The other is intitled*, The Budget Opened: Or, an Anſwer to a Pamphlet, intitled, A Letter from a Member of Parliament, *&c. The* Romans *had a Proverb*, Ex Pede Herculem; *and we ſhall endeavour*

endeavour to give our Country Readers such a Sample *of these two Pamphlets as may enable them to judge of the* whole Pieces. *We will lay before them the* six *first Pages of the* Member of Parliament's Letter, *and the* four *first Pages of the* Answer *to it. If this does not demonstrate that* one *of the Writers is a* Fool, *it may at least enable every* discerning Reader *to determine, which of the* two *has most* Wit.

A LETTER

A LETTER *from a* Member of Parliament *to his* Friends *in the Country.*

GENTLEMEN,

I Received yours the beginning of laſt month, and ſhould not have omitted returning my anſwer ſooner, but that, it being on a ſubject of *importance*, I thought it my duty to get the fulleſt information I was able, relating to the contents, that the anſwer might be more particular, and I hope, in conſequence, more *ſatisfactory* to you.

I OWN very freely to you, that on the peruſal of your letter, I was both much *ſurprized* and much *concerned*. My *ſurprize* aroſe from this conſideration, that when I had the pleaſure of converſing with ſeveral of you during the late receſs of parliament, the converting the Duties on Tobacco and Wines, from Cuſtoms into an Exciſe, was part of the ſubject of our diſcourſe. You then expreſs'd a very juſt abhorrence of the *notorious frauds* committed in thoſe two branches of the publick revenue; by which means every individual in the nation muſt be a *ſufferer*, in the apparent loſs ſuſtain'd by the *publick*; while the unrighteous gains center in *very few* pockets, and in *very few* places. From hence I concluded, that if the parliament could find out any probable method to put a ſtop to ſo great a *grievance* it would be very acceptable to you, who I am confident have no ſhare in the profit. This occaſioned my *ſurprize*, till I conſider'd how liable well-meaning perſons at a diſtance are to be artfully impoſed on, by intereſted and deſigning men, and by bold and falſe aſſertions.

MY *concern* aroſe from another point which touch'd me nearly. I have had the honour to ſerve you for a great number of years in parliament, and, I flatter myſelf, to your ſatisfaction, which I think I may venture to conclude, ſince your having elected me ſeveral times for your Repreſentative, confirms the good opinion you had conceived of me at your firſt choice. Yet during the whole continuance in your ſervice till this time, you have left me to act intirely *unbyaſs'd*, as I ſhould judge in my conſcience would be moſt beneficial, for my country in general, and for you, Gentlemen, in particular. I ſay *unbyaſs'd*, the contrary of which is the only influence your late Letter can have upon me; for I cannot receive it (I am perſwaded you could not

The BUDGET OPENED: *Or, An Anſwer to the* Member of Parliament's LETTER.

AT length, the Mountain is deliver'd. The grand Myſtery, *which was long deem'd too ſacred for the unhallowed Eyes of the People, is reveal'd. What is reveal'd? Nothing, but what has been known, confuted and exploded long before is was publickly acknowledg'd; for it now appears, by the Pamphlet under our Conſideration, to be the very ſame* Project, *deſtructive of* Commerce, *and dangerous to* Liberty, *which it was at firſt apprehended to be, notwithſtanding the ſhameleſs Endeavours of* hireling Writers *to perſuade the People, that it was only the chimerical Offſpring of* diſaffected *and* ſeditious Brains.

There are ſo many diſtinguiſhing Marks of a great Hand *in this Letter, that the* Author *had no Occaſion to prefix his* Name *to it. The* Projector *Himſelf appears in every Page; the ſame* great Genius, *who patroniz'd the Scheme of Exciſe on* Coffee, Tea *and* Chocolate; *who was ſo gloriouſly inſtrumental in procuring the memorable Addition of* 115,000 *l. to the* CIVIL LIST, *by way of* Deficiency; *who brought about the Revival and Continuance of the* SALT DUTY, for three Years, *to ſupply the current Expences of the Government, for* one Year; *and hath effectually ſecured our Liberties by a* STANDING ARMY, *or a* Land Force of 18000 Soldiers *in Times of Peace.*

I ſhall therefore take the Liberty, in the following Pages, to addreſs my ſelf to Him, *under this Mask of a* Letter-writer *and a* Member of Parliament.

You are pleaſed, Sir, *to dignify the Title Page of your Letter with a trite old Latin Maxim,* Magna eſt Veritas & prævalebit; *but you are ſo unfortunate in ſwelling the Bulk of your Performance with* falſe Facts *and* fallacious Arguments, *that I think your* MOTTO *would run much better thus;* Magna eſt VENALITAS & prævalebit.

You begin with acquainting your Friends in the Country, that you were ſurpriz'd and concern'd *at the Receipt of their Letter; and you are pleaſed to be very circumſtantial in giving Them your Reaſons for* both.

Your Surprize, *it ſeems, aroſe from the Alteration of their Sentiments, ſince you convers'd with them laſt in the Country. You ſay, that* the converting the Duties on *Tobacco* and *Wine* from *Cuſtoms* into an EXCISE, was part of the

not intend it) as a *command* to act contrary to what I may be convinced by reason and argument to be my *duty*: and should I obey it in *that manner*, from any *future considerations* whatever, I should think myself unworthy of the high trust you have reposed in me, or of any favour from you hereafter.

BEFORE I answer the particulars of your Letter I must make this observation, that it appears to me impossible to have arisen originally from among *yourselves*: the contents of it being a *copy*, or very near a copy, of an *advertisement* handed about here in *London*, and said to be drawn up by a *committee* of several of the *dealers* in the two commodities above-mention'd. I am sensible how great an influence they must have on their several correspondents in the country, whom they furnish with these commodities; how easy it is to terrify them with dismal apprehensions, tho' without foundation; and what is still worse, how much they hold them in subjection, by having obtain'd almost a *monopoly* in those branches of trade. This being premised, I shall consider the several articles of your letter.

You desire me to oppose in parliament any proposition which may be made, *For a General Excise*, For any *Extension of the Excise Laws*, or, For *any Alteration* in the *present Method of collecting* the *publick Revenues*.

IT was necessary for those who had the penning the advertisement, to blend these several things together, in order to raise a proper terror in mens minds, and a general discontent, by imaginary dangers; in hopes by that means to disappoint any proposal, which must, if consider'd singly by itself, appear both *just* and *necessary*, but which might perhaps prove *prejudicial* to their own *private Interest*.

WITH this view a *General Excise* must be eccho'd through the nation as an *intended project*, and then the weekly writers must be employ'd with great rhetorick to shew the dreadful consequences of *such a grievance*. This they have done, and this has had the intended effect; it has in some degree disturbed the *present* quiet, and lessen'd the *present* happiness, of a free and flourishing people, who were reaping the *blessed effects* of *universal peace*, by extending their *commerce*; pleased with the *happy period* which has been put to the alarms and uncertainties the nation had been under for some years, by the precarious situation of affairs abroad, and secure in the uninterrupted possession of the highest *Liberty at home*.

BUT

the Subject of your Discourse, *at that Time. I am afraid*, Sir, *your Memory fails you a little, and that the Relation of this Conference with your* Electors *is not minutely exact*; for, *if we may judge by your Conduct since, that odious Word* Excise *could never escape your cautious Lips. It is probable enough that you might inveigh against* Frauds in the Revenue, *and that your* Friends *might agree with you, as every reasonable Man will, that they ought to be prevented. But give me Leave*, Sir, *to ask you one Question. Did you, upon your Honour, let them into the Secret, that you intended to saddle them with an* Army of Excise Officers, *on this Account, and try them by a* Jury of Commissioners? — *If you had been so communicative, at that Time, I dare say it would, in some Measure, have prevented your* present Surprize.

So much for your Surprize; *but your* Concern arose from another Point, which touch'd you nearly. *You seem to be terribly nettled, that your* Electors *have taken the Liberty of desiring you, as their* Representative, *to consult their Interest; and that you are not permitted to act* unbyas's'd, *as you call it; That is, in plain* English, *this* instructing Martingal *sits a little uneasy on your Neck. You would willingly have your Head at full Liberty, to run without Controul, as your Passions, or private Interest, might direct you. Nay, you go farther and tell them, that you cannot receive their Letter as a* Command; *nor act according to it should your* Reason *and* Conscience *be on the other Side of the Question. In order to maintain this Doctrine, you are obliged to give yourself a very pretty Character, and applaud your own Conduct,* whilst you have had the Honour to serve Them in Parliament. *At the same Time, you are under an unhappy Necessity of traducing Those, whom you represent, as a parcel of Fools or Madmen, who are* instructed to instruct; *because They happen to concur in Opinion with the Merchants of* London, *and all the great trading Towns in* England. *This is so far from being an Argument to your Purpose, that it is an evident Proof of the Wisdom and Reasonableness of their Conduct. But the Meaning of this notable Expostulation with your* Electors *is very plain. Can you fancy any Body so weak as to think it intended for their Use, or Satisfaction? No*, Sir, *it is evidently design'd as a Cue to the Representatives of the People in general, not to pay any Regard to their Applications, (which they have an undoubted Right to make) and to induce them to act*

BUT to *whom* are theſe terrors owing? *Who* ever form'd ſuch a Project? *Who* ever ſupported or defended it? I might go farther and ask, were ſuch a thing as a *General Exciſe* projected and propoſed, what poſſibility of meeting with ſucceſs? It is ſufficient then to anſwer, that the ſuppoſition is entirely *groundleſs*, and the *mere invention* of thoſe fruitful brains who are conſtantly employ'd in furniſhing the nation with imaginary terrors. Such was the *danger* of the *church* in the days of *Queen Anne*; ſuch was the *danger* of *Gibraltar* in the days of the *late good King*, and of the *preſent Father of our country*; ſuch was the *danger* of *univerſal war*, by blundering councils, which have ended in *univerſal peace*; ſuch was, and is, the *danger* of the *liberty of the preſs*, which is daily ſhamefully abuſed, and yet ſubſiſts in entire freedom to publiſh theſe *imaginary dangers* to the world.

WITH this *chimæra* of a *General Exciſe*, all the fatal concomitants muſt fall to the ground; ſuch as the enhancing the price of beef and mutton, and turkeys and fowls, and bread, and all the neceſſaries of life; ſuch as the power of exciſe-men to enter *all* private houſes *at pleaſure*, at any hour of the day or *night*; with a thouſand other hardſhips and inconveniencies which have been amply ſet forth by our political writers, with as little neceſſity, as I have to expatiate upon the *abſurdity* of the *popiſh religion* under a *proteſtant King*, or the *miſeries* of *deſpotick governments* under an adminiſtration, *famous* for the ſtand they have made againſt the *principles of arbitrary power*, and againſt *thoſe* who *once* made unlimited and paſſive obedience to it, the *characteriſtick* of their principles.

HAVING thus endeavour'd to remove the apprehenſions you ſeem to have been under as to a *General Exciſe*, I muſt in the next place take notice of what you warn me againſt, *viz.* Any *extenſion* of the *Exciſe Laws*. And this expreſſion, will admit of different interpretations, and I doubt not, is intended as ambiguous. It may mean the giving additional and even exorbitant powers to the perſons intruſted with the collection and management of the ſeveral duties rais'd by way of Exciſe. It may mean the laying of additional impoſitions on the ſeveral Commodities already charged with any duty, payable either by way of Exciſe or Cuſtom: or, it may mean any alteration of the preſent laws, by ſubjecting certain commodities to pay the ſame Duties by way of Exciſe, which they now pay at the

Cuſtom-

in the same arbitrary and independent Manner, on this Occasion, as you seem resolv'd to do yourself.

Having premised these Points, you proceed to the Particulars of your Concern; that the Danger of a *general Excise* has been echoed through the Nation; *and* that your *Electors* have desired you to oppose any Proposition, that hath the least Tendency to it.

I must own, Sir, *that your* Concern, *as to this Article, is founded upon too much Reason. The Danger of a* general Excise *has justly alarm'd the whole Nation. They have already felt the Rigour of* Excise Laws; *and as the least* Extension of them *is one Step towards a* general Excise, *They have very wisely besought their* Representatives *to guard against it, under any Shape, or Disguise whatsoever.*

You ask very gravely (like one, who has made a Riot) What is the Meaning of all this Disturbance? To whom are these Terrors owing? *I answer, They are owing to the* Man, *who projected* this glorious Scheme; *to the same indefatigable Genius, ever busy in devising* Ways *and* Means, *to grieve and oppress his Fellow Subjects.*

But give me Leave to ask you, in my Turn, why you are so angry at the Imputation of designing a general Excise? *If the* Excises, *already established, are so extreamly* beneficial *to the Publick, as you represent them, why should they not be made as* extensive *as possible? Why should you lay the least* Restraint *on your Munificence to the Publick? Why do you not make the Blessing of* Excises *as general and* unlimited, *as your own* Power? — *But, perhaps, you may think such a Torrent of Happiness at* once *would quite* overwhelm *us; and we must gratefully acknowledge you have been* long *preparing us for it, by no* slow *Degrees.*

Cuſtom-houſe. The two *former* of theſe interpretations are what muſt be intended to carry terror; and it happens in this caſe, as in the other, that nothing of that kind has ever been thought of: nay, it happens that the reverſe of *one* of them, is the main and principal foundation of all I have ever heard, as intended to be propoſed, as I ſhall ſoon demonſtrate. The laſt interpretation is ſynonymous, and therefore will properly fall under the *third head* of your advice: To oppoſe *any alteration* in the *preſent method* of *collecting* the *publick revenues*.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

Every Extenſion of the *Exciſe Laws* is one Step neater to a *General Exciſe*.

The Danger of *Exciſemen* influencing Elections for Members of Parliament, and whether the People are proper Judges in the preſent Diſpute about *Exciſes*.

MR. D'Anvers *begins his laſt* Craftſman *with a* Letter *containing ſome Remarks on the Writings of the* Occaſional Financer *and* Carus; *ſome of whoſe Eſſays we have inſerted in our former* BEES. *Mr.* D'Anvers *concludes this Letter with deſiring the* Landed Gentlemen *to conſider the Danger to their own* Liberties *and* Eſtates *from any farther* Extenſion of the Laws of Exciſe; *he addreſſes himſelf to the Gentlemen in the following Manner:*

Conſider, *Gentlemen*, how large a Number of the Burgeſſes and Freeholders of this Kingdom are already liable to be awed and influenced by the *Commiſſioners of Exciſe*; who do not as yet uſe their Power to the utmoſt, leſt it ſhould prevent the Extenſion of it. Conſider that every new Article of Trade made ſubject to the *Laws of Exciſe* is one Step nearer to a *general Exciſe*, which the *Projector* as yet pretends to abhor; and if a *general Exciſe* be a formidable Evil, every Step towards it is in Proportion formidable, and renders it more practicable.

Conſider, *Gentlemen*, that the Majority of the *Houſe of Commons* are ſent from *Boroughs*, and that a large Proportion of *Burgeſſes* and *Freeholders* will be Dealers in *Exciſeable Commodities*; whoſe Houſes and Shops will conſequently be open to *Exciſe Officers*, appointed by the *Crown*,

Crown, and themſelves liable to ſevere Penalties, on Account of any Blunders, or Omiſſions of their Servants; that upon any publick Struggle, ſome through Hopes of Favour or Connivance, ſome through Fear of Trouble, and ſome perhaps from Guilt, may be induced to ſacrifice the Liberty and Welfare of their Country to the Care of their private Families.

MR. D'Anvers *has a ſecond Letter in Anſwer to ſome Remarks of* Carus's (*publiſh'd in the* Daily Courant) *upon* Appeals *to the* People, *in the* Diſpute *about* Exciſes.

In the *Daily Courant* of *March* the 7th (*ſays Mr.* D'Anvers) *Carus* ſays, that "I have more than once expreſſed "my Aſtoniſhment at the erecting this *new Tribunal*, "(*meaning the* PEOPLE) to which none that I can ever "meet with in Hiſtory ever deſired to refer themſelves, "but when their Caſes were ſo bad as to be incapable of "Defence before *proper Judges*.

Theſe are his very Words; yet this ſame *Carus* intitled his own Paper of the 2d of *February* laſt. "*A Review of* "*the Diſpute concerning* EXCISES; *addreſſed to the* PEO-"PLE *of* Great Britain; and began it thus; FRIENDS *and* "COUNTRYMEN:

But becauſe the *People* will not regard the Addreſs of an *Author*, of ſuch inſane Mind and Memory as his Papers prove him to be, he calls Them a *Mob*, and ſays *Reaſonings are out of the Way of the Multitude*.

Now, if all Cauſes are *bad*, which are referred to the *Tribunal of the People*, does not This prove that the Cauſe of the *Exciſe*, which *Carus* himſelf has referred to the People, muſt be *bad*? And as to *Reaſoning*, if That be *out of the Way of the Multitude*, there never was a *Writer* better adapted to them than *Carus* is.

Carus ſays, that "*Declamations will not, and Facts and* "*cloſe Arguments founded upon* FACTS, *are alone what* "*will be weighed in Debates in Parliament*.

In this We agree with *Carus*; and *Carus* does not pretend that any one of the *Facts* in the *Craftſman* beforementioned, is falſe; but finding that *theſe Facts* will not ſerve his Purpoſe, he coins a ſcandalous Poſition out of his own Brain, alledging that the "*Craftſman* endeavours "*to ſhew the Expediency of reducing the* Prerogative of the "Crown *within as narrow Bounds as That of the Duke of* "Venice.

Indeed,

Indeed, Mr. *Carus*, if you take ſuch Liberties of miſrepreſenting, you may be glad to be taken for an *Iriſhman*, a *Boeotian*, or a *Vandal*; for no Country will be fond of owning a Wretch, ſo regardleſs of *Truth*, and prone to *Blundering*.

The *Craftſman* never mentioned, in any of his Papers, the Government of *Holland*, or *Venice*, but in Anſwer to the *Advocates for Exciſes*; who, alledging the Examples of thoſe Commonwealths, without any Danger to the Liberties of the People, it became neceſſary for the *Craftſman* to ſhew the Nature of *thoſe Governments*, and to explain the Differences of *Exciſes* there from thoſe in our *own Country*.

However the *Craftſman* was ſo far from recommending the Governments of *Holland*, or *Venice*, to our Imitation, that he expreſly inſiſts upon it, that the Government of *Great Britain* ought to be preſerved by a Ballance of Power between the *King* and the *People*; and all the Arguments in *that Paper* are framed for the Vindication and Support of *that Ballance*, as abſolutely neceſſary for the Conſervation of the *Britiſh Conſtitution*.

Mr. *D'Anvers* has in no Paper aſſerted that the People of *Holland* or *Venice*, had greater Liberty than the People of *England*, by their Conſtitution. In the Defence of theſe juſt Rights and Liberties, Mr. *D'Anvers* hath contended with great Vigour. The People have concurred with him in it, and I hope will continue to do it, with a true *Britiſh* Spirit, by all *lawful Methods*.

Mr. *D'Anvers* has ſhewn, that by our Conſtitution, the People are more free than in *Holland*, or *Venice*, as both theſe Commonwealths are deſtitute of the Privilege of *Juries*, which is the greateſt Security that any People can have againſt arbitrary Power; but has obſerved that *Juries* are taken away by the Laws of *Exciſe*, and ſome *other Laws*, lately eſtabliſhed amongſt us.

Carus admits that the Governments of *Holland* and *Venice* are rightly ſtated in the *Craftſman*; but He ſays that *Inconveniences have ſometimes attended the conſulting every Particular Town on every Matter, that is debated in the* Provincial Aſſembly, and ſays that *he can alledge Inſtances of it.*

But ſuppoſe He ſhould be able to do This, in ſome Inſtances, does it follow that becauſe, in ſome Reſpects ſuch Conſultations may be *inconvenient*, that therefore they can be,

be, in no Reſpect, neceſſary or expedient? Is it good arguing to infer a *Univerſal* from a *Particular*? Does it follow that becauſe it may ſometimes be miſchievous to them, by Reaſon of Delay or otherwiſe, to conſult *every Town*, that therefore the *Towns*, which are repreſented, ought, in no Reſpect, to be conſulted by *Thoſe*, whom they ſend to repreſent them? Or, to come nearer to the Point in Debate, does it follow, that becauſe, in ſome Caſes, the Diſſent of a *ſingle Town* may be miſchievous, that therefore no Regard is to be had to the *unanimous Inſtructions of all the Seven Provinces*, as well as of all the *great Cities* and *Towns* in thoſe States? or that the *Deputies* ought to be at Liberty of acting contrary to ſuch *united Inſtructions*?

Let us now conſider the Conſtitution of *Great-Britain*. — Let us ſuppoſe that the Repreſentatives of a *ſingle Town* are not tyed down to the *Inſtructions*, or *Orders* of that particular Town, in their Votes in Parliament, will it follow that the united Senſe of *all the Counties, Cities, Boroughs and Towns in the Kingdom*, which ſend Members to Parliament, ſhould be rejected as of no Weight or Conſideration with Thoſe, who repreſent them?

Though a Repreſentative is choſen by ſome one *County*, *City* or *Town*, and is particularly oblig'd to conſult the Intereſt of it; yet it muſt be admitted that he is a Repreſentative of the *People in general*; that the *Houſe of Commons* are the Truſtees for the whole Kingdom, and that the *People* are the *Principals*, from whom They derive their Authority; ſo that although the Intereſt of a *particular County*, *City* or *Borough*, is not to be preferr'd to the *common Good of the Kingdom in general*; yet ſtill it muſt be admitted that the *common Good of the Kingdom in general* is to be regarded by every Repreſentative; and tho' the Inſtructions of a *particular County*, *City*, or *Town*, ought not to prevail againſt the Inſtructions of *all the reſt of the Kingdom*, or againſt the *common Good of the Kingdom*; yet when the Nation in general concurs in one and the ſame Thing, as they have done againſt any *farther Extenſion of the Exciſe Laws*, this Voice of the whole People, who are repreſented, this Judgment of the whole People, by whom all the *Houſe of Commons* are elected, from whom the *whole Houſe* derives its Authority, may and ought to be conſider'd, as of very great Weight; and undoubtedly it will have a proper Influence on them, in their Reſolutions upon this Head.

Does

Does not almoſt every *Speech from the Throne* recommend ſuch Meaſures to be taken, as may be moſt conſiſtent with the *Eaſe of the People*? Does not the Preamble of almoſt every *Act of Parliament* declare the Deſign of the *new Law* to be of ſome Benefit, or Convenience to the People? For what Purpoſe are the People repreſented; for what Purpoſe did the People formerly pay Wages to their *Members*, but that they might have Regard to the *People*, as their *Deputies*, and act for their Benefit? It ſeems to be plainly intended by our Conſtitution, that every Member ſhould have a peculiar and ſpecial Regard for his *own County*, *City* or *Borough*, as far as it is conſiſtent with the *common Good and Benefit of the whole Kingdom*. In the preſent Affair, as the People in general ſeem unanimouſly agreed that any farther *Extenſion of the Exciſe Laws*, will be ruinous to *Them* and their *Families*, deſtructive to their *Trade*, their *Liberties*, and even to the *Conſtitution* itſelf, there can be no great Doubt what ought to be done by thoſe, who repreſent them. But we inſiſt upon it that, by the Conſtitution of the Kingdom, the *Repreſentatives of the People* ought not to be under the leaſt Influence of the *Crown*; and that if any *Miniſter* ſhould ever attempt to invade the *Freedom of Parliaments*, which God forbid! he ought to be ſtigmatized as an Enemy to his Country, and a Sower of Diſcord between the *King* and his *People*.

P. S. At a Parliament holden 9 *Edward* III. when a Motion was made for a *Subſidy* to be granted, of a *new Kind*, the reſt of the Commons anſwered, that they would have a Conference with Thoſe of their *ſeveral Countries and Places*, who had put them in Truſt, before they treated of any ſuch Matter.

Rot. Parl. 9. *Ed.* III. *No.* 5.

So that our *Britiſh Conſtitution* has, in this Caſe, admitted the like Method as in *Holland*; that the Repreſentatives would not, in Caſe of a *new Subſidy*, agree to it, without the Conſent of the People they repreſented; and the Practice of Parliaments has uſually been, as we apprehend for our Repreſentatives, in all Matters of a *new Nature*, and of *great Conſequence*, to conſult Thoſe, whom they repreſent upon it, as well as for the People to petition againſt any Bill, which They apprehend dangerous to their *Property* or *Liberty*; eſpecially where the Conſtitution appears to be concerned.

Articles

Articles of News extracted from the laſt Craſiſman.

London, March 17. Wedneſday Morning the *Deputy* and *Common-Counſeil* of the Ward of *Farringdon Without* went in a Body to the *Court of Requeſts* at Weſtminſter, to ſolicit on the Behalf of this City againſt any *new Exciſe*, or Extenſion of *Exciſe Laws*; and it is thought all the reſt of the *Deputies* and *Common-Counſeil* of this City will follow the ſame laudable Example, conformable to the Repreſentation made lately to their Members by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled.

Wedneſday there was the greateſt Appearance of eminent Merchants and Traders of the Cities and Suburbs of London and Weſtminſter, in the Court of Requeſts, and Parts adjacent to the Houſe of Commons, the like not ſeen in the Memory of Man, in order to apply to their ſeveral Members to oppoſe the new intended *Exciſe* on Wines and Tobacco.

The ſame Day a Reſerve of the Horſe and Foot-Guards were order'd to be in Readineſs at Whitehall, upon any emergent Occaſion.

We hear an Addreſs will be preſented to his Majeſty, praying Directions may be given for building a *new Parliament Houſe*, the *old* one being in a very ruinous Condition.

Advertiſement taken out of the laſt Craftſman.

Shortly will be Publiſhed,
Printed on a ſuperfine, Mourning Paper (*Price* thirteenpence Half-penny)

A *Very long, curious and extraordinary* SERMON, *preach'd on* WEDNESDAY *laſt at a* NOTED CHAPEL *in* Weſtminſter, *from theſe Words of St.* Luke, Chap. 2d. Ver. 1ſt. And it came to paſs, in thoſe Days, that a DECREE went out, that all the World ſhould be TAXED. *With ſome practical Obſervations and Uſes ſuited to the preſent Times. By* ROBERT VYNER, D. D. *and* RECTOR *of the ſaid Chapel.*

Printed for HUMPHRY FITZ-DRUG, *at his Office in the* OLD JEWRY.

Extract from Fog's *Journal*.

The Difference between a *Skilful Surgeon* and an *Ignorant Quack*.

Furfanie's Impudent Harangue to his Gang.

MR. Fog *begins his laſt Journal by acquainting us that the Difference between a* Skilful Surgeon *and an* Ignorant Quack, *is, that the firſt removes the very* Cauſe *of our* Pain, *and makes a* perfect Cure, *while the latter only* skins over the Wound, *and leaves the* Corruption *to ſpread a-new, and gather Strength within.*

In like manner (*ſays Mr.* Fog) when the State is out of Order, if the Perſon employ'd be an Expedient-Monger, or State Emperick, he aims at no more than altering the external Symptoms of publick Grievances: To remove the Cauſe is as little within his Intention, as within his Skill,—ſuch Bunglers can create Diſorders where there were none before, but can never cure thoſe they create; if they can give the People a ſleeping Potion, or throw Duſt in their Eyes to blind them for a while, it is enough for them, let the Grievances ſpread out of ſight as much as they will, they depend, that either ſome Accident may divert the Diſeaſe, or that they will get enough, and ſlip their Heads out of Affairs before it breaks out again.

The Duke of *Sully*, in the Reign of *Harry* the IVth, of *France*, was not one of theſe Quacks, he found the State much diſorder'd.——— The People were loaded with Taxes, and there was a large Arrear of Debt to be paid,—two Things were abſolutely neceſſary, in order to reſtore to the State Health and Vigour,—— the publick Debts muſt be paid off, and the People muſt be eas'd of the Taxes,——with how much Eaſe were both theſe Things brought to bear, when a Man of Honour directed the Treaſury, it was but ſtriking off an Army of Place-Men and Penſioners, and the reſt did of courſe.

Some have wondered how the State of *Venice*, with ſuch inconſiderable Territories, and ſmall Revenues, ſhou'd be able heretofore to maintain ſuch wrong Wars againſt the vaſt Power of the Ottoman Empire; but thoſe who will give themſelves the Trouble to look into the wiſe

OEcono-

OEconomy, and frugal Management within, will be able very plainly to account for it.

They were, no doubt, oblig'd to lay Taxes upon the People for theſe Wars; but all theſe Taxes were manag'd by ſix Perſons, (the inferior Collecting-Officers excepted) of theſe ſix, three were noble *Venetians*, of the greateſt Reputation for Honour, they were often chang'd, and ſerv'd *gratis*; the other three were Gentlemen of a leſs Rank, ſo that the Management of all the different Branches of the publick Revenues did not coſt the State eight hundred Pounds a Year Sterling.

With ſuch excellent OEconomy, where is the Wonder, if they ſhou'd be able to do more in their own Defence, than another Government that ſhou'd waſte three times the Treaſure, where every inſignificant Tax down to that upon P——s and Dung Carts, ſhou'd be encumbered with a Pack of Drones, call'd Commiſſioners, with conſiderable Salaries, a lazy Crew, who draw away, and divert the Nouriſhment of the Commonwealth from its proper Uſe.

If out of every thouſand Crowns you give, not above four hundred ſhou'd really be apply'd to the Nation's Defence, another State with half your Wealth, wou'd in the ſpace of a few Years be able to ruin you either in War or Trade.

Great Riches in a Nation add nothing to its Strength, if they happen to be engroſs'd by few Hands; my Lord *Bacon* ſays, Wealth is like Muck, which while it lies in Heaps, is of no Uſe; but let it be ſcatter'd and ſpread wide, and it will manure the whole Country.

Look into one of thoſe arbitrary Nations where the Wealth is for the moſt Part in the Hands of the few, and you will meet, perhaps, with many Things that bear the outward Appearance of Prodigality and Profuſion; but little that looks like Happineſs and Content, —— you will ſee moſt expenſive Buildings, you may, perhaps, behold a Country where to Day not a Tree is to be ſeen, come a Month hence and you ſhall find a whole Foreſt ſtanding before it, which has been tranſported at its full Growth, at a moſt immenſe Expence, from diſtant Lands, only to pleaſe the View, and give the World an Example of the Rapine and Folly of the proud Owner; but enquire to whom all this belongs, it is ten to one, but you will be told, to ſome Man who manages the publick Treaſure.

Go a little farther, and ask whoſe fine Gardens, whoſe Parks, whoſe numerous Domeſticks are thoſe, who carry ſuch Sway and inſolent Looks; you will receive for Anſwer, ſuch a Commiſſioner, or ſuch a Pay-Maſter; and wherever you meet this Face of Plenty, or rather Luxury, you will find its worthy Owner to be ſome Man, who has robbed the Publick.

Turn your Eyes next towards the great Body of the People, and examine their Condition, and you will find they are no better than the Hewers of Wood, and the Drawers of Water under theſe worthleſs Drones. —— In ſuch a Government the Husbandman plows, the Artificer works, and the Merchant ranges about the World, not for himſelf and Family, but to ſupport the Luxury of the Men in Office.

It is a ridiculous Thing to imagine, that none are Enemies to a Country, except thoſe that come in a hoſtile Manner to invade it; the People may often find worſe Enemies than theſe in their own Boſoms, and it is happy for them if thoſe whoſe Hands are always in their Pockets are not the moſt dangerous Enemies to the State, and to publick Liberty, —— againſt the firſt, their Valour will be their Guard; but what can defend them againſt the laſt? they will be beggar'd, and deſtroy'd by the very Laws that ſhou'd defend them from Rapine; for thoſe who have all the Money in a Nation, will have what Laws they pleaſe, and what Tools they pleaſe to put them in Execution.

If your Foreign Enemies ſhou'd be too powerful for you, and even overcome you in War, perhaps they will require no more of you, than Subminſſion, and Allegiance. —— The *Romans*, when they ſubdued a Province, left to the Inhabitants their Lands, and gave to many of them the Privilege of Citizens of *Rome*, ſo that the People were often made more happy, by being conquer'd; —— but if you are a limited Government, and are enſlav'd by the Corruption and Avarice of thoſe amongſt yourſelves, your Condition will be infinitely worſe, —— you will be continually weakened by a Crew of Blood-ſuckers in Civil Offices, who are to be Quartered upon you, for this very Politick Reaſon, that the corrupt Leader or Leaders may plunder without Fear, and that he or they may have a Party to defend them againſt your Reſentments; they will not kill you indeed, becauſe you are of uſe to them, and they expect to be enrich'd by your Labours; but they will leave

you

you no more than juſt to keep Life and Soul together, and that you may be able to work for them, —— they will tell you all this while, how happy a Condition is yours, where every Man is ſuffer'd to ſit under his own Vine; this indeed is true, you are not only ſuffer'd to ſit under your own Vine, but you are allow'd to prune it too; but at the ſame Time they take particular Care to oblige you to give them all the Grapes.

We have already taken Notice of the Curruption which had crept into the Commonwealth of *Florence*, and which had undermined the Liberties of that Commonwealth; this Corruption was at its Heighth at the Time that *Gulielimo Poggio* made that remarkable Harangue, wherein he ſet forth the Condition of the Commonalty of *Florence* devoured by Vermin in publick Offices.

This Speech nettled one *Furſante*, whom Providence ſeem'd to have ſent like a Plague upon *Florence*, to puniſh the Sins of the People. This Man had ever been an Enemy to Vertue and to his Country; of him it was ſaid, that he himſelf could not remember that ever he had been an honeſt Man, and having grown immenſely rich by the publick Plunder, and being conſcious of his own Deſerts, nothing could be ſpoke either againſt Corruption or Oppreſſion (were it never ſo general) but *Furſante* took it as meant againſt him ſelf. Wherefore having ſummon'd his Faction to his own Houſe, where none being preſent but themſelves, he ſpoke to them in the following free and open manner:

Furſante's impudent Harangue to his Gang.

Moſt magnificent Lords and worthy Companions,

" You all heard with how much Inſolence *Gulielimo* " *Poggio* inveigh'd the other Day againſt thoſe excellent " Cuſtoms which we with ſo much Succeſs have intro- " duced into this Commonwealth, in order to the eſta- " bliſhing our ſelves in Wealth and Greatneſs.

" As to his Invectives againſt Bribery and Corruption, I " take them all as particularly levell'd at me, but ſo far am I " from being mortify'd at it, that what he intends as In- " juries, I receive as Complements to my ſuperior Genius, " and in that Senſe I am always reſolv'd to underſtand " them; for I glory in being counted the Man who firſt " brought the Art of fleecing the People into ſuch high

" Credit

" Credit and Reputation, that I hope very ſoon to ſee the " Day that a Man of Honour will be aſham'd of ſhewing " his Face in this City.

" I cannot expreſs the Pleaſure I feel when I conſider " that the whole Wealth of *Florence* now centers in this " choſen Band, the choiceſt Spirits of the Age; and I think " I may ſay without Vanity, that thoſe Perſons who at pre- " ſent make ſo illuſtrious a Figure in this Commonwealth, " and whom the Diſaffected thro' Envy ſtigmatize with " the Names of Knaves and Plunderers, owe their " Eſtabliſhment and Security to my indefatigable Labours; " and you cannot but be ſenſible what good Effects it has " produced in this City, the ingenious Art of *Legerdemain* " is ſo improved, that if ten People were ſet aſhore upon " an uninhabited Iſland, and only one of them of our So- " ciety, if in a Month's Time he did not cheat the other " nine of all they had in the World, I would not own " him to be one of us.

" Let theſe Diſaffected enjoy the barren Pleaſure of ran- " ſacking Hiſtory for ſtale Examples to throw in our Faces; " theſe Things hurt us not—Let them reproach us with " the Conduct of *Camillus*, and of *Regulus*; let them tell " us that *Cincinatus*, after he had ſubdued the Enemies of " his Country, return'd to the Plough; but will they pre- " tend to ſay he reap'd ſo good a Harveſt as we have done? " Had any of theſe ſo fine a Houſe, or ſo much Money " as ſome here preſent? No, my Friends, I have myſelf " gain'd more by a ſingle Jobb in a Morning, than all thoſe " muſty Patriots got by all their Victories put together— " but (ſay they) theſe were wiſe Men— with all my Heart, " I envy not that Wiſdom which does not work for its " own private Advantage—— Let our Enemies ſet theſe " before them for their Models, I ſay, let the Wiſdom of " the Head be theirs, be ours the Wiſdom of the Fingers— " There is one Thing that muſt ſet me above them all ſtill, " while I can boaſt of being the firſt Inventor of a new " Syſtem of Politicks, unknown to all the Lawgivers of old, " and of ſhewing the World that the whole Art of Go- " vernment is mere Finger-work.

" Our Enemies have found Means of engaging the Af- " fections of the giddy Multitude, which might have pro- " ved fatal to us, had I not prevented its bad Effect, and " it was for this Reaſon I took care to ſink the Trade of " this City, for had Trade flouriſh'd, our Enemies (the

" People)

" People) might have continued rich, and of Conſequence " had it in their Power to be troubleſome to us— *Meum* " and *Tuum* are what diſturb the World, it is fit we " ſhould take that Bone of Contention intirely out of " the Hands of the Multitude; by what is done towards " it already, you ſee they are much the quieter for it.

" I muſt recommend to you, by all Means to ſtick to- " gether, for upon that depends our common Safety—— " never admit any Thing that is advanced by the Diſaffect- " ed, be it never ſo evident; but if I ſhould think it ne- " ceſſary to aſſert that three and two make a hundred and " fifty, you muſt all ſwear to it—— hear no Reaſons, " but face them down—— it is an unſpeakable Pleaſure to " me to obſerve the fooliſh Look of Amazement which " our Enemies put on, when they are defeated by the " Strength of our Numbers, in a Point where they are " ſure of having Truth and Demonſtration on their Side.

" I ſhall ſay no more, but exhort you to breed your Sons " up in Vertue; let them learn betimes to play at Cups " and Balls, that they may tread in your Steps, and be a- " ble to ſerve the Commonwealth as we have done— To " ſlip a Card and cog a Die is alſo a moſt uſeful Knowledge; " though I never practiſed this Branch of Science much " myſelf, yet I hold it laudable; I always liv'd in a great " Familiarity with ſuch, and found them Men fit to be in- " corporated with us— *Viva la Fourberia*— let us fleece " on; what tho' we fleece to the very quick, the Wool " will grow again, and let us take this along with us, that " the Flocks are made for the uſe of the Shepherds.

As ſoon as *Furſante* had finiſhed, there was a Hum of Applauſe run thro' the whole Company, there was a Strife amongſt them, who ſhould give him the greateſt Applauſe, and they all agreed, that he ſpoke like an Angel.

Articles of News extracted from Fog's *laſt Journal.*

Dublin, March 6. Yeſterday publick Notice was poſted up, by Order of the King at Arms, that no Perſon attainted, nor any Perſon as Heir to any Perſon Out-lawed, or attainted of High Treaſon, and whoſe Out-lawry is ſtill in force, and unreverſed, preſume henceforth to take upon them the Stile or Title of a Peer, or bear Coronets or Supporters on their Coaches, or otherwiſe, in this Kingdom; their Places having been ſince filled up by Perſons who

are

are remarkable *for Publick Spirit, and a diſintereſted Regard for the Publick Weal.*

London. The *Judges* and Serjeants are removing with their Effects from Serjeant's Inn, in Fleet-ſtreet, the Leaſe from the Dean and Chapter of York being expir'd; and it is generally thought, that if the *Exciſe* upon Wine and Tobacco takes Place, the ſaid Inn will be taken for a *New Office*, and for the Reſidence of the *Chief Officers of Exciſe.*

Letters from Cheſter ſay, that it was believed Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart. would be choſen Member of Parliament for that City, in the room of Sir Thomas Groſvenor, Bart. deceaſed, without oppoſition; for that Mr. Manley, *the Attorney*, who was there, would have perſwaded Alderman Bennet to ſtand as a Candidate, but he refuſed; and Mr. Manley himſelf was very ſick of the laſt *Election*, having no Intereſt, *but a Forced or Purchaſed one*; which happened at that time not to be *powerful* enough, tho' it be in a Way of *being ſoon made ſo.*

Every Day this Week there have been great Numbers of Merchants and Dealers in Tobacco and Wines at the Court of Requeſts and Lobby of the Houſe of Commons, ſoliciting againſt any Extenſion of the Exciſe Laws.

On Wedneſday a Detatchment of the Horſe and Foot Guards were ordered to be in readineſs at Whitehall, in order to aſſiſt the Conſtables of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, in preventing Riots or Tumults, and in preſerving the Peace, in Caſe any Diſturbance had been offered to his Majeſty's *Good Subjects.*

Extract from the DAILY COURANT.

MR. Carus *having obſerved in the Beginning of his Letter that when Men give the Reins to their Paſſions, they neither think nor ſpeak, but as thoſe Paſſions dictate.*

From hence (*ſays he*) we may accouut for the furious Averſion teſtified by a certain Party of Men againſt an Alteration in the Manner of collecting the Duties on Wine and Tobacco: and, without admitting this Poſition, one may venture to affirm, That never was there a Spirit of Contradiction raiſed, more irrational or unaccountable.

Men once joined together in a Faction upon theſe Motives, will, in conſequence, find themſelves compelled to take Steps which an honeſt Man would deteſt, and a Perſon

ſon of common Prudence avoid: For they have then no other Standard of Rectitude, but their Oppoſition to the Sentiments of thoſe they would remove or deſtroy. Conſcience and the Publick Good are indeed to be pretended; becauſe they are *Standards* without which no *Political* Hereſy dares appear: Theſe *Banners* are ſure to catch the Paſſionate and the Unwary, the ſettled Enemies of a preſent Eſtabliſhment, and thoſe who are deſirous, out of mere Wantonneſs, to ſee a Change. But then the keeping together ſuch an *heterogeneous* Rout requires the continual Attention of their Chiefs: They muſt ſpeak, and write, and act with the utmoſt Aſſiduity; find out Flaws in the moſt rational Propoſals, if they come from their Adverſaries; rail at them, as baſe and iniquitous, however juſt or generous; and, in fine, are reduced to the ſad Neceſſity of perſuading the Body of their Party, that the Heads of the other Side are Men without Honour or Principle, to prevent being detected for ſuch themſelves.

I am very ſorry that I ſhould have Occaſion to obſerve, that theſe Arts have been practiſed with unwearied Diligence in reſpect to the preſent Scheme concerning the Duties on *Tobacco*; and yet I think it my Duty to affirm, that nothing can be more oppoſite in Nature than the *Exciſe Project* libell'd in the *Craftſman*, and this Propoſal in relation to them. Yet how artfully have theſe Miniſters of Miſchief inſinuated a Hatred to a Deſign they did not know, into the Breaſts of Numbers? and with how great Succeſs have they repreſented as an additional Load, as a Clog to Trade, as the Bane of Induſtry, what has no other View than giving Eaſe to the Subject, by rendering neceſſary Taxes leſs grievous? We all know what Pains Mr. *D'Anvers* and his Aſſociates have been at, to place this Affair in ſuch a Light as might make it appear odious to the People: Perhaps it may be no ill Method of coming at Truth, to conſider how eaſily they might have effected the ſame thing on contrary Grounds, in caſe the Honourable Perſon at the Head of the Treaſury had rejected the *Scheme* under Conſideration, and had kept cloſe to the Method which has been for many Years in Uſe, *viz. of raiſing the neceſſary* Supplies *by a* Tax *upon* Land.

It is a Point eſtabliſhed, even beyond the Contradiction of the *Craftſman*, That thoſe intruſted with the Adminiſtration, and eſpecially with the Diſpoſal of the *Publick* Money, are not only *Miniſters* of the *King*, but *Servants* alſo of

the *People*. In this double Capacity they are bound to act according to the legal Commands of the First, and to do to the utmoſt of their Ability for the Service of the Latter: Conſequently they are to yield a ready and willing Ear to any ſuch Propoſal as may be for the *Relief* of the *People*, or for the *Benefit* of the *Revenue*; and ſhould they do otherwiſe, they would certainly deſerve Cenſure; ſince the *Publick* depends on their Care in theſe Caſes, and muſt be ſure to ſuffer from any ſuch Neglect or Breach of Truſt in them. Theſe Premiſes cannot I think be denied.

Suppoſe then a Perſon who had framed ſuch a Scheme as appeared to him capable of giving great Eaſe to the Subjects of *Britain*, and yet of raiſing, inſtead of diminiſhing, the Revenue appropriated to the publick Service, ſhould apply to him who ſhould happen to be then at the Head of the Treaſury; would it not be this Great Man's Duty to hear him? Should this Projector ſet out with this Propoſition, That every thriving Nation in the World choſe rather to raiſe Money by *Inland Duties* than by *Cuſtoms*, except ourſelves; ſhould he proceed to aſſerting, there were many and vaſt Frauds committed by Traders, in Goods only liable to Cuſtom, which could never be prevented either by the Severities of the Law, or the Prudence of thoſe in the Management of the Revenue, while collected in that Way; would it not be incumbent on the Miniſter to make the ſtricteſt Enquiry poſſible into thoſe Matters? If on ſuch a Diſquiſition he found Things in the State in which the Projector repreſented them, ought he not to liſten if the ſame Perſon propoſed any Means for the Redreſs of theſe Evils? If on this the Projector ſhould take Notice, that the Goods which were the Subject of his Scheme, being the Growth of our own *Plantations*, and in a great meaſure the Support of thoſe who inhabit them, were vended to a large Profit, but that, by the Arts of thoſe who managed between the Planters and the Buyers, this Profit was in a great meaſure ſwallow'd up; and that the Duties were rendered a colourable Pretence for theſe Practices, while the Publick, in its Turn, was alſo defrauded in them, by Draw-backs, &c. given for the Encouragement of Trade, tho' now perverted to the worſt of Purpoſes, productive of *Bribery*, *Corruption*, and *falſe Swearing*; ſhould this Director of the Treaſury, this Steward of the publick Money, this Miniſter deputed by the King to watch over the Revenue given by the Legiſlature for the Support

of

of the Government, afford no Countenance to ſuch a Project, tho' convinced that every Article thereof, and Charge therein, were true? We will, for once, ſuppoſe he ſhould; and that the Projector ſhould thereupon open his Scheme to thoſe who oppoſed this Miniſter by whom it had been rejected:

Would not the Enemies of ſuch a *Miniſter*, by this Means, have had his Ruin in their Power? What a noble Field for Defamation, for raiſing the Paſſions of Pity and Revenge, would ſuch Conduct in a *Stateſman* have afforded unto the *Orators* among the *Malecontents*? How movingly would the many Years Sufferings of the *Landed Intereſt* have been ſet forth? How would the Arrogance, Indolence and Inſenſibility of the *Miniſter* been arraigned? And how handſomely would even the old thread-bare Compariſons, Metaphors and Alluſions to *Corruption*, *Peculation*, and *Contempt* of the *Publick Weal*, look on this Occaſion? O what cutting *Craſiſmen!* what poignant *Pamphlets!* what florid *Speeches!* have the Lovers of Political Squabbles loſt by Sir *R*———'s taking the right Side, and leaving thoſe accompliſhed *Perſons*, who write for *Fog* and the *Craftſman*, and who ſupport the ſame Principles in other Places, no other *Topicks* for their *Eſſays* and *Harangues*, but the *vaſt Expences* of *Government*, and the ſad and deplorable Condition of *Traders* hindered from becoming *Smugglers*?

It is a melancholy Conſideration, and yet one which muſt ariſe from reading, and even from reflecting on what has paſſed in our own Times, that the *People*, thoſe *righteous* and *equitable Judges*, to whoſe Deciſion Mr. *D'Anvers* is for leaving all Things, are much oftner in the Wrong than in the Right; and ever purſue the Dictates of their Diſlike with far greater Warmth than the Motion of Love or Gratitude. Hiſtory informs us, that they have ſometimes deſtroy'd *Tyrants* and *Evil Miniſters*; but it gives us a Multitude of Inſtances of their treating the moſt *worthy Princes* and the *honeſteſt Stateſmen* with as great Severity, on the ſlighteſt Diſguſt.

Extract from the LONDON *Journal.*

Mr. Osborne's *Conſideration upon* Exciſes.

THE Taxes in *Venice* and *Holland* (*ſays Mr.* Osborne) by a *General Exciſe* upon every thing which *the Poor eat and drink* (whatever 'tis among the People who have *no Land*) would be *here* a terrible Thing indeed. But always excepting what is *neceſſary* to the *Poor*, and to our *Manufacturies*, Taxes on all *Home-Conſumption* would be the moſt *reaſonable* Method of Taxation; becauſe the moſt *equal:* For no Man can be oppreſſed by it; he is his *own Aſſeſſor*, and pays what he pleaſes, according to his *Expence.* This would alſo be the greateſt Advantage to *Trade*; for were our Taxes rais'd upon our *Luxuries*, Importations and Exportations would be eaſed; and in a Courſe of Time, *London* would become a *Free-Port*, and be the Rendezvous of Merchants and Traders from all Parts of the World, to the great Enlargement and Improvement of our Commerce.

Mr. *Hampden*, in his Diſcourſe againſt a *General Exciſe*, by which he means ſuch an *Exciſe* as the People have been *now wickedly taught* to apprehend, *upon all Things neceſſary to the Poor*, and our *Manufacturies*, argues nothing againſt *the Scheme* now on Foot; but ſpeaks for it, when he commends *the Wiſdom* of the *Hollanders*, in laying their *greateſt Exciſes* on thoſe Commodities which *are not the Growth of their own Country.* So that, by *loading them*, they oblige the People to conſume the Goods of their own Growth. And then, he adds, "Whereas if an Exciſe be laid *here*, in *England*, it *muſt* be upon Things "growing in this Kingdom:" But why *muſt* it be upon Things growing in the Kingdom? We have ſeen *this Reaſoning* confuted by long Experience; and 'tis ſo far from being true, that it *muſt* be upon Things of our own Growth; that it need not be upon any Thing growing in the Kingdom, and yet Duties enough raiſed upon our *Luxuries*, to ſerve the *Supplies* of the Year. But, however, neither *Wine* nor *Tobacco* are of the Growth of our own Country; nor is there *one Argument* in Mr. *Hampden* or M. *Locke*, (ſo often boaſted of, as *mighty Champions* in Diſpute) which is of any Weight againſt *the Deſign* of Miniſtry

Miniſtry at this Time. They have, among many good Things, ſaid a great many *weak* and *unſupported* ones; but nothing they have ſaid is to the *preſent* Purpoſe, nor of any Force againſt the *Reaſonableneſs* of the *preſent Scheme*.

The FREE BRITON.

THE Free Briton *containing nothing but Part of that Pamphlet which we have taken Notice of in the Beginning of this* Bee, *intitled*, A Letter from a Member of Parliament to his Friends in the Country, *&c. we ſhall make no Extract from it for the* Reaſon *given in our* laſt Bee. *Number* VI.

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

France.

IT is reported at *Paris*, that the *Pope* is in ſo dangerous a Condition, that his Phyſicians have given him over.

According to the Reſolution lately taken in the Council of War, the Camp now actually forming on the *Meuſe*, is to conſiſt of 50000 Men, and to be commanded by the *Count* of *Belliſle*. And tho' hitherto the Temper of our Miniſtry has appear'd extreamly *pacifick*, theſe Troops ſeem to be plac'd with a View, if Occaſion ſhould *require*, either to fall into *Lorrain*, or to attack the Fortreſs of *Luxemburgh*. They talk likewiſe of forming a Camp in *Flanders*, under the Command of the Prince of *Tingry*, but as yet there is no Certainty of what Number of Men it will conſiſt.

Holland *and the* Low Countries.

THE Caſe of the *Dutch* Merchants at *Koningsberg*, with reſpect to the 250000 Crowns, demanded of them by the King of *Pruſſia*, as mentioned in our laſt, has been laid before the Aſſembly of the States of *Holland*, and it has been reſolved to tranſmit this Caſe to the ſeveral Cities for their Conſideration and Advice.

An anonymous Letter has been handed about in *Holland*, and left in Coffee-houſes, and other Places of publick Reſort,

ſort, which is wrote in very ſtrong Terms in Favour of the Prince of *Naſſau*, againſt the Province of *Zealand*. In this Letter, among other Things, it is inſinuated, that the Prince ought not ſo much as to treat with that Province, but to inſiſt upon the *States General* being oblig'd to maintain him in his Right againſt all ſuch as ſhall attempt any thing to his Prejudice, contrary to the Letter of the Will of the late King *William*; their High Mightineſſes being conſtituted Executors of the ſaid Will for that and no other End. The Deputies of *Zealand* are at laſt arriv'd, ſo that this Matter ſeems now to be ripe for a Deciſion.

Letters from *Graveling* adviſe, that the *Chevalier Albert*, and *M. Haquenar*, had been to viſit the Road and Canal of that Place, and are of Opinion, that it is very practicable to make the Works propoſed there.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE Reinforcement of Troops, Ammunition and Proviſions, which are preparing at *Barcelona*, for the Garriſon of *Oran*, is to be carry'd there in 14 Tranſports, convoy'd by 5 Men of War. The Land-Forces expected in that Neighbourhood, and deſign'd for the Grand Expedition (which is yet a Secret) are to conſiſt of 24000 Men. They are all new cloath'd, and ready to march at an Hour's Warning. The Fleet, which will be very numerous, is order'd to be ready to ſail in *April*. The general Rendezvous is to be at *Cadiz*, whither the Men of War which winter'd in *Galicia* are order'd to ſail. The Gallies are now ready to put to Sea.

The Departure of the Court from *Seville* is now look'd upon as certain, but it is not yet known whether they go to *St. Ildefonſo*, *Valladolid*, or *Madrid*.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE Pope has allowed Cardinal *Coſcia* one Month more to finiſh his Defence.

The *African* Prince, who pretends himſelf to be a Son of the laſt King of *Morocco*, has been baptized at the *Vatican* with great Pomp; Cardinal *Guadagni* officiating, and Cardinal *Corſini* anſwering for him at the *Font*, in the Name of the Pope.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

AT the Court of *Dreſden* all is very ſilent with Reſpect to the Crown of *Poland*; whether it be that the new *Elector* does no longer aſpire to it, or waits to hear how far the Grandees of that Nation may be inclin'd to favour his Pretenſions. 'Tis however generally thought, that if the Reſolution ſo much talk'd of in *Poland*, to exclude all *Foreigners*, ſhould not take Place, that the *Primate*, together with Prince *Lubomirsky*, and the Regimentary *Poniatowsky* will act with united Force to promote his *Election*.

The Court of *Vienna* ſeems reſolv'd ſtrenuouſly to oppoſe the Attempts of *France* in Favour of King *Staniſlaus*. The Ground for the Camp deſign'd in *Sileſia* is already mark'd out, between *Brieg* and *Oppelen*, but it is thought the Troops will hardly march thither till towards the End of *March*.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THO' the Grandees of *Poland* are forming a great Number of Confederacies in their ſeveral Diſtricts, yet having learn'd by *woeful Experience*, what Inconveniencies attend the placing a *Foreigner* upon the Throne, they ſeem all unanimouſly reſolv'd to chuſe no Perſon for their King but a *Countryman* of their *own*. Prince *Lubomirski* (who, as we obſerv'd in our laſt, has made himſelf Maſter of the City of *Cracow*) went to the Cathedral of that City on the 23d of *February* laſt, accompanied by a numerous Body of Noblemen and Gentlemen; each of whom took a ſolemn Oath at the high Altar, that he would not give his Vote at the next Election for any Man to be their *King* who was not a *Native of Poland*; that he would receive no *Money* or other *Preſent* for his Vote, nor do or conſent to any thing which might tend to the Prejudice of the *Liberties* of *Poland*.

Whether this Averſion which the *Poles* in general ſeem to ſhow againſt having a *Foreigner* for their *Prince*, may not unite them at laſt in favour of King *Staniſlaus*, or ſome *Poliſh Nobleman*, a little time will ſhew. The great *perſonal Merit* and *Accompliſhments* of *Staniſlaus*, by the Confeſſion of all who know him, do *well* deſerve a *Crown*; and will in all Probability render any People *flouriſhing*

and

and *happy*, who have the good Fortune to live under his *Government*, and to be continually excited to *virtuous* and *generous Actions* by the *Example* of their Prince.

The *Dutch* Miniſter at *Copenhagen* has delivered a Memorial to the *Daniſh* Miniſtry, complaining of ſeveral Encroachments on the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Trade, but received for Anſwer, that the Commerce of the *Indies* was free to all the Subjects of *Denmark*, eſpecially to the *Daniſh Eaſt-India* Company, which is more ancient than either the *Dutch* or the *Engliſh*, and that the King of *Denmark* would receive no *Laws* from any Nation whatſoever on that Article.

TURKEY, PERSIA, *and other* Remote Countries.

THERE are Letters from *Perſia* by the Way of *Muſcovy*, which adviſe, that the *Baſhaws* of *Ormus* and *Bender Abaſſi*, together with many more of the great Men of that Kingdom, have form'd a League againſt the new Projector; ſo that we may, perhaps, hear of a Civil War, which the *Turks* will not fail of fomenting to the utmoſt of their Power.

The General of the Gallies of *Malta* has Orders to be ready to put to Sea with them with all Expedition; and ſome Men of War have likewiſe Orders to join the *Spaniards*, to act againſt the common Enemy of *Chriſtendom*. The *Maltheſe* are likewiſe making all poſſible Preparations on Land to oppoſe a Deſcent on that Iſland, if the *Turks* ſhould attempt it. On the other Hand it is adviſed, that they are making as great Preparations at *Tunis* to aſſiſt the *Algerines*, and that the *Corſairs* of *Tunis*, *Algier* and *Tripoli* are to join with ſome *Turkiſh Sultanas*, which are expected from *Conſtantinople*, to act jointly againſt the *Spaniards*, and all who may aſſiſt them.

Letters from *Conſtantinople* confirm, that the Captain *Baſhaw* has Orders to ſend 12 Sultanas forthwith to the Coaſts of *Barbary*, to aſſiſt the *Algerines*; and that not only the *Ottoman* Fleet which lay at the *Dardanels*, was order'd to be in a Readineſs to ſail, but that more Men of War were fitting out with all Expedition.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

London, *March* 21. Freſh Inſtructions daily come up from ſeveral Boroughs to their Members here in Town, conjuring

conjuring them in the ſtrongeſt Terms to oppoſe any *Extenſion of the Laws of Exciſe.*

His Majeſty went this Day to the Houſe of Lords, and gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills.

The DRONES COLLECTION:

OR,

An Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* Inquiſitive Readers *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

LEtters from *Berwick* bring the following diſmal Account from *Holy Iſland*; viz. That about two Miles from thence, a Miller having kill'd a Swine in the Sight of one of his Sons, the Boy went home and told his Brother he could ſhow him how his Father killed a Hog, which the other innocently conſenting to, he cut his Brother's Throat: Their Mother coming home preſently after from winding of Corn, affrighted at this tragical Scene, threw the winding Cloth which ſhe had in her Hand into the Cradle where her youngeſt Child was aſleep, and ſmother'd it unawares: Mean while the Boy who kill'd his Brother ran away, and hid himſelf in the Coghole of the Mill; and his Father going to work, not knowing what had happen'd, or ſuppoſing his Son there, ſet on the Mill, whereby he was kill'd alſo. This Chain of Misfortunes has made the Parents in a deplorable Condition.

Our Friend, Mr. Hum-drum, *came to us with an Air of great Satisfaction in his Face, and told us that he had got a* clever Story, *which he was ſure would highly pleaſe all our Readers who had not had an Opportunity of looking into the* News Papers *of the Week. Upon our deſiring to ſee his* Story, *he ſhewed us the* Article *above, which he had placed in* Capital Letters *at the Head of his* Collection: *We muſt do our Friend the Juſtice to ſay that he has copied it* Verbatim *from one of the* Daily Papers; *however, that our good-natured Readers may not be too much affected with this* Tragical Account, *we think proper to acquaint them, that there is not* one Word *of it* true. *An ingenious Gentleman conſidering what Difficulties our* News Writers *often lay under to fill up their Weekly Papers, compares them to* Stage Coachmen *who are*

obliged to ſet *out on their* uſual Days, *and go their* Stages, *whether they have any* Company *to fill their Coaches or not. The great Mr.* Addiſon *obſerves in one of his* Spectators, *that during a* Peace *the late Mr.* Dyer *uſed to bring up two or three* Whales *to the Mouth of the* Thames *every Month; a Deſcription of their* Length *and* Thickneſs, *with a Gueſs at how much* Oyl *they might probably produce, ſerved to fill up about a Page in Mr.* Dyer's *Letter, who at other Times would make no Scruple to light up a Fire at* Moſcow *or* Grand-Cairo, *and burn down three Parts of the Houſes in the whole City. Even during the late War, while the Armies of the* French *and the Allies lay quietly in their Trenches, our News-Writers have often drawn them* out *upon* Paper, *and obliged them to fight ſeveral bloody Battles.*

A Diſpenſation is paſſing the Seals for the Rev. Mr. Adam Batty, Chaplain to the Earl of Wilmington, to hold the Rectory of St. John Clerkenwell, in the County of Middleſex and Dioceſe of London, together with the Rectory of Buckland in the County of Hertford.

A Diſpenſation is alſo paſſing the Seals to enable the Rev. Stephen Green, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Rev. Father in God John Lord Biſhop of Carliſle, to hold the Vicarage of Bramley in the County of Southampton and Dioceſe of Wincheſter, together with the Rectory of Starlfield Turges in the County and Dioceſe aforeſaid.

A Diſpenſation is likewiſe paſſing the Seals to enable the Rev. Joſeph Trapp, D. D. Chaplain to her Grace the Dutcheſs Dowager of Leeds, to hold the Vicarage of Chriſt-Church with the Rectory of St. Leonard, Foſſer-lane, thereunto annexed, within the City and Dioceſe of London, together with the Rectory of Harlington, alias Arlington, in the County of Middleſex and Dioceſe aforeſaid.

Alſo a Diſpenſation is paſſing the Seals to enable the Rev. William North, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwalter, to hold the Rectory of Langford in the County of Eſſex and Dioceſe of London, together with the Rectory of Widford in the County and Dioceſe aforeſaid.

A Diſpenſation is likewiſe paſſing the Seals to enable the Rev. William Sealy, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Rev. Father in God Robert Lord Biſhop of Norwich, to hold the Rectory of Allington in the County of Wilts and Dioceſe of Sarum, together with the Rectory of Bighton in the County of Southampton, and Dioceſe aforeſaid.

Our

Our Friend, Mr. Hum-drum, *was going on with his* Catalogue *of* Diſpenſations, *but as we believe that moſt of our Readers will* diſpenſe *with his giving any farther Account of them, we prevailed upon him to proceed to ſome other Articles of equal Importance.*

Saturday Night died ſuddenly, at St. Alban's, Mr. Carr, who kept the White Hart Inn there: He was ſmoaking his Pipe in his Chair, and ſeemingly in good Health, about half an Hour before he died.

They write from Lincoln, the 12th Inſt. that the two harden'd Wretches, Iſaac and Thomas Hallam, are ſentenc'd to be hang'd in Chains, the former near the Place where he killed the Poſt-Boy, and his Brother at the Place where young Mr. Wright was murdered by them.

We hear from Salisbury that Iſaac Smith and John Harding, two of the Kingſwood Colliers, were tried at the Aſſizes there, and convicted of Felony, for deſtroying the Turnpikes near Chippenham in Wiltſhire; and that Stephen Crow, a Boy about 17 Years old, was indicted for the ſaid Offence, and acquitted.

March 19. On Saturday Morning early died, at her Houſe in King-ſtreet, Bloomsbury, Mrs Jane Egerton, a Lady of a very conſiderable Family and Fortune; being deſcended from the ancient Family of Sir Henry Egerton of Heaton Hall in Cheſhire, Bart.

Laſt Saturday about Noon died of the Gout in his Stomach, at his Houſe in Beake-ſtreet, Soho, Thomas Beake, Eſq; one of the Managers of the Charitable Corporation.

March 20. On Sunday the Hon. Turky Company receiv'd Advice of the Arrival of the Thames, Capt. Liſle, in the Downs, from Smyrna, and Conſtantinople, being richly laden.

Yeſterday Morning died at his Houſe in Gerard-ſtreet, near Golden-Square, Mr. Salt, Purveyor to his Majeſty.

Early yeſterday Morning, and not before, died of a Fit of the Stone, at his Houſe in Red Lyon Square, the Right Hon. Robert Raymond, Lord Raymond, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, and one of the Governors of the Charter-houſe.

On Sunday laſt died of the Jaundice, John Hanger, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Bank of England: He was

truly religious, juſt, and charitable; the kindeſt Father, the beſt Maſter, the ſincereſt Friend, and a hearty Well-wiſher to his Country; he was bleſt with a good Underſtanding, and a good Memory, and was ſo happy as to have both continued to him to the laſt.

Laſt Week died at Chatham, Mr. Taylor, Carpenter of his Majeſty's Ship the Britannia, a Fifth Rate; which has occaſion'd the following Removes; *viz.* Mr. Crook, Carpenter of the Namur, to the Britannia; Mr. Wye, of the Lenox, to the Namur; Mr. Hunt, of the Buckingham, to the Lenox; Mr. Smith, of the Cheſter, to the Buckingham; Mr. North, of the Pearl, to the Cheſter; Mr. Jones, of the Folkſtone, to the Pearl; and Mr. Beach is appointed Carpenter of his Majeſty's Ship the Folkſtone.

On Sunday laſt Juſtice Mitchell and Juſtice Tothill, attended by Mr Suffeild, Mr. Page, and Mr. Philpot, three eminent Butchers in Newgate-market, with the Conſtables of Clerkenwell and St. Sepulchre's Pariſhes, went into Cow-croſs and Turnmill-ſtreet, to ſuppreſs the unlawful ſelling of Meat on the Sabbath-day, to the great Detriment of the Butchers Trade; they ſeized ſeveral Parcels of Meat, and ſent the Meat of two noted Butchers in Honey-Lane Market to be given to the Poor. The ſaid Juſtices are reſolv'd to put a Stop to this ſhameful Practice.

March 21. Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, accompanied by ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, went to Kew to viſit his Siſter the Princeſs Amelia.

On Tueſday next the new-born Son of the Right Hon. the Lord Anne Hamilton is to be baptized at his Lordſhip's Houſe at Kenſington.

William Eaſt, Eſq; Repreſentative for St. Maws in Cornwall, is about erecting a very ſpacious Laboratory near his Seat in Berkſhire, from a Deſign of his own.

Yeſterday Morning Robert Cheſter, Eſq; was married at St. James's Church, to Miſs Thornton of Leiceſter Fields, a young Lady of celebrated Beauty, and a Fortune of 8000 *l.*

Several of the fine Pictures belonging to the Royal Apartments in Somerſet-houſe, and lately clean'd and new fram'd by Mr. Walter, Picture-mender and Cleaner to the Royal Family, are ordered to be ſent to Hampton Court Palace, in Exchange for others in want of the like Repairs.

Yeſterday

Yeſterday Morning the Body of the Lord Raymond was open'd by Mr. Chiſelden, the Queen's Surgeon, in the Preſence of Dr. Mead, Phyſician to his Majeſty, when ſeveral Stones were found in his Bladder, and one of his Kidnies was ulcerated.

On Saturday Evening about Seven o'Clock, two Gentlemen on Horſeback returning to Town from the Bowling Green Houſe at Putney, were attack'd by a ſingle Highwayman on Wandſworth Common, who robb'd them of Money and other Things to the Value of between eight and nine Pounds, and then rode off towards Tooting.

On Monday Evening about Six o'Clock, Mr. John Wynne of St. Alban's was attack'd in his Coach, as he was coming to London at the Bottom of Highgate Hill, by two Highwaymen, who robb'd him of about 3 *l.* in Gold, a Gold Ring, and ſome Silver, and rode off.

Yeſterday William Abraham and Mary Roberts, were committed to Newgate by Juſtice Jones for ſtealing ſeveral Pair of Shoes; as was alſo William Parkes, committed by Sir Richard Brocas for picking a Countryman's Pocket of 6 Guineas and 39 Shillings in Silver in a Linen Bag; as was alſo Mary Hannah, committed by Juſtice Jones, for ſtealing five Sheets and ſeveral other Pieces of wet Linen.

BANKRUPTS *ſince our laſt.*

Thomas Powel, of the Pariſh of St. Giles's in the Fields, in the County of Middleſex, Meal Factor.

Lydia Peck, Spinſter, late of St. Paul's Churchyard, London, Milliner.

Henry Sherman, of Witneſham, in the County of Suffolk, Malſter.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	172	Buried	Males	287
	Females	183		Females	286
	In all	355		In all	573

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 31.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS.

I. WE ſee here a ſmall Treatiſe, intitled, ESSAI *ſur le bon Gout en* MUSIQUE, *par* M. GRANDVAL. Or, An *Eſſay* on good Taſte in *Muſick*. By *M. Grandval*. A Pamphlet in 12mo.

Our Author defines a *good Taſte* in *Muſick* to be, as in all other

other Sciences, *Natural Senſe refin'd by Rules*; it conſiſts (ſays he) in knowing how to eſteem Things according to their real Value and Merit. In Muſick (ſays our Author) two Things are requir'd to attain this Diſcernment; *viz.* an *Ear*, and a reaſonable *Knowledge* of that *Science*: Without an Ear no one can be a Judge of Muſick. This our Author proves by a memorable Inſtance. He next obſerves, that there are two Sorts of Ears in Muſick, one for the *Tone*, and the other for the *Meaſure* or Time. The firſt is purely *natural*, and not to be attain'd either by Inſtruction or Practice. There are Perſons (ſays our Author) who have one of theſe Requiſites for Muſick to the greateſt Perfection imaginable, but at the ſame time are entirely deficient in the other; of which he gives Inſtances.

After ſeveral other Reflections, our Author ſays that the inward or *natural Senſe* being firſt conſulted, the next thing is to conſult the *Rules*, and to refine the *former* by the Deciſion of the *latter*. Theſe Rules (continues he) may be diſtinguiſh'd into the *Leſs* and the *Greater*; thoſe which regard *Compoſition* are (what our Author calls) the *Leſs*; but the greater Rules (ſays he) by which our inward Sentiments are to be guided and determin'd are, that the *Muſick* be 1. *Natural*, or rather Simple; for Simplicity is the Characteriſtick of Nature; 2. *Expreſſive*; and 3. *Harmonious*.

Our Author next explains at large what he means by the *Natural*, the *Expreſſive*, and the *Harmonious*: He then remarks, that of all the Qualities of a Muſician, *Vivacity* is the moſt trivial and eaſy; *Erudition* the moſt coſtly, and the moſt dangerous; *Clearneſs of Judgment*, the moſt ſolid and uſeful; and a good *Taſte* the moſt rare and exquiſite.

He now comes to the *Italian* Muſicians. We find (ſays he) among them, ſome who are amiable beyond Expreſſion, and who, to the Knowledge which they in general poſſeſs to a higher Degree than the *French*, know how, in Songs, to add Beauty to Nature. There are others (*continues he*) who are charming for their Simphonies; I am always pleas'd and raviſh'd with their Muſick,

Je fais de leurs beaux Airs mes plus cheres Delices,
Mais je laiſſe au Vulgaire adorer leurs Caprices.

Nothing comes up to the Taſte of maſterly *Italian* Compoſers; but the Misfortune is, ſuch are very ſcarce.

Our Author coming next to the *French* Muſicians, gives an Encomium of *Lully*: What a Spirit (ſays he) ſhines throughout all his Works! What noble, lively, delicate and

expreſſive

expressive Turns? *Exercise*, *Application* and *Study* make a Master in Musick; but *Spirit* alone can *finish* him, and make him *excellent*. The whole Extent of a Composer's Capacity is to paint in lively Colours what he undertakes to express.

Car la Musique doit, ainsi que la Peinture,
Retracer à nos Sens le Vrai de la Nature.

Herein (says our Author) consisted the Excellency of *Lully*.

Mr. *Grandval* concludes his Dissertation with observing, that in Musick, as well as in all other Sciences, we must propose to ourselves a Degree of Perfection beyond what we can ever attain to. The Reason he gives for this is, that we should never make any Steps towards Perfection, if we thought of advancing no farther than in Fact we afterwards do. Every Science (says he) has its *Chimera*, after which it vainly runs in Quest; but then to make Amends, it meets with several useful Discoveries in its Way. *Chymistry* has its Philosopher's Stone; *Geometry*, the squaring of the Circle; *Astronomy* its Longitude; and *Mechanicks* their perpetual Motion. These (continues he) will never be found out, and yet the Search after them has highly contributed to the Improvement of each of those Sciences.

II. HISTOIRE *de* DENNEMARC *avant et depuis l'Etablissement de la Monarchie*. Par M. J. B. DESROCHES. Or, The *History* of *Denmark*, before and since the Establishment of the Monarchy. By *M. J. B. Desroches*. A new Edition, continued down to 1732. 9 Vol. in 12mo.

III. FATHER REGNAULT has published a new Edition of his ENTRETIENS PHYSIQUES (*Physical Discourses*.)

IV. HYACINTE, *ou le Marquis de Celtasdirogo, Nouvelle Espagnole, Ouvrage rempli d'Evenemens singuliers curieux & remarquables*. That is, *Hyacinthe*, or the Marquess of *Celtasdirogo*. A *Spanish* Novel, full of uncommon, curious and memorable Events. In 2 Vols.

V. The Fathers *Catrou* and *Rouille* have published the seventeenth Volume of the *Roman History*; the Work about which these two learned Jesuits have taken so much Pains, and in which they have endeavoured to sling all the Materials they have collected from Antiquity under proper Heads, is so well known to the *learned World*, that we shall not enlarge upon it in this Place.

VENICE.

M. ZANE, a Bookseller of this City, has published LE LEZIONI

LEZIONI SACRI *del defunto Padre* BAGNATI *della Società di* GIESU. (Or Sacred Letters of the late Father *Bagnati*, &c.) In 5 Vols. in 4to. Theſe Lectures are in Number 617.

LEYDEN.

S. JULII FRONTINI, *Libri quatuor Strategematicon, cum Notis integris* FRANCISCI MODII, GODESCALCI, STEWECCHII, PETRI SCRIVERII, & SAM. TENNULII. *His accedunt, cum P. Scriverii, tum aliorum Doctorum ineditæ Obſervationes. Curante,* FRANCISCO OUDENDORPIO, *qui et ſuas Adnotationes, variaſque Manuſcriptorum lectiones adjecit.* That is,

S. Julius Frontin's four Books of Stratagems; with the entire Notes of *Modius*, *Stewech*, *Scriverius*, and *Tennulius*. To which are added, Obſervations of *Scriverius*, and other learned Men, never before publiſh'd. The whole collected under the Care of *Francis Oudendorp*; with his own Remarks, and the various Readings of ſeveral Manuſcripts. In 8vo.

Mr. *Oudendorp* is already known, by the fine Latin Edition, which he gave the Publick, in the Year 1728. of *Lucan*'s *Pharſalia*, in two Vols. in Quarto. This Work of *Frontin*'s, which is written in a neat, ſimple and conciſe Stile, ſeem'd to be to our Editor, mutilated, diſguis'd and corrupted in ſeveral Paſſages; notwithſtanding twelve or thirteen Editions it has paſs'd thro' at ſeveral Times, the firſt of which was printed at *Rome*, Ann. 1494 in 4to. Nevertheleſs, whatever Pains our new Editor has taken, to recover a Text ſo much corrupted by the Ignorance of Copyers; he does not preſume to flatter himſelf, that he has entirely remedy'd this Evil; but ſays he has left enough to employ the Penetration of thoſe who come after him, and who may perhaps be aſſiſted in their Labours by Manuſcripts he has not ſeen.

Thoſe Mr. *Oudendorp* has conſulted, either himſelf, or by his Friends, are however no ſmall Number; he mentions 13, ſome of which are very valuable for their Antiquity. For want of ſome others, the various Readings of which were to have been ſent him, (but which never came to his Hands) he has had Recourſe to the moſt ancient Editions, which are often equal to Manuſcripts.

As for the Notes, with which he has accompanied the Text, he has taken all that can give any Light to the obſcure Paſſages of this Work.

AMSTERDAM.

AMSTERDAM.

We have here Propoſals for printing by Subſcription, *The Natural Philoſophy of the Holy Bible*; tranſlated from the *Latin* of *Mr. John Jam. Scheuchzer*. In 8 Vols in Folio, with above 760 Copper Plates.

This is the Account we have of the abovemention'd Tranſlation. The Original (which we juſt hinted at in our laſt BEE, *in the Article from* GENEVA) *is but lately publiſh'd in* GERMANY *in* Latin *and* High German, *at one and the ſame Time. It contains in all, ſomething above* 100 *Sheets in the Letter-Preſs, and about* 400 *Copper Plates*; ſo that there will be an Addition of 300 Copper Plates in the *Tranſlation* which are not in the Original.

An exact Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets publiſh'd from Thurſday March *the* 15th, *to* Thurſday March *the* 22d.

I. EXciſe. Being a Collection of Letters from the Cities, Boroughs, &c. to their Members, alphebetically digeſted, with the Names of the Members who repreſent them. Printed for W. Mears. pr. 6 d.

II. The Caſe of the Planters of Tobacco in Virginia. J. Roberts. pr. 1 s.

III. Propoſals offer'd for the Sugar Planters Redreſs. In a Letter from Barbadoes. J. Wilford.

IV. Some Obſervations addreſs'd to the Author of the Letter to Dr. Waterland; in which from his own Reaſonings it is prov'd, that his Books ought to be burn'd, and himſelf baniſh'd. J. Roberts. pr. 6 d.

V. A ſhort Letter to the Letter-Writer, concerning the Duties on Wine and Tobacco. T. Warner. pr. 4 d.

VI. A Propoſal for the Relief of Ireland. T. Worrall. pr. 6 d.

VII. A Supplement to the Sermon preach'd at Lincoln's-Inn. By a Layman. J. Peele. pr. 6 d.

VIII. The Fatigues of a Great Man; or the Plague of ſerving one's Country. A Satire. A Dodd. pr. 6 d.

IX. A Diſcourſe on Trade, particularly Sugar and Tobacco. J. Roberts. pr. 6 d.

X. Beauty and Proportion. A Poem. T. Aſtley. pr. 1 s.

XI. The Happy Life. A Poem. Addreſs'd to Gen. Wade. A. Dodd. pr. 6 d.

XII. The Royal Hermitage. A Poem. By G. Lumley. W. Mears. pr. 1 s.

XIII. Palace Amours; or the Hiſtory of Alexis. T. Reynolds. pr. 1 s.

XIV. Hiſtoræ Medicæ. Autore G. Clinch. M. D.

XV. A Vindication of the Church of England, in anſwer to Neale's Hiſtory of the Puritans. A. Betteſworth. pr. 4 s. 6 d.

Note, *We ſhall for the future omit all Periodical* Pamphlets, i. e. *ſuch as are publiſh'd* Weekly *or* Monthly.

Miſcellany POEMS, SONGS, EPIGRAMS, *&c.*

Upon a beautiful young Lady who painted finely, and drew a *diſadvantageous Likeneſs* of all the *Toaſts* in her Neighbourhood.

I.

WHEN ſome new riſing Beauty fills
With Jealouſy the Virgin Train,
Detraction vents the inbred Spleen,
And Whiſpers eaſe the Rival's Pain.

II.

Not Myra *ſo* —— *With cruel Skill*
She calls the Pencil to her Aid:
In Effigy deſames the Fair,
And triumphs o'er the vanquiſh'd Shade.

III.

Unable thus with dazled Eyes
To bear the Sun's Meridian Beam,
With Pride the gazing Swain deſies
Its fainter Image in the Stream.

IV.

Beneath her figurating Hand,
Belinda's *matchleſs Beauties die:*
And faintly languiſh at her Stroke
The thouſand Loves in Celia's *Eye.*

V.

As Criticks to ſome Antient Page,
Injurious She to Beauty's Worth,
O'erlooks each bright diviner Grace,
And calls each Imperfection forth.

VI.

With Pity and with Anger mov'd,
The partial Likeneſs we deplore;
And wiſh the Picture we ſurvey
Or leſs Reſemblance had, or more.

VII.

But ceaſe, fond Nymph, and aſk thy Heart,
How That ſuch Injuries could brook,
Should e'er thy beauteous Self be ſhewn
Leſs killing by a ſingle Look.

VIII.

Should thy falſe Glaſs, or ill-bred Maid,
One Dimple, or one Smile belie ——
Say, would not Betty *ſtrait be chid?* ——
The Mirrour caſt in Anger by?

IX.

Be then to ev'ry Rival juſt;
And ſince thy Lips diſdain to wrong,
Let not thy gentle Hand revile,
But learn a Virtue from thy Tongue.

X.

Nor fear —— *tho' Thou each Rival's Face*
With more than native Charms ſhould'ſt crown,
Thy utmoſt Skill can ever draw
A Form more Lovely than thy Own.

The

The old Maid's Advice to her Sex.

I.

Young Lyſander *woo'd me long,*
I was peeviſh and forbad him;
Nor would hear his am'rous Song,
And yet now I wiſh I had him.

II.

For each Morn I view my Glaſs,
I perceive my Beauty going;
Soon as Wrinkles ſtreak the Face,
We may bid farewel to wooing.

III.

Uſe your time, ye Virgins fair,
Chooſe before your Days are evil;
Fifteen *is a Seaſon rare,*
Five and Forty *is the Devil.*

IV.

Juſt when ripe conſent to do't,
Hug no more your lonely Pillow,
Women like moſt other Fruit,
Loſe their Reliſh when too Mellow.

The following *Epigram*, which has run about in Manuſcript for two or three Days paſt, does not want *Epigrammatick Wit.* It needs no Explanation to People who know what is done in the World.

A Dialogue between two Projectors.

Quoth W——— *to* H———l ſhall we two agree,
And Join in a Scheme of Exciſe? H. *Caro ſi.*
Of what Uſe is your Sheep if your Shepherd can't ſheer him?
At the Hay-Market *I, you at* We——er? W. Hear him.
Call'd to Order the Seconds appear'd in their Place,
One fam'd for his Morals, and one for his Face;
In half they ſucceeded, in half they were croſt;
The Tobacco *was ſav'd, but poor* Deborah *loſt.*

Note, *All Letters and Intelligence left at the Printer's or Publiſher's of this Pamphlet, directed* To the Authors of the Bee, *and* Poſt paid, *will be taken in.*

Note, This Pamphlet ſhall be forwarded Weekly to any Part of *Great Britain, Ireland,* or the *Plantations,* upon Notice to the Printer or Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left every *Saturday,* at all *Publick* or *Private Houſes,* in *London* or *Weſtminſter,* where it is deſired.

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35 1
Ditto at Sight	34 11
Rotterdam	35 2
Antwerp	35 5 a 4
Hamburgh	34 a 33 11
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 a 33 11
Bourdeaux at 1 half Uſa.	31 3 4ths
Cadiz	42 1 4th
Madrid	42 1 4th
Bilboa	42 1 8th
Leghorn	50 3 8ths
Genoua	53 3 8ths
Venice	48 7 8ths
Lisbon	5 s 5d 1 4th
Porto	5 s 4d 1 8th
Dublin	11 3 4ths

STOCKS.

South-Sea	102 1 4th
South-Sea Annuity	110 3 8ths
South-Sea Bonds	2 l. 7 s.
Bank	151 3 4ths
Bank Circulation	5 l. 15 s. od.
Million Bank	115 2 1 half
India	158 1 half
India Bonds	5 l. 9 a 10 s.
Royal Aſſurance	105 1 half
London Aſſurance	13 5 8ths
African	35
York Buildings	2 1 half
Three per Cent. Ann.	101 3 4ths
3 1 half per Cent. Ann.	41. 10 s.

South-Sea Annuity, Million Bank, and London Aſſurance, ſell as above with their ſeveral Dividends.

ANNUITIES, viz.

14 l. per Cent. at 1704 to 1708 inclusive	25 26 1 half } Yrs. Purch.
9 l. p. Cent. A. 1710	8

Lottery 1710. for 10 Years from Michaelmas laſt.
Prizes 7 1 4th Years Purchaſe.
Blanks 5 l. 1 s. per Set.
Prizes and Blanks 1710, due at Michaelmas laſt, are in Courſe of Payment.
Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity, 4 1 half per Cent. Premium.

Colcheſter Bays, 6 Seals, Red Liſt, 13 d. per Ell, and 10 s. per Piece.	
Gold in Coin	3 l. 18 s. 3 d.
Gold in Bars	3 l. 18 s. 3 d.
Pillar Pieces of Eight	5 s. 1 half
Ditto ſmall	5 s. 4 d. 2 1 4th
Mexico	5 s. 5 d 14ths 2 3 8ths
Ditto ſmall	5 s. 3 d. 7 8ths
	2 4 1 8th
Silver in Bars Standard	5 s. 4 d. 3 4ths

} per Ounce

Intereſt per Cent. ——— Bonds, &c.

4	India	5 l. 9 s. a 10	5 l. 9 s. a 11 s.	5 l. 9 s. Premium
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	2 l. 18 s.	2 l. 18 s. a 9 s.	2 l. 18 s. Premium
4	50 l. South-Sea	2 l. 9 s.	2 l. 9 s.	2 l. 8 l. 2 9 s. Prem.
3	20 l. Prizes	20 l. 13 s. 6 d.	20 l. 13 s. 6 d.	20 l. 13 s. 6 d.
3	Blanks	7 l. 15 s.	7 l. 15 s.	7 l. 15 s. 0 d.

In Exch.

	Given for	Paid off	No.
12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	800000	34
1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	41000	82
Malt 1731	750000	626766	
Salt	300000	30000	6

PRICES of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat	22 s to 27 s
Rye	14 s to 15 s 6 d
Barley	12 s to 13 s 6 d
Oats	9 s to 13 s
Beaſe	19 s to 21 s
Hog Peaſe	15 s to 17 s
Horſe Beans	16 s to 21 s
Pale Malt	17 s to 20 s 6 d
Brown Malt	16 s to 18 s
Tares	19 s to 23 s
Old Hops	4 l. to 4 l. 15 s per Hundred
New Hops	8 l. to 9 l. 10 s per Hundred
Rape Seed	10 l to 11 l per Laſt
Coals	26 s to 27 s per Chaldron

THE BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

A remarkable Method of selling a Rabbit.

A Letter from Mr. *X.*

MR. D'Anvers *observes in his last* Craftsman, *that tho' a great deal has been already said upon the Subject of* Extending the Laws of Excise, *yet that the Advocates for this Project are such* foul Workmen, *that they still leave something to be gleaned up after them.*

When this Controversy first began (*says Mr.* D'Anvers) our Adversaries charged us with dressing up an imaginary *Phantom*, or *Scarecrow*, to frighten the People, without any Grounds; and the *great Projector* Himself was pleas'd to give out amongst his Creatures, that when it was Time to draw the Curtain, He would shew us a most beautiful young Virgin, fair as *Venus*, and chaste as *Diana*, whom no Body could forbear admiring; but as far as He hath thought fit to reveal Her already, she appears to be the same *ugly, deform'd Monster* that she was represented at first; a ravenous Beast of Prey, like the *Harpies* of old, who were said to live partly by *Land*, and partly by *Water*, polluting every Thing They touch'd with their unhallow'd Talons, and devouring the Victuals of the poor Inhabitants, that hap-

pen'd to come in their Way.— But let us ſpeak without an Allegory.

Upon comparing the *preſent Scheme*, as far as it hath been opened to us, with the *Project* which We have encounter'd for ſeveral Months paſt, I can find no material Difference between them. The *Laws of Exciſe* are to be extended by it; the *Officers* are to be inveſted with the arbitrary Power of *entering Houſes*; and vaſt Numbers of the moſt uſeful Men in the Kingdom are to be abridged of their Right to a *Trial by Juries*, juſt as We apprehended and foretold.

It is ſaid, indeed, that *Appeals* will be allowed to THREE JUDGES, inſtead of the COMMISSIONERS formerly appointed for that Purpoſe. This, perhaps, may be one ſmall Alteration for the better; but it cannot ſurely be thought to come under any Degree of Compariſon with the *antient Method of Tryal*, eſtabliſh'd by *Magna Charta*, and confirm'd by a Multitude of ſubſequent Laws; for though the *Judges* now hold their Places *during good Behaviour*, and are not ſo much under the Influence of the *Crown*, as They were formerly; yet, conſidering the Infirmities of human Nature and the Temptations of Power, I believe no ſenſible Man in *England* would be glad to ſee his Property made abſolutely dependent on the Virtue of *thoſe Gentlemen*, in all Times to come.

As to *Frauds in the Revenue*, it hath been demonſtrated, as far as ſuch a Point can be prov'd, that an *Exciſe* will not prevent them, without ſome miraculous Operation on the Minds of the *Officers*; but ſuppoſing even That to be the Caſe, I think no Improvement of the Revenue whatſoever (unleſs in Times of the *extremeſt Neceſſity*) ought to be put in Competition with two of the greateſt and moſt fundamental Privileges of *Engliſhmen*; *Tryals per Pares*, and the *Freedom of their own Houſes*.

Great Pains have been taken to ridicule and explode our Apprehenſions of a *general Exciſe*; becauſe only *two Commodities* are propoſed to be put under *theſe Laws* at preſent; but, conſidering that moſt of our *native Commodities* and *Manufactures* are already *excis'd*, as well as ſeveral *imported Goods*, and that *Wine* and *Tobacco* are the two principal Commodities now remaining under the antient Laws of the *Cuſtom-houſe*; what Scheme can have a more immediate Tendency to a *general Exciſe* than the preſent; or can We never be ſaid to be in any Danger of it, till it is intirely compleated?

Of

Of the ſame Nature are the Reaſonings of *theſe Gentlemen*, concerning the *Increaſe of Officers*, propoſed to execute *this Scheme*. They tell us that no more than *one hundred and fifty*, or thereabouts, will be neceſſary; beſides *Warehouſemen*, *Clerks*, &c. and then ask us, with an Air of Triumph, whether ſuch a ſmall Number can be ſuppoſed of any dangerous Conſequence to our *Liberties*? This Argument was made uſe of laſt Year, on Account of *ſix hundred Salt Officers*; and may be repeated every Year, with equal Force, for a *farther Addition*, even *ad infinitum*; till all the fighting Men in the Nation are converted into *civil*, or *military Dragoons*.

But *theſe Writers* ſeem to think Themſelves very learned, in obſerving that no Government can ſubſiſt without *Revenues*, and that *Revenues* cannot be collected without *Officers*. Very true; and what then? We do not argue againſt the Exiſtence of *ſuch Men*, but againſt the Increaſe and Multiplicity of Them. We know that all Governments are obliged to make Uſe of them; but We know likewiſe that They have commonly proved the Peſts of Society, and render'd Themſelves ſo odious, in all Ages, by their Inſolence and Extortions, that even in Scripture, *Publicans* (or *Tax-gatherers*) are join'd with *Sinners*, as an infamous Race of Men; and though they are neceſſary Evils, like *Bailiffs* and *Hangmen*, it is a ſure Mark of a *bad Government* to be over-run with Them.

In like Manner, when We argue againſt *Exciſes*, They repreſent us as Enemies to *Taxes* in general. Is there no Difference then between oppoſing *all Taxes*, and oppoſing a *particular Method of collecting them*? If This were really the Caſe, I ſhould be glad to know why the *Chimney Money* was aboliſh'd, after the Revolution, and branded by Parliament, as a BADGE OF SLAVERY, *expoſing every Man's Houſe to be enter'd into and ſearch'd at Pleaſure, by* PERSONS UNKNOWN TO HIM. —— Let Them fairly anſwer me this Queſtion, which hath often been propoſed to Them, and I will give up the Point.

But of all their Arguments, there is one ſo very ridiculous that I have not hitherto taken the leaſt Notice of it. However, as it falls in my Way at preſent, and will ſerve to divert the Reader at leaſt, I will beſtow a ſhort Remark or two upon it.

When *theſe Writers* are preſs'd hard in the Argument, that an *Exciſe* cannot poſſibly prevent the *Adulteration of*

Wine and *Tobacco*, but will probably make them *dearer*, and thereby *leſſen the Conſumption*; They turn ſhort upon us and reply, that the Duties upon *theſe Commodities* are only Taxes upon *Luxury*, and that it would be happy for the Nation if *all our Luxuries* were taxed.

It ſeems then, at laſt, that *this Scheme* was projected only for the Suppreſſion of *Luxury*; which is certainly a very laudable End; but if That is the true Deſign of it, I cannot help thinking that it would have been ſomewhat more to the Purpoſe to have laid a Tax upon *Gold* and *Silver Lace*, as well as *foreign Thread Lace* and *fine Linens*; upon *ſumptuous Equipages*, *coſtly Pictures*, and other Things, which are really unneceſſary, and contribute only to the Vanity, Pomp and Luxury of Life.

As for *Tobacco* and *Wine*, They do not ſeem to fall immediately under the Denomination of *Luxury*. The *firſt* of theſe Commodities is grown ſo habitual to vaſt Multitudes of People, eſpecially the labouring Poor, that They can hardly ſubſiſt without it; and the *latter* is become equally natural, by long Cuſtom, to moſt of the higher Ranks of Men. In many Caſes, it is a Cordial, and preſcrib'd by Phyſicians as ſuch. Nay, ſome Conſtitutions cannot bear any other Liquor than *Wine*; and therefore it cannot properly be call'd *Luxury* any more than *Sugar*, *Spice*, and all other Commodities, which are not of our own Growth, or abſolutely neceſſary to the Preſervation of Life.

But if *theſe Reformers* are reſolved in earneſt to reduce the Conſumption of *Wine* and *Tobacco*; how are the *landed Gentlemen* to be eas'd, by an *Improvement of the Revenue*; or, indeed, what will become of the *Government* itſelf, which is principally ſupported by *Luxury*, according to this Acceptation of the Word? — No Body but ſuch a doting old Wretch as Mother *Osborne*, or ſuch a blundering Creature as *Carus*, could have ever ſtarted ſo ſilly an Argument; and therefore it is beneath any farther Notice.

We are likewiſe informed that the *old Subſidy* upon *Wine* and *Tobacco*, which belongs to the *civil Liſt*, will be continued at the *Cuſtom-houſe*; and therefore our Objection, that the *Crown* will be a conſiderable Gainer by the *Scheme*, muſt fall to the Ground. I am far from being ſatisfy'd as to *this Point*, for ſeveral Reaſons, which may be hereafter explained. At preſent, I ſhall only take Notice that this Circumſtance is ſo far from being an Anſwer to our Objection, that it is a new Argument againſt the *Project* itſelf;

not

not only as it ſeems calculated to prevent any Reduction of *Cuſtom-houſe Officers*, but as it will ſubject the Dealers in *thoſe Commodities* to the Vexation of *two Offices* at once. It appears to be built exactly after the Model of *France* and *Spain*; where, as I am informed, there is one Duty of *Cuſtoms*, upon Importation, and another of *Exciſe*, upon Home Conſumption.

I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that I have not met with one Perſon, who hath altered his Sentiments of *this Scheme*, ſince the late Revelation of it. The *Advocates for it* are therefore reduced to the laſt Shift of calling Names, and repreſenting all Thoſe who oppoſe it as STURDY BEGGARS; but this polite Phraſe ſeems to be a little unhappily apply'd, in the preſent Caſe; for STURDY BEGGARS and ROBERTSMEN are uſed as ſynonimous Terms in our old Statutes. This puts me in mind of the old Story of the RABBIT; which I will relate as briefly as I can, for the Information of Thoſe who never heard it.

An impudent Fellow, who was not content with the Profits of an honeſt Employment, took it in his Head to collect Money on the Road in a very unuſual Manner, according to *Law*. His Method was to ſtep up to a Coach-ſide, with a *Rabbit* in one Hand, and a *Piſtol* in the other. *Gentlemen*, ſaid He, *will you pleaſe to buy my Rabbit?*—— They anſwered very civilly, *We don't love Rabbits.* To which He return'd, with a bullying Air; *By G--d, Gentlemen, you muſt and ſhall buy this Rabbit!*

I ſhall make no Application of this Story; but only ask one ſhort Queſtion—— Who were the *ſturdy Beggars*, in this Caſe; *They*, who declared their Averſion to the *Rabbit*; or, *He*, who cramm'd it down their Throats?

Mr. D'Anvers, *beſides the foregoing Diſcourſe, has inſerted in his laſt* Craftſman *a pretty* ſmart Letter, *ſent to him by a Gentleman, who ſubſcribes himſelf* X. *Since the Philoſopher* Xenophon *has been dead for ſome Ages, we cannot conceive who this Correſpondent of Mr.* D'Anvers's *ſhould be, but his Letter runs in the following Words:*

To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Eſq;*

SIR,

THE Author of *a Letter from a Member of Parliament to his Friends in the Country*, ſpeaking of a *general Exciſe* and *imaginary Terrors*, (p. 7.) hath theſe remarkable

markable Words; "Such was the *Danger* of the *Church* "in the Days of Queen *Anne*; ſuch was the *Danger* of "*Gibraltar*, in the Days of the *late good King*, and of the "*preſent Father of our Country*; ſuch was the *Danger* of "*univerſal War*, by blundering Counſels, which have end-"ed in *univerſal Peace*; ſuch was, and is, the *Danger* of "the *Liberty of the Preſs*, &c.

What, *Sir*, can we think of the *Author of this Pamphlet*, or of his Director and Superviſor? How unguarded is He, and how great an Advantage does he give the *Tories*, by ranking the *Danger of the Church*, in the Days of Queen *Anne*, with thoſe *real*, *certain*, *notorious Dangers*, which make up the following Part of the Paragraph?

For I deſire to ask him, was *Gibraltar* in no Danger from the late *King's Letter*? —— Had his Parliament refuſed Him ſo many things, that there was *no Danger of their Conſent*, if he had requeſted This from them? — Were there no Inſtructions given to the Obedient, to declaim upon the *little Importance of Gibraltar*, and that the Charge of its *Maintenance* exceeded its *Worth*? Was not the *Spirit* rais'd by ſome ſeaſonable Writings, the moſt probable Reaſon why that Affair was carried no farther? — Or was it in no *Danger*, when it was actually beſieg'd by a *ſtrong Force*, and defended by a Garriſon, at firſt *ſmall and weak*? —— Nay, can we even now be ſo well ſatisfied of its *Safety* as we ſhould have been, if the King of *Spain*, in the late Treaties, had *explicitly renounc'd his Pretenſions to it*?

Next, let me ask, is it a good Proof that there was no Danger of an *univerſal War*, becauſe thoſe Meaſures, which naturally might have produc'd it, have accidentally ended in *univerſal Peace*? — Is it juſt reaſoning to argue, from the *Event*; or where is the Security, or Advantage of *ſuch a Peace*, as requires a Continuance, if not an Increaſe, of our *Taxes and military Forces*, becauſe it *affords Ambition more Leiſure to look round*?

As to the *Liberty of the Preſs*, was That in no Danger, when Men were tamper'd with to give it up? when ſome were encourag'd to abuſe that Liberty, with regard to *Morality* and *Religion*, that others might the more readily ſubmit to a *Reſtraint* of it? And is not its preſent Security more to be aſcribed to *Thoſe*, who will not concur in bringing ſo great a Load of Slavery upon us, than to *Thoſe*, who have ſpared no ſecret Pains to lay it upon our Shoulders?

It

It is poſſible that a *miniſterial Writer* may have the Boldneſs to anſwer *No* to each of theſe Queſtions; but it is not poſſible that he ſhould meet with Belief, or have ſo much Folly as to expect it.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant, X.

Articles of News extracted from the laſt Craftſman.

London, March 24. We hear a *certain old Gentlewoman*, who hath lately taken indefatigable Pains, in every Part of this Town, to *reaſon* People into the *Exciſe Scheme*, was very uncourteouſly treated at the *Royal Exchange*, on *Saturday* laſt, being hiſs'd off the Walk by a great Concourſe of STURDY BEGGARS, who were aſſembled there according to Cuſtom, to carry on their iniquitous Practice of MERCHANDIZE; upon which the *good old Lady* fled for Shelter to the *oppoſite Alley*, and was received with open Arms by thoſe *honeſt Traders*, who ſupport the Credit of the Nation by the flouriſhing Commerce of *that Place*.

They write from COVENTRY that upon News coming thither of *one of their Repreſentatives* having declared in a *certain Aſſembly*, that the Inhabitants of *that City* had changed their Opinions, and recanted their Inſtructions, with Regard to the *Exciſe*, the whole City was almoſt in an Uproar upon it, and the principal Citizens, of all Denominations, immediately aſſembling, agreed to ſend up the *Sword-bearer* expreſs to their *other Member* with a Declaration in Form, diſclaiming any ſuch Change, or Recantation of Opinion; and intimating their Adherence to their former Sentiments of that important Affair. We hear likewiſe a *Letter* to that Effect, under a great many more Hands, than ſign'd the *firſt Inſtructions*, from that City is actually come to Town; and will be ſpeedily publiſhed.

We are likewiſe informed, that notwithſtanding the unuſual Length of the Receſs of Parliament, at this Seaſon, all the Members, who are againſt any farther Extenſion of the *Exciſe Laws*, are determined to ſtay in Town and vigilantly attend the Fate of ſo important a Bill.

Letters from Nottingham ſay, that the Tradeſmen there were ſo rejoiced at the News of the Duties on Tobacco being to be raiſed by Way of EXCISE, that ſeveral young Men, of different Perſuaſions in Matters of Religion (ſome whereof were the Sons of the Aldermen of no ſmall Note) met on Wedneſday laſt in the Evening in the Bellfrey of one

one of the Churches there, and having put the Bells in full Mourning rung a Peal ſuitable to the Occaſion.

Mr. Lyde, Mr. Innys, and Mr. Cooper, three Merchants of Briſtol, arrived here on Monday laſt, being deputed by the Corporation, the Merchants Hall, and the Body of the Traders of that City, to ſollicit againſt the putting Tobacco and Wine under an *Exciſe*.

On Monday laſt a Repreſentation came from the County of Somerſet, ſigned by the whole Grand Jury, and the reſt of the principal Gentlemen aſſembled at the Aſſizes held for the ſaid County at Taunton, to Sir William Wyndham, Bart. and Thomas Strangeways Horner, Eſq; their Repreſentatives in Parliament, ſetting forth their Apprehenſions of any Extenſion of the *Exciſe Laws*, and earneſtly requeſting them to oppoſe any Attempt which ſhall be made in Parliament for that Purpoſe.

The following is a Copy of a Letter deliver'd laſt Saturday into the Hands of the Right Honourable the Lord *Charles Cavendiſh*, one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the City of *Weſtminſter*, by the two High Burgeſſes thereof. Who alſo left another in the ſame Terms at the Houſe of the Honourable *William Clayton*, Eſq; their other Member, who happened not to be at Home.

Town Court-houſe Weſtminſter, March 17, 1733.

My LORD,

WE obſerve with the utmoſt Concern that Bills are intended to be brought into the Houſe of Commons for laying an *Exciſe*, by the Name of an Inland Duty upon Tobacco and Wine — We were in Hopes that the great Burthen and Inconveniency, under which the Traders already labour by the Exciſe Laws now in Being, would (when duly conſidered) have prevented any new Attempt of this Kind.

We have all ſeen, and many of us felt the bad Effects of the Powers lodged in Exciſe Officers, who under Pretence of executing a legal Authority, have frequently been guilty of the moſt oppreſſive and unwarrantable Practices, of which almoſt innumerable Inſtances might be given.

The ſpecious Pretences made Uſe of to recommend this new Scheme, may equally ſerve to introduce a General Exciſe on all Commodities whatſoever, which, however ſhocking

ſhocking it may appear to every honeſt Engliſhman, we are fully perſuaded may be, and we much fear will be the fatal Conſequence, if the preſent Project is ſuffer'd to ſucceed.

Permit us therefore, my Lord, in Behalf of the Inhabitants of this great City and Liberty, to addreſs your Lordſhip upon this important Occaſion, and to beg you will give the utmoſt Oppoſition to theſe Attempts, which, we are of Opinion, will, if not timely prevented, end in the utter Ruin of all Trade, and the Deſtruction of the Liberties of this Kingdom — By this Oppoſition your Lordſhip will engage us on all Occaſions, to ſhew how much we are,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt humble Servants,

The High Burgeſſes, Burgeſſes, and Aſſiſtant Burgeſſes of the Court of Weſtminſter.

By Order of the Court, DREW.

Extract from FOG's *Journal.*

A Senate or Parliament become ſcandalous, when they give a Sanction to Oppreſſion.

It is dangerous for a *Prince*, or *Miniſter*, to inſiſt upon any Point againſt the Bent and Inclination of a People.

MR. Fog *begins his laſt Journal by obſerving, that his Encomiums ſome time ſince upon the glorious* Stand, *which the Parliament of* Paris *made againſt the* French *Miniſters in Defence of their* Liberty, *had given Offence to ſome touchy Perſons on this Side of the Water.*

It ſeems (ſays Mr. *Fog*) there are thoſe amongſt us, who cannot forgive a Writer that produces any Examples of publick Vertue, either in particular Men, or National Aſſemblies; but they are ſuch, as it is an Honour to offend—— they are certain wretched Tools in publick Employments, whoſe very Minds are in a State of Servitude, and all whoſe Thoughts and Actions are influenced by nothing but Salary and Penſion.

But by theſe Gentlemens Leave, I think it may be proved, that no Aſſembly ever kept up a publick Spirit, or preſerv'd its Integrity ſo free from all Suſpicion, for ſo many Ages, as the Parliament of *Paris* has done—— if ſome Encroachments have been made upon the Liberties of the

People, it has been done by Power, and by the Terror of a Standing Army; they have not been baſely betray'd, and given up by the Corruption and Treachery of their own Parliaments.

Mezeray ſcarce ever mentions them, without large Encomiums——— In his Life of *Charles* the VIIIth, who was a moſt excellent Prince, he ſpeaks of them in the following Manner:

" As the King deſired of all Things, that Juſtice ſhould " be equally adminiſtred to his Subjects, he had upon all " Occaſions Recourſe to his Parliament of *Paris*, which " was indeed the Rule of Juſtice, and was eſteemed as " ſuch by the whole World.

" To ſpeak truly of this illuſtrious Aſſembly, it was the " Sanctuary of all Vertues, of Temperance, Modeſty, and " Diſintereſtedneſs; for they never yet *ſuffered themſelves* " *to be corrupted.*

" Nothing that was unjuſt was demanded or expected " of them by the Court, for indeed it was very well known " it wou'd be in vain, for they were not capable of doing " Injuſtice. —— All its Arrets have been receiv'd by the " People as Oracles, becauſe they were convinced, that " neither Prejudice, Favour, or Intereſt, had any Share in " them.

" The Manners of its Members, and their very external " Appearance, had the Force of Law and Example.— " The Gravity of their Profeſſion made them Strangers to " the Vanities of the World, to Luxury, Gaming, and " thoſe other Follies, which are apt to give the Mind a " deprav'd Turn, and render Men fit to be corrupted. " —— It was their Pleaſure and Glory to acquit themſelves " of their Duty, —— a Fund of Honour, of Integrity, " and Knowledge, were their principal Riches, and to them " Frugality was a certain Revenue; deſpiſing Luxury and " Vanity, they ſcorned and deſpiſed PENSIONS, and they " look'd upon their Fortunes as large, as well as Honourable, while they were moderate, and honeſtly acquired; " and theſe are the Reaſons, that they have been for ſo " many Ages ſo highly reſpected by all the World: Nor " were they held in leſs Veneration, even by the Court it- " ſelf, for having no Pretenſions, and nothing to ask there, " they never went near it, except, when they were ſent for " by the King to do their Country ſome Service."

After

After our *Harry* the 5th, had gained the famous Battle of *Agencourt*, and the *Engliſh* penetrated into the very Heart of *France*, the Duke of *Burgundy* exerciſed the Authority of King, the Dauphin was baniſh'd, and the Nobility were for the moſt Part either kill'd or taken Priſoners in the Battle.—Notwithſtanding all theſe Diſtreſſes (ſays the Hiſtorian) the Parliament, like *Atlas*, ſuſtaining the Vault of the Heavens, ſupported the Realm; nor did they in all the Neceſſities of the State, enter upon any Meaſures, which might be wreſted againſt the Liberties of the People, by being inſiſted upon as a Precedent in after Times.

Such was the Parliament of *Paris*, and ſuch it continues to this Day, ſo that it has preſerved that Honour, which render'd it ſo venerable to the People, longer free from all Corruption, than even the *Roman* Senate did of old.

If we make a Compariſon betwixt this Parliament and the Senate of *Rome*, after the latter had ſubmitted to the Government of the *Cæſars*, and even ſome time before, it will ſhew the former in a very Honourable and Advantagious Light.

The Parliament of *Paris* (if we may believe all their own Writers) never met, but for the Comfort of the People; the Senate of *Rome* ſcarce ever aſſembled, but to their Terror and Deſtruction; and their Baſeneſs was ſo well known to the People, that whenever they met, they expected it was to give a Sanction to ſome publick Oppreſſion, which thoſe ſcandalous Fellows, employed as Miniſters under the Emperors, had Cunning enough to put upon the Senate, in order to take the Odium off from themſelves; and they, good Men, moſt ſubmiſſively went thro' the dirty Work, to convince the World that their Bribes and Employments were not given to them for nothing; ſo that what a Man of Wit ſaid of that Aſſembly, was *Juſt*, as well as Satyrical; this Gentleman being told that the Senate would be Aſſembled in a ſhort Time, anſwered, he hop'd they would firſt perform Quarantine, leſt they ſhould bring a *Plague* upon the People.

Foreign Princes, neither tributary, nor in Alliance, with *France*, have often referr'd their Diſputes to the Parliament of *Paris*; but no *Roman* would have referr'd a Diſpute of half a Talent Value to a *Roman* Senate, were he not obliged to do it.

It has often happen'd, that when Edicts either for raiſing Money, or for ſome other Matter, have been preſented to

the Parliament of *Paris* to be verified, they have been rejected, tho' warmly recommended by the King and Miniſters; nor has the Court had Influence enough to prevail upon any one Member to ſpeak or vote in Favour of a Thing, which bore hard upon the People.

In the Reign of *Tiberius*, when there yet remain'd (ſays *Tacitus*) ſome Steps of expiring Liberty, that is to ſay, a Liberty of ſpeaking freely, and it was cuſtomary for the Emperors themſelves frequently to ſit in the Senate,—— *Tiberius* being preſent, when an extraordinary Affair was brought before them, ſaid, he wou'd give his Opinion freely in that Matter, in order to encourage others to do the like. —— *C. Piſo* perceived by this Speech, that the corrupt Majority were not yet acquainted with the Emperor's Intentions, or in other Words, had not yet been inſtructed which Way to vote, wherefore he ſaid, In what Order, Oh *Tiberius!* do you intend to give your Opinion? If you ſhou'd think fit to do it laſt, many who are to ſpeak before you, perhaps, will ſpeak as they think, and of Conſequence their Opinions may differ from yours; but if you ſhou'd ſpeak firſt your Opinion will be theirs, tho' it ſhou'd tend to the Deſtruction of *Rome*.

The Parliament of *Paris* (while Cardinal *Mazarine* was in the Height of Favour) publiſh'd an Arret, wherein they declared that Miniſter, with all his Accomplices and Adherents Traitors to the State, ordering that all their Eſtates, Goods, and Chattels ſhou'd be confiſcated to the publick Uſe.

In the Senate of *Rome*, no Oppreſſor or Plunderer was ſo much as cenſured while he continued in Power; but indeed when one of them loſt all Favour at Court, the vertuous Senate now and then wou'd order him to be lopp'd the Head ſhorter, not for injuring his Country, but to make a Complement to the Emperor.

A penſionary Senate is as blindly obedient to the Commands of the ſcandalous Knave who directs them, as a Body of Men under military Diſcipline are to their ſuperiour Officer. I have ſeen Soldiers brought to ſuch a Degree of Suppleneſs and Obedience, as to perform a thouſand Monkey-Tricks at the Beat of a Drum. Your *Swiſs* Senator is as ſupple as one of theſe, and can obey the very Look and Nod of his Leader. I have read, that it has often happen'd in that corrupt Aſſembly, the Senate of *Rome*, that a Senator has come into the Senate Houſe when they have

have been ready to divide about ſome Affair, and having Sagacity enough to follow his Paymaſter, has been heard to ſay, with great Joy in his Looks, I am glad we have carried this Queſtion, but, *Pray what was it?*

Your *Swiſs* Soldier and *Swiſs* Senator act much upon the ſame vertuous Principles; the firſt does not think it any Buſineſs of his to enquire whether the Quarrel be juſt or unjuſt, the laſt is of the ſame Opinion in relation to the Queſtion in Debate—— the firſt fights for his *Pay*, the laſt votes for his *Penſion* or *Place*, that is to ſay, his *Pay*.

It is eaſy to imagine what a *Roman* Senate muſt be when influenc'd by ſuch a Wretch as *Sejanus*.—— No doubt when any new Oppreſſion was intended, the Mercenaries were muſter'd, that they might be ſure of carrying it, and perhaps they were divided into Companies, and there might be an orderly Man to ſummon them to their Duty, nay there might be ſome Perſons appointed to inſtruct them in their Exerciſe, (if I may be allow'd to uſe that Term); as when to interrupt the oppoſite Side, when to call Names, and when to flatter the Paymaſter; and it is poſſible too, that upon ſome extraordinary Occaſions ſome of them might pretend not to like the Service, and be a little ſhy,—— then Bribes muſt riſe, for their Scruples muſt be removed,—— *a rich, low-born, vain Plebeian muſt be introduced into the Order of Patricians*,—— ſuch a one has ſeveral Sons, one of them ſhall be made a Centurion—— this Man deſires an Addition to his Penſion—— that would fain be a Prætor—— and a third muſt have his Debts paid, all muſt be complied with upon a Pinch, eſpecially if the Thing required be a moſt *outragious Oppreſſion*; and this it was that made *Tacitus* ſay, that *Servitude* in the Senators was the only Method to acquire Wealth and Honour.

This I take to be a true Definition of a Senate of *Rome* in the Time of their Emperors, at which Time there was more boaſting of Liberty than ever there had been in the beſt Days of the Commonwealth,—— the Flatterers of that Court were eternally ringing in Peoples Ears, that the Emperors Miniſters made the Laws the Rule of their Government; upon which a *French* Commentator upon *Tacitus* makes this Remark, Fair Words, ſays he, but falſe and treacherous; for there never was known a more miſerable Degree of *Servitude*, than while all theſe loud Pretenſions were made to *Liberty*.

It

It was certainly nothing but Mockery to talk of the Regard that Men in Power had to the Laws, while the Majority of the Senate were as ſubſervient to a vile *Sejanus*, as ſo many Negroes in the *Weſt-Indies* are at this Day to the Planter that has bought them— while the corrupt Man in Power need only ſignify his Will and Pleaſure to the Senate, and that Will was made into Law, what a Jeſt it muſt be to tell the People that he made the Law the Rule of his Conduct.

Tacitus tells you that ſeveral Candidates put up for the Office of Prætor, among the reſt one neither worthy nor qualified by the Laws; but this laſt was favour'd by *Druſus*, the Son of *Tiberius*. It came before the Senate to be decided which had moſt Right, and they very fairly gave it for the Man not qualify'd. Thus were the Laws made the Rule of Government, for the Senate's Decree rendered this Man qualify'd——— Such is the boaſted *Liberty* of limited Governments in a *State of Corruption*.

This Circumſtance pleaſed *Tiberius* very much, becauſe (ſays *Tacitus*) it ſhew'd him that the Scheme he had laid of intirely deſtroying the Liberties of the *Romans* would be brought about without any Difficulty.

But examine the Conduct of the Parliament of *Paris*, from its firſt Inſtitution to this Day, and you will meet with no Inſtances of ſuch villanous and ſlaviſh Submiſſions to Power.

It is objected indeed againſt the Conſtitution of this Parliament, that its Members are not choſen by the People; but yet it is ſeen they act as if they were, and they look upon themſelves as the Guardians of the publick Liberties. Let us ſuppoſe they were choſen, and ſhould be ſeen hanging and cringing round a Miniſter for Bribes and Places, (if a Man may make a Difference) receiving his Commands like ſo many Negroes, and only meeting to flatter Power, and give up the Peoples Rights, I believe it would not much mend the Matter.

It is certain, the *French* in general do not think they are in Poſſeſſion of all the Liberties they formerly enjoy'd, and Strangers are much miſtaken who run away with a Notion that they enjoy none at all. —— Property is ſafe there, nor do the Taxes *bend the People to the Earth with their Weight*, and by modern Inſtances it appears that, Things which are againſt the general Bent and Inclination of the Subjects are not inſiſted upon to brave and inſult them.

One

One Inſtance take as follows; The late Duke of *Orleans* when Regent carried the Exerciſe of Power perhaps greater Lengths than any of the Kings of *France* had done for ſome Ages, yet he could not prevail upon the Parliament of *Paris* to give a Sanction to *Law*'s Scheme; and when the pernicious Effects of it were ſeen and felt by the People, and they became ſo incens'd againſt the *Projector*, that they publickly threaten'd him with Vengeance, he was adviſed not to ſhew himſelf in the Streets of *Paris*, leſt ſome Miſchief ſhould befall him; but he anſwer'd, Have I not the Court on my Side, and has not that Court a *Standing Army*, what have I to fear? Upon this Aſſurance he ventur'd out, but before he had gone the Length of two Streets, he was glad to make his Eſcape from his Coach, and take Refuge in a Man of Quality's Houſe.

The Duke Regent call'd a Council to determine what was to be done upon this Occaſion, and ſome of the Princes of the Blood were for puniſhing the Aſſailants, and protecting *Law*s againſt them; but the Regent was too wiſe to puſh Matters to that Extremity, and would not inſure his Safety upon any other Terms than of his *retiring out of the Kingdom*.

Articles of News extracted from Fog's Journal.

The Chevalier *Albert* is returned from *Graveling*, and making a favourable Report of the Place, a Port is deſign'd there in Lieu of that of *Dunkirk*. I may add, that by Letters from *Bourdeaux*, a prodigious Quantity of ſmall Wines are conſigned from that Country to the Ports in *Britaigne*, a Proviſion that never has been made ſince the laſt War with the Confederates.

London, *March* 25. 1733. We hear that ſeveral eminent Virginia and Portugal Merchants are preparing to diſpoſe of their Stock, in order to leave off Trade, in Caſe the Exciſe Bill ſhould paſs.

On Saturday Night about 6 o' Clock Mr. John Fenton, a *Tobacconiſt* in Alderſgate-ſtreet, was attack'd near Iſlington, by two Highwaymen, who robb'd him of about 6 s. and a Silver Watch; but he deſiring them to return him a Penny to pay the Turnpike, they very civilly gave him 6 d. *He may come to be robb'd before this time Twelvemonth by Gentlemen who will not treat him ſo civilly.*

" On

" On Monday laſt a Repreſentation came from the " County of Somerſet ſigned by the whole Grand Jury " and the reſt of the principal Gentlemen aſſembled at the " Aſſizes held for the ſaid County at Taunton, to Sir " William Wyndham, Bart. and Thomas Strangeways " Horner, Eſq; their Repreſentatives in Parliament, ſetting " forth their Apprehenſions of any Extenſion of the Exciſe- " Laws, and earneſtly requeſting them to oppoſe any At- " tempt which ſhall be made in Parliament *for that Pur-* " *poſe.*"

On Wedneſday laſt his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Publick Bills, viz. *Bill for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion.* Bill for Importing Diamonds Duty free. Bill for Inrollment of Deeds, and Wills of Papiſts. Bill for making the River Dun Navigable. Bill for rebuilding the Pariſh Church of St. George the Martyr in Southwark. Bill for Amending the Engliſh Law Bill, and the *Swearing Bill*, and alſo to ſeveral private Bills.

Extract from *The* DAILY COURANT.

The Craftſman *makes an* Exciſeman's *harmleſs Rod look like a Serpent.*

An Exciſe *on the* Publick Peace *more detrimental than an* Exciſe *on* Wine *and* Tobacco.

THE moſt innocent Things (*ſays Mr.* Meanwell) may be miſrepreſented and abuſed; and an *Exciſeman's* harmleſs Rod appears nothing leſs than a Serpent in the *Craftſman's* Hand. But let us for once take it for granted, that his Arguments on that Head are unanſwerable, and that they ought juſtly to be eſteemed a Standard or Teſt of all Exciſes in general. Such a Conceſſion as this will ſurely convince Mr. *D'Anvers* of my impartiality; and if I conclude with him in one Reſpect, I hope he will be as complaiſant to me in another.

'Tis not to be queſtioned, but that the Word *Exciſe* will admit of a more general Application than commonly falls to its Share; and we have the *Craftſman's* Authority to confirm this Opinion; who has already done his endeavour to adapt it to every thing that was either knaviſh, or attended with Misfortunes.—— Let us follow his Example then, and enquire

enquire whether it will not suit with the Practice of the *Patriot*, as well as the *Politician*; and whether an *Excise* on the Publick Peace and National Reputation is not as detrimental to the Commonwealth, as any Extension of the *State-Excise* with regard to Wines and Tobacco?

Nothing is more easy than to prove, such an *Excise* as this, has now been a-foot for many Years; that it was arbitrarily established, unjustly executed, and of consequence ought to be ranked among the foremost *Publick Grievances:* Nay 'tis demonstrable the first *Projectors* of it had a regular Scheme in View, and proposed to pay themselves for their Trouble, by the Mischief it was to occasion. But, not caring to appear in it publickly, or bear the Odium of so pernicious a Scheme, they commissioned Messieurs *D'Anvers* and *Fog* to be their Deputies, and these again others, who were to serve as Supervisors, Collectors, *&c.*

State Affairs in general, both Foreign and Domestick, whether beneficial or detrimental, were deemed exciseable Commodities; and he who had the most Art in undervaluing the best, and exposing the worst, was looked upon as the ablest Officer, and was preferred or pensioned accordingly. This was a Motive for many of them to strain their Commissions to the utmost; and many of them have even put their Patrons to the Blush, by some indecent Excesses, that nothing but their Zeal for the Cause could palliate or excuse.

A new *Treaty*, or a *Supply*, were ranged amongst the most valuable Branches of their Employment; and 'tis notorious, the whole *Posse* has been busied from Week to Week, in *exciſing* them, merely for the Sake of the Perquisites, that *Scandal*, their Treasurer, allowed for such infamous dirty Drudgery.

The *Army* was looked upon as a Part of their Province too. And 'tis observable, that the poor Soldier never received his annual Food and Cloathing, without being attacked by these *Patriot Excisemen*. They even pretended to force the Bread out of their Mouths, and to excuse such a Rudeness, only pulled off their Hats, complemented them as brave Fellows, and begged their Pardon.

Indeed they carried their Influence much farther still, by entering violently into the Senate, and claiming a Right not only to set their Mark on the Law, but even controul the Debates, and reduce the Consciences of the Members to what Shape and Dimension they thought proper.

Neither did they confine themſelves to Publick Affairs alone, but had the Aſſurance to ruſh into Families, at what Hours, and in what Manner they pleaſed: Private Characters were made a legal Forfeiture, and Family-Tranſactions expoſed with a Licentiouſneſs that a common *Exciſeman* would be aſhamed of: Nay the moſt ſacred Names and Perſons have not eſcaped them, but Laws and Rules were laid down to *Exciſe* them, as well as the Vulgar —— Of this we have had the moſt flagrant Inſtances; and, whereas the *State-Commiſſioners* can only puniſh thoſe who are apparently guilty, the *Patriots* refine upon the Scheme, put the Innocent on the Rack, and torture a Reputation into Infamy, that it may become a Prey to them and their execrable Deſigns.

State-Exciſes ariſe from State-Exigencies, and are calculated to prevent Frauds in collecting the neceſſary Sums for the Support of Government: But this is an illegal and arbitrary Tax on the Fame of the Publick, as well as the private Behaviour of thoſe who are intruſted with the Adminiſtration. *Reputation* is a Part of our Property; and we have as juſt and natural a Right to it as to our Lives and Eſtates. The Law has conſidered it in this Light, and has taken many Steps to ſecure them alike: But, in ſpite of all, the two laſt are often expoſed to the *Aſſaſſin* and the *Robber*, and the firſt to the *Libeller*; a Character as black as either, tho' not liable to the ſame Puniſhment. 'Tis plain therefore that no *Exciſe* whatever can be more infamous in its own Nature, or worſe in its Conſequences, than this on *Reputation*; yet this is the Trade of thoſe who ſtile themſelves *Patriots*, and yet, for ſo many Years back, have employed themſelves ſolely in violating one of the moſt ſacred Privileges of the People they affected to defend. Can there be a worſe *Exciſe* invented by the worſt *Miniſter*, than a weekly Libel on the Fame of one's Native Country? than to aim at Importance, by aſperſing another; or to advance an Enemy's Intereſt Abroad, by eſpouſing and aggravating our own Weakneſſes at Home? Yet ſuch has been the uniform Conduct of theſe publick-ſpirited *Exciſemen*; as the Volumes of their Tranſactions abundantly manifeſt: Nay, ſo obſtinately do they perſiſt in their invidious Scheme, that they now endeavour to make it univerſal, by ſeducing the People to join in the ſame Deſign, and aſſiſt in betraying themſelves. 'Tis true, they are not faithful enough to call it by the odious Name of *Exciſe*, but more

more palatable Terms are invented to make it go down the eaſier. Tho' if there is any thing really miſchievous in the Word, 'tis more juſtly applied to their Practice than any other, becauſe Fame is more valuable than any other Poſſeſſion; and what Portion of our Profits is allotted for publick Uſes, has both Law and Equity to juſtify it; whereas this is oppoſite, in its own Nature, to both, and can receive the Sanction of neither.

'Tis true, as this *Exciſe* of theirs is laid on the Characters and Actions of the *Great*, there is no Reaſon to fear the want of Proſelytes and Advocates: It agreeably flatters the weak Side of human Nature, ſooths the Envious, tickles the Diſcontented, ſeems to leſſen the Diſtance between Man and Man, and bring the whole Species on a Level. Beſides, as I hinted in my laſt, all other *Exciſes* may either detect our Frauds, or claſh with what we call our immediate Intereſt, tho' ſubordinate to what is of infinitely greater Value to the Good of the Whole, and therefore is liable to an Oppoſition, that the other is entirely free from. For tho' the unreſtrained Licence of Scandal equally affects all Mankind, at one Time or another, yet no Man, when he wounds his Neighbour, thinks of himſelf; or, if he does, he is ſatisfied with having it in his Power to make Repriſals.

Upon the whole, whatever Calumnies may be raiſed on the *Miniſtry*, for attempting to regulate the Revenue in a juſt and equitable Manner, they ought to be placed to the Account of theſe *Patriot Exciſemen*.

Extract from the DAILY COURANT.

Mr. Carus's *Raillery, and Anſwer to Mr.* D'Anvers.

HAving in our laſt Bee *inſerted Mr.* D'Anvers's *Remarks upon* Carus's *Writings, it may not be improper to lay before our Readers, what Mr.* Carus *has thought proper to ſay for himſelf, in Anſwer to Mr.* D'Anvers's *Charge againſt him. In the* Daily Courant *of the 26th Inſtant,* Carus *writes a Letter to Mr.* D'Anvers; *wherein, after having taken Notice of ſome Things which he had formerly wrote againſt the* Craftſman.

In a Fortnight's time (ſays Mr. *Carus* to Mr. *D'Anvers*) you thought fit to reply, but not in your own Name; you had Recourſe on this Occaſion to your common Expedient

of forging a Letter to ſcatter Falſities, which you knew would be detected, Your Correſpondent did his Part to a Miracle; he averred, that I was the Son of an *Iriſh* Chandler, received my Education on Charity, came over poor and ragged to *London*, had been taken into Pay by ſomebody, got good Cloaths to my Back, been met in the Park by himſelf, was there Fool enough to tell my Circumſtances and Adventures, which he, with a plentiful Mixture of hard Names and groſs Language, very honeſtly relates to you again, —— all of his own Knowledge. Very well; to be ſure *Carus* is now ruined in the Opinion of the Publick.

Now to uſe a little your own Dialect, Mr. *D'Anvers*, thus ſtands the Caſe between us: You, for ſeveral Years together, have been railing at and defaming the Miniſtry, ſtirring up Sedition among the People, and doing all that lay in your Power either to overturn the Government, or bring the Patrons of your Paper into the Adminiſtration: I, for a Year paſt, have defended many of the Actions you ſtile wicked, and ſhewn them to be otherwiſe: have endeavour'd to remove the falſe Gloſſes put by you and your Aſſiſtants on every thing tranſacted by your Superiors; and, in a Word, have ſought to reſtore Harmony between thoſe who direct the State and thoſe whoſe Duty it is to ſubmit unto their Directions, while they keep within the Limits of the Conſtitution. I apprehended indeed that this Behaviour of mine would not recommend me to your Favour; I expected you ſhould uſe me with your accuſtom'd Haughtineſs; I prepared to be call'd Hireling and Proſtitute, mercenary Scribbler and abandon'd Advocate for Power; but was thoroughly ſurpriſed, when, over and above all this, I was made I know not what of in your ſecond Argument, as you call it; I cried out, could you blame me? that 'twas falſe: Upon which up ſtarts your *Corinthian* Evidence, Mr. *Patrick Briton*, tells quite a different Story from yours, and leaves me juſt as much in the Dark as ever: I complain of this Uſage; inſtead of redreſſing it, you are dumb for a Month; and then, finding it neceſſary to enter into the Liſts with me, the firſt Word you ſay is,—— Ha! *Teague Carus*, now I have blackened your Character, I ſhall be able to deal with you. ——— But in the firſt Place you were conſulted, by the Member of Parliament who wrote a Letter into the Country about the Tobacco Duties, on this important Queſtion, Which is heavieſt, a Pound

Pound of Lead or a Pound of Feathers? — There's a Joke for you. — Next; Let me tell you, Mr. *Carus*, as to your Remarks on my Paper of *March* the *third*, you are a very ſilly Creature. ——— There's Wit and Manners for you; this was my Way at *Oxford*. ——— Now for Logick and Argument: ——— With all my Heart, Mr. *D'Anvers*; keep but to that, and don't run to Tale-telling, and Fibbing, and there may be ſome Hopes of you. ——— What is it to the Publick who I am, or who you are? ——— whether I ran away from my Friends in *Ireland*, or you were expelled the Univerſity? ——— We both pretend now to ſerve the Nation in the ſame Way; and the Buſineſs is, who tells moſt Truth, and keeps cloſeſt to the Purpoſe.

In yours of *Saturday* the 17th Inſtant you charge me with being inconſiſtent with myſelf; you ſay I expreſs a great Averſion for the *Tribunal* which you and your Party have ſet up, *viz.* that of the *People*; true: But I expreſs'd this Averſion to them only as a *Tribunal*. And therefore I do not ſee what this has to do with my Addreſs to them, dated *February* the ſecond; wherein I repeated what had been ſaid on both Sides in relation to Exciſes. I wrote that Paper with an Intent to explain what ſome of your Party had rendered unintelligibly myſterious; I exhorted them to judge for themſelves, and not be made the Inſtruments of Faction: I intreated them to conſider the *Britiſh* Conſtitution, and not to wound it by raſh and undutiful Oppoſitions; and, as far as my Inſtructions would give me Leave, I laid open the Reaſonableneſs of that Deſign on Account of which they were in a Ferment. But I did not complement them on their Supreme Power. —— I did not inſtruct them to inſtruct their Repreſentatives: —— Nor did I, in caſe all Inſtructions ſhould fail, invite them to blockade a certain Houſe by thouſands and ten thouſands. ——— So that, in ſpite of your Sneer on my inſane Mind and Memory, I am for all this, in no Danger of a Commiſſion of *Lunacy*; ——— unleſs you ſhould call the Depoſitions of Mr. *Patrick Briton* to your Aid; —— and then Heaven alone knows what might become of me!

Extract

Extract from the LONDON JOURNAL.

The National Advantages of the new Method of collecting the Duties on Tobacco *and* Wine.

WHILE *unthinking*, *paſſionate* or *corrupt Men* (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) are complaining of *hard* Words and *ill Uſage*, and dealing about much *harder* Words, and much *worſe* Uſage; while they are loading all *Gentlemen in Power*, and all who *vote* with, or *write* and *ſpeak* for them, with the odious Names of *Place-Men* and *Penſioners*, *Hirelings* and *Proſtitutes*; while they are *libelling* the Government, *curſing* the Miniſtry, and *affronting* the Legiſlature; I ſhall proceed in my uſual cool Method, and ſpeak to the *Reaſon* of all who are *diſintereſted* enough to ſee the Truth. I will not oppoſe Rage to Rage, nor Scurrility to Scurrility; for I had much rather be *abuſed* than *abuſe*, and *ſuffer* ill than *do* ill. No *opprobrious* Language, nor *pale*, *vengeful* Looks ſhall ever deter me from writing what appears *reaſonable*; nor ever *provoke* me to the leaſt Indecencies, by way of Retaliation. I am content to do my *Duty*, and take the *Event*: My *Duty*, I ſay; for I count it a Duty I owe my Country, to vindicate a Miniſtry who are notoriouſly and infamouſly abuſed, and to defend a *Scheme* highly beneficial to the *fair Trader*, and exceeding *uſeful* to the *Nation*.

I frankly acknowledge, That while I heard only what the *Tradeſmen* ſaid, and before I had convers'd with *impartial* Perſons, and conſider'd the *Nature* of the Deſign, I was determin'd not to write about it; but *Conviction* of the *Equity* of the preſent Scheme, and *nothing* elſe, hath induced me to alter my Reſolutions. No Man upon Earth ever deſired me to write; nor do I act from any Motive or Conſideration, but to *do Juſtice* to the Miniſtry, and to convince the People of the Wickedneſs of thoſe who have *deceiv'd* and *miſled* them; which I ſhall do in the plaineſt Manner poſſible, by laying before them the *Deſign* and *Subſtance* of the Scheme.

The Deſign is to raiſe ſeveral *Hundred Thouſand Pounds* a Year to the *Publick*, (not the *King*) without burthening the *Land*, without laying a *new Duty* on any Commodity whatever, or an *additional Duty* on any Commodity already taxed; but only by an *Alteration* of the *preſent Method* of Collecting

Collecting the Publick Revenues on *Tobacco* and *Wine*. So that here is a very *great National Benefit*, of perhaps Four or Five Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year, to be put against a very *small Evil*, which is *that* of a little *more Business* to a *few* Tradesmen: But what is this Evil compar'd with the *Advantages* of the Bill?

Let us take a View of those *Advantages*, according to the best *Information* I am able to get, which I think may be *depended* upon.

The *Advantages* are these:

All the *Inconveniencies* to the *fair Trader* in the Commodities already *excised*, which are thought to break in upon the Liberties of *Englishmen*, will be *remedied* by the Act for Regulating the Collection of the Duties on *Tobacco*; particularly the *Enquiry upon Oath* in the *Tea-Act*, which the Dealers in *Tea* are subject to, concerning the Truth of their daily Accounts of the Quantities sold, (whereby they are sometimes compelled to discover things to their *own Hurt*, and lie open to the *Penalty* of Twenty Pounds) is thought proper to be *abolish'd*.

The *present Appeal* in all the *Excises* now existing, from the first on *Beer* and *Ale* in 1660, to the present Time, will be *abrogated*; and a *new Appeal* instituted of *Three Judges* out of the Superior Courts in *Westminster-Hall*, (not always *the same* Three) who shall hear and determine such Appeals, in a summary Way, without any *Expence* to the Subject. And this Benefit the Brewers, Victuallers, Malsters, Soap-Makers, Chandlers, *&c.* will reap the agreeable Fruit of, in common with the Dealers in, and Retailers of *Tobacco*.

The Exciſing *Tobacco* is not proposed, but as accompanied with these *great Conveniencies*; and the *Excise Laws* thus revised, regulated, and made consistent with the *General Laws* of Liberty, will lose that *frightful Idea*, which the very Name of Excise hath been lately made to convey; for, the *Liberties* of the People are so far from being *taken away*, or *lessened* by the *new Proposal*, that they are to be more *opened* and *enlarged* than at present.

But to go on with the *Advantages*: The King, willing to shew his absolute *Disinterestedness* in the Scheme, is content, that his own *Three Farthings* in the Pound on *Tobacco* continue to be received at the Custom-House, and not in a way more *advantagious* to his Majesty, or more *difficult* to the Trader; but in a way only of *equal Safety*

to

to his Majeſty, or of *leſs Difficulty* to the Trader. By the Method *now in Uſe*, the new Subſidy, which is 1 *d. per lb.* when paid down, is, by 25 *per Cent.* Diſcount, reduc'd to Three-farthings; but, if *Bonded*, has only an Allowance of 15 *per Cent.* In the *intended Regulation*, even the Three-farthings is not to be paid down *at Importation*, but the Tobacco is to be landed, weighed, and put into Ware-houſes, under the Locks of the King's Officers, and of the Merchants; and no Money is to be receiv'd, till the Tobacco is ſold, and removed from thence for *Home-Conſumption*; at which time the King's Three-farthings is to be paid at the Cuſtom Houſe, and the Fourth to be paid at the Exciſe-Office. Thus will the Tobacco Merchant (which ſurely muſt ſatisfy him) be reliev'd from paying any *Money down*, or giving *Bond*; and the King will never receive, or have in his Officers Hands, any more than the Duty of what is to be *conſumed at Home*; and his Three-farthings *per* Pound for Tobacco intended for *Exportation*, will never be receiv'd *Inwards*, (as has been *inſinuated*) becauſe there is to be *no Drawback* whatever, of that or any other Part of the Duty.

And further to *encourage* the better Collecting of the Publick Revenues. (even to the *Diſadvantage* of his own *Civil Liſt*) yields up all *Fines* and *Forfeitures* to the Uſe of the *Publick*, and they are to be added to the Receipts in the Ordinary Collection of the remaining Duty of 4 *d.* in the Pound, which is propoſed to be receiv'd at the Exciſe Office.

The *Guſtom-Houſe* Officers, aſſiſted by the *Exciſe Officers*, will become a *double Check* to prevent *Frauds*; for where Tobacco is run clandeſtinely on Shore, and eſcap'd the former, the latter will meet it as ſoon as it reaches the *Retailer*. This Method, well executed, will, in Time, prevent *Running*; and ſo render the Viſiting of *Retailers* leſs neceſſary and frequent; who ſhould, indeed, not have been *viſited* at all, if any OTHER METHOD could have been found out, to *diſcover* whether there was any Goods in their *Poſſeſſion*, which had not paid *Duty*: Therefore till *Running* can be prevented, they muſt be content to be *viſited*. Nor will this be any great or new Hardſhip; for many of the *Retailers* of Tobacco are already Dealers in *exciſeable* Commodities; and ſo will be no more viſited than at preſent.

No *Duties* will be paid but for what is *conſumed at Home*; ſo that there can be no *Frauds in Drawbacks*, nor any *Temptations* to Perjuries.

But

But beſides theſe great Benefits, the *poor Planters* Abroad (who ought to be conſider'd as *Engliſhmen*, and neceſſary to the *Wealth* and *Proſperity* of *England*) will be relieved; no way being left for the *Factor here* to abuſe them.

No more *unhappy Sufferers* will be thrown into Jail, and their Eſtates confiſcated, to give Satisfaction to the Publick, when an *expenſive*, *luxurious*, and *negligent* Dealer hath ruin'd himſelf and his Friends; for no *Bonds with Sureties* will be requir'd on *Importation*.

Not Two Hundred *additional Officers* will be wanted all over the Kingdom; and from the Number of theſe Officers added to the *Exciſe*, muſt be deducted ſome that may be *reduced* in the Cuſtoms.

The *Influence* of ſuch Officers in Elections may be made *more Penal*, if 'tis thought worth while: But, who ever heard of an Election where they were of any Weight? Nor is it poſſible they ſhould have any Weight, but upon *Knaves*, who *put themſelves* in their Power.

The *Smugglers* of Wine and Tobacco ſupply not only Places on the *Coaſt*, but many *Inland Towns*, which the *Fair-Traders* of *London* formerly furniſh'd. Is it not then very ſurpriſing, that they ſhould, with ſo much Indignation, *reject a Propoſal* which will return their loſt Trade into their own Hands again?

Thus have we *clearly* and *impartially* laid before the Publick, ſome of the *great Advantages* of this new Scheme.

The FREE BRITON.

THE *Free Briton* ſtill contains nothing more than part of a Pamphlet, which was printed about two Months ſince, entitled, A Letter from a Member of Parliament, *&c.*

Extract from the GRUBSTREET JOURNAL.

THE Grubſtreet Journal *has given us what he calls* A Liſt of Proper Names, properly ſo call'd, diſpos'd Alphabetically. *We ſhall inſert the Liſt of theſe* Significant *or* Expreſſive *Names to gratify ſuch of our* Readers *as are* Punſters, *and for the Benefit of all Gentlemen who are writing* Plays, *and who may find it neceſſary to give their Audience ſome* Notion *of their ſeveral Hero's, by their very* Names.

— Barrel, a tapſter at the bull-inn in Stamford.

— Bird, a game-keeper at Handſworth in Staffordſhire.
Dr. Blow, a famous organiſt.
— Bugbear, a chimney-ſweeper at Bromley in Kent.
Mr. Byyard, mercer in London.
Mr. Cant, a presbyterian teacher at Edinburgh.
Mr. Carver, a ſurgeon at Windham in Norfolk.
Mr. Cheatham, attorney at Malton in Yorkſhire.
— Cozens, a baker at Chilham in Kent.
— Clutterbuck, a game keeper, *ibid.*
— Cumberfoot, goaler at Canterbury.
Alderman Diſcipline, late mayor of Bury S. Edmonds.
Harry Driver, formerly coach-man to G. W. Eſq; at Shelford in Cambridgeſhire.
Mr. Faucet, fizer to Mr. Barrel, fellow-commoner of St. John's in Cambridge.
— Flood, a waterman at London.
Peregrine Fury, Eſq; of the war-office.
Rev. Mr. Gelding, a vicar at the cathedral of Lincoln.
Mary Gnat, chamber-maid at Dartford in Kent.
— Ginn, a rat-catcher in Devonſhire.
Mr. Godly, a country-clergyman in Yorkſhire.
Mr. Gold, a banker in Lombard-ſtreet.
— Holdaway, gaoler at Fiſherton-anger.
Mr. Holyday, a ſchool-maſter at Bedel in Yorkſhire.
Mr. Hyde, a tanner at Whittington in Derbyſhire.
— Hunt, a bailiff in London.
— Keen, a barber at Oxford.
— Kutchee, a barber at Cambridge.
Sir Biby Lake, manager of the London-bridge water-works.
Mr. Bains, maſter of the Cold-Bath near Sir John Oldcaſtle's.
Mr. Latin, a ſchool-maſter at Lofwic in Northamptonſhire.
Mrs. Leplaſs, miſtreſs of a boarding-ſchool in London.
Sir T. Lomb, projector of the ſilk-mills in Derbyſhire.
A. Makepeace, Eſq; high-ſheriff of Warwickſhire in 1732.
Mr. Medicin, an apothecary in London.
Mr. Monger, a broker in London.
— Oats, an hoſteler at the red-lion-inn near Alderſgate.
Mr. Pain, a ſurgeon in Shrewsbury.
Mr. Pen, a writing-maſter in Woolverhampton.
Auguſtin Queſtion, moderator at the Auguſtine diſputations in Oxford, 1730.
Mr. Quilton, an upholſterer in London.
Rev. Mr. Rider, of Nuneaton in Warwickſhire, who begat five children in one year.

Mr.

Mr. Rodd, ſchool-maſter at Hereford.
—Sadler, a groom to T. F. Eſq;
Mr. Scarlet, a dyer in Piccadilly.
Mr. Seedwell, whoſe wife had three children at a birth.
—Sharp, a barber in Cambridge.
Mr. Sharp, attorney in London.
Mr. Sly, attorney in Norfolk.
Mr. Sparrowhawk, a lawyer at Baldock in Hertfordſhire.
Mr. Stockin, a ſtocking-weaver in London.
Tom Tapp, an inn-keeper in Lincoln.
Mrs. Trap of Hitchin, rat-catcher in ordinary to his majeſty.
—Trim, a barber at Shipwaſh in Devonſhire.
—Trowel, a maſon at Soham in Cambridgeſhire.
—Waters, a water-man in London.
Mr. Whipp, a ſchool-maſter in Hertfordſhire.
Miſs Yard, of Coney-hatch, Spinſter.

To the above Liſt *we beg Leave to add a worthy Gentleman, and a Friend of our own*; viz.

Zachariah Hum-drum, the painful Compiler of the *Drones Collection*.

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE Officers of the Militia, in the ſeveral Provinces, are obliged to be in a Readineſs to march at the firſt Notice, in order to Garriſon the fortify'd Places: And the Officers of the Army have Orders to repair to their Regiments before the firſt of *May*. In the mean time new Cannon and Mortars are caſting, and Shells and Hand-granadoes filling in abundance. It is even aſſur'd, that the King himſelf will viſit the Camp which is forming on the *Moſelle*.

The following Formulary, which the Archbiſhop of *Aix* has required all the Clergy of his Dioceſe to ſign, is of ſo *extraordinary* a kind, and ſhews ſo much of the *Epiſcopal Spirit*, that we fancy our Readers will think it worth their Peruſal.

A FORMULARY, *which Monſieur* de Brancas, *Archbiſhop of* Aix, *requires all the Clergy of his Dioceſe to ſign.*

THAT the Conſtitution *Unigenitus* came from our Holy Father Pope Clement XI. of Bleſſed Memory:

'That it has been received and adopted by all the Biſhops 'of the Catholick Church: That it juſtly condemns the 'Book of *Moral Reflections*, and the 101 Propoſitions: 'That a great many of them regard the Faith: That the 'ſaid Conſtitution is a Dogmatical and Unalterable Judg-'ment of the Univerſal Church: That conſequently it is 'a Law to which all the Faithful ought, upon pain of Ex-'communication, to ſubmit internally, ſincerely, heartily 'and freely, purely and ſimply, without any Reſtriction or 'Limitation: That it never was lawful to oppoſe the ſaid 'Conſtitution, much leſs to appeal from it to a future 'Council: That all who refuſe to ſubmitt themſelves in-'ternally and ſincerely to the ſaid Conſtitution, commit a 'very grievous Mortal Sin by ſuch Refuſal: That all who 'have appealed from the ſaid Conſtitution, have commit-'ted a very grievous Mortal Sin, incurred the Pain of Ex-'communication, are obliged in Conſcience ſincerely to 'retract their Appeal, and to wipe off the Scandal they 'have given: That all who have ſpoke or taught other-'wiſe than is contained in the ſaid Conſtitution, or have 'taught or defended, either publickly or privately, one or 'more of the 101 Condemned Propoſitions, or have read 'or kept the Book of *Moral Reflections*, or any of the 'Books or Libels, whether Manuſcript or Printed, which 'were written in Defence of the ſaid Book of *Moral Re-'flections*; have likewiſe committed a very grievous Mortal 'Sin, incurred the Pain of Excommunication, and are ob-'liged in Conſcience to repair, by proportionable Means, 'the Miſchief they have done, and to wipe off the Scandal 'they have given: That every Perſon, who is of different 'Sentiments from thoſe above expreſſed, even tho' he has 'not declared them, is *in the High Road to Damnation*; 'and that there is *no Salvation* for ſuch as die in Sentiments 'contrary to thoſe of a ſincere and perfect Submiſſion, 'like that above deſcribed.

Addition for the Confeſſors.

'With regard to the Penitents, we promiſe, that if in 'the Miniſtry we meet with Perſons of contrary Senti-'ments to thoſe above expreſſed, we ſhall give them to 'underſtand, that they are *in the Road to Damnation*, and 'that they have incurred the Cenſures eſpecially reſer-'ved to the Archbiſhop, from which we cannot abſolve 'them.

'We

'We proteſt that we make the preſent Declaration with 'a willing Mind, and without being induced thereto by 'any Human Views: We declare that we ſhould look up-'on our ſelf as Guilty of a very grievous Mortal Sin, and 'as abominable in the Sight of God, if we thought or act-'ed otherwiſe. *So help us God!*

The FORMULARY *which the Archbiſhop obliges all the Nuns in his Diocese to ſign, is the ſame Word for Word with that for the Clergy, till he comes to the* Addition for the Confeſſors, *and then it runs thus:*

'MOreover, to take away all Pretence of Suſpicion or 'Umbrage againſt us, becauſe we might formerly 'have been conducted by Perſons in whom we thought it 'our Duty to repoſe a Confidence, and who ſince that 'time have declared, or may declare, that they have Sen-'timents contrary to the Submiſſion above deſcribed; we 'do declare and promiſe, that we will be very careful to 'avoid all manner of Perſons, who are, or whom we be-'lieve to be, in effect, of Sentiments contrary to the Sub-'miſſion above ſet forth. We farther promiſe, that if it 'ſhould happen that any Perſon whatſoever ſhould, in the 'Preſence of any one of us, hold any Diſcourſe contrary 'to the Sentiments above declared, we will let them know 'that ſuch Diſcourſe is diſagreeable to us; and if they perſiſt, 'we will withdraw from their Company, and declare to 'them, that it is not proper for us to diſpute, but to 'declare with Simplicity, and with a holy Boldneſs, 'our entire and perfect Submiſſion to all the Deciſi-'ons of the Holy Catholick, Apoſtolick, and Roman 'Church in general, and to the Conſtitution *Unigenitus* in 'particular.

'Laſtly, we do proteſt, that we make the preſent Decla-'ration voluntarily, and without being induced thereto by 'any Human Views. We declare, that we ſhall look up-'on all ſuch Perſons as Guilty of the moſt horrid Prevari-'cation, and abominable in the Sight of God, who, after 'having declared, either by Word of Mouth or by Wri-'ting, that they were of the Sentiments above deſcribed, 'ſhould notwithſtanding harbour other Sentiments in their 'Heart.

HOLLAND.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW COUNTRIES.

THE Deputies of *Zealand* have perſuaded the States of *Holland* to concur with them in prevailing, if poſſible, upon the *Prince* of *Naſſau*, to accept of an Equivalent inſtead of the *Marquiſate* of *Ter Veer* and *Fluſhing*.

The *Emperor*'s Miniſter at the *Hague*, *M. de Sinzendorff*, has inform'd the Miniſtry of the *States General*, that the *King* of *Pruſſia* has refer'd all Matters of Difference between His Majeſty and that Republick, to the Deciſion of *His Imperial Majeſty*; and, for their greater Satisfaction in this Matter, has given the Penſionary a Copy of that King's Letter, by which he accepts of the Emperor's Mediation. It is generally believ'd, that the States will readily come into the ſame Reſolution. In the mean time the King of *Pruſſia* offers to ſend the *Dutch* Soldiers to *Ruremond*, to be farther diſpos'd of as his Imperial Majeſty ſhall direct.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE *Turkiſh* and *Mooriſh* Corſairs very much infeſt the Coaſts of *Spain*, and interrupt the Navigation of thoſe Seas. They have had the Preſumption to advance within Sight of *Barcelona*, and to carry from thence a *Catalonian* Veſſel, loaded with Wine, which however was retaken by a *Spaniſh* Veſſel.

ROME *and* ITALY.

IT is reported at *Rome*, that ſome new Difficulties are ariſen, which it is fear'd will protract the Accommodation between the *Holy See* and the Court of *Portugal*.

From *Leghorn* there is Advice, that the noted *Mark Aurelius Raphaeli*, formerly Secretary to the *Corſican* Chiefs, was arriv'd there, in a Fiſhing-Boat: A conſiderable Reward had been offer'd by the Republick of *Genoua* for taking him, notwithſtanding which he had the good Fortune to lie concealed for nine Months in ſome Woods in *Corſica*, till he found means to make his eſcape from that Iſland. The *Corſicans* we hear have unanimouſly refuſed to pay a *ſevere Tax*, which has been laid upon them; and have uſed the Officers who pretended to collect it, in ſuch a manner, as obliged thoſe Gentlemen to make their Retreat with ſome Precipitation.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

WE have Advice from *Caſſel*, that the *Heſſian* Troops were compleating to their higheſt Complement, by ſpecial Command of the *King* of *Sweden*, their *Sovereign*.

Letters from *Dreſden* ſay, that Couriers are continually paſſing to and fro between that City and *Poland*; that *M. Brubl*, Privy-Counſellor, and a great Favourite of the new *Elector*'s, was preparing to ſet out ſpeedily for *Warſaw*, and that *his Electoral Highneſs* had reſolved to ſend an Ambaſſador-Extraordinary on a private Commiſſion to the *King* of *Sweden*.

From *Vienna* we have an Account, that the firſt Column of the Troops, that are to form a Camp in *Sileſia*, under the Command of *Prince Lewis* of *Wirtenburg*, are already upon their March; that the Remainder will ſoon follow, and that they will be quarter'd in the Villages, till the Seaſon will allow them to take the Field. *Count Neſſelrobt*, Commiſſary-General of War, has Orders, in the mean time, to view the Ground marked out for this Incampment. The *Poles*, on their ſide, have likewiſe reſolved to incamp ſome Troops on their Frontiers, to obſerve the *Imperialiſts* in *Sileſia*. By Diſpatches arrived at *Vienna*, from *M. Dahlman*, the Emperor's Reſident at *Conſtantinople*, it appears, that the *Ottoman Porte* is inclineable to prolong the Treaty of *Paſſarowitz* for twenty Years longer.

Letters from *Berlin* inform us, that all the *Pruſſian* and *Brandenburg* Troops have Orders to be in a Readineſs to march.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

IT is ſaid, that the *Czarina* has ordered 50000 Men to encamp on the Frontiers of *Poland* on the ſide of *Lithuania*, that the King of *Pruſſia* is ſending 20000 Men to another Quarter, and the Emperor the like Number into *Sileſia*, and that theſe three Powers are reſolved, if poſſible, to prevent King *Staniſlaus* from mounting the Throne of *Poland*. The Primate of that Kingdom has hereupon declared to the Foreign Miniſters at *Warſaw*, That "he "was ſurprized to hear certain Powers had a deſign to "abridge the *Poles* of their antient Freedom in the Electi-

"on

" on of their King; that he hoped all Reports of that " Nature were groundleſs, for that he was confident the " *Poliſh* Nation would much ſooner part with their *Lives* " than their *Privileges.*

Monſieur Chauvelin, *the* French *Keeper of the Seals, has likewiſe made the following Declaration to the Foreign Miniſters at* Paris.

'THE moſt Chriſtian King would have ſuſpended his Opinion of the March of ſo conſidetable a Body of Troops into Sileſia, if the Imperial Miniſters, as well at Vienna as in ſeveral Foreign Courts, had not, both by their Declarations and Diſcourſe, ſet it beyond all Doubt, that the Emperor's Intention was to curb that intire Liberty which the Poliſh Nation ought to enjoy in the enſuing Election of a King, purſuant to the fundamental Laws of the Republick.

'The Dignity of the moſt Chriſtian King, the Rank that he bears among the principal Powers of Europe, and the Deſire that he has ſo frequently expreſs'd to preſerve the publick Tranquility, cannot permit that his Majeſty ſhould ſee with Indifference the Enterprizes of any Prince upon the ſacred Privileges of a Republick in ſtrict Friendſhip and Alliance with France.

'From theſe Principles the King declares, that he will oppoſe with all his Forces any Attempt that ſhall be made to throw a Rein upon the Liberty of Poland in her future Election of her King, conformable to the Declarations that either have been or ſhall be made to thoſe who repreſent the ſaid Nation.' Monſieur Chauvelin added, 'That he hoped their Excellencies would take Notice, that in his Majeſty's Declaration no mention was made of King Staniſlaus, altho' the ſaid Prince was Father-in-Law to his Majeſty; that for his Majeſty's part, he did not pretend to oblige the Poles to receive a King from his Hands, nor could he ſuffer, as Guaranty of the Treaty of Oliva, that any other Prince ſhould Violate their Privileges, and that the King did not make publick this Declaration without an equal Reſolution to ſupport it, perſuaded as he is, that he cannot employ the Forces which Almighty God has truſted him with, to a more glorious Purpoſe, than in preventing any Power from oppreſſing their Neighbours.

It

It is confidently reported that King *Staniſlaus* has ſent his Abdication in Form of the Crown of *Poland* to ſome of his Friends in that Kingdom, to be by them communicated to the Dyet at their firſt Meeting.

It is not at all ſtrange to ſee the ſeveral Powers of *Europe* deſirous to have a Perſon who they imagine is in their own Intereſt King of *Poland*; nor can we wonder that the *Poliſh* Nation ſhould appear ſo *Jealous* of having the leaſt Encroachment made upon their *Privilege* of chuſing what Perſon they pleaſe for their King. It muſt be confeſſed that if they make a *right* Uſe of this *Privilege*, they need never fear the *terrible Calamity* of being governed by a *ſilly* or a *wicked* Prince. We have ſeen Kings in ſome Nations have taken it into their Heads, that they had a Divine Right to their Kingdoms, which no Body could deprive them of, and that therefore they might *Fleece* their *wretched Subjects* as much as they pleaſed, to gratify their own *Avarice* or *Luxury:* But a King of *Poland* freely elected, cannot poſſibly forget, that his State, his large Revenue, and his magnificent Palaces, were all generouſly given him by his People; and while he lives in the Enjoyment of theſe, if he has either *Honour* or *Gratitude*, how tender an Affection muſt he have for a Nation who have made him ſo many noble Preſents! And by their own Choice became his Subjects!

The Emperor, the *Czarina*, and the King of *Pruſſia* ſeem to fear that *Staniſlaus* from a Principle of *Gratitude* for the kind Reception he has met with in *France*, may be too much attached to the Intereſts of that Kingdom; and doubtleſs his fine Parts, his Courage, and Capacity would render him a formidable Enemy.

The *French* Court ſeem to think his Intereſt ſo good in *Poland*, that they need do nothing more than to take Care that the *Polanders* may have no Conſtraint put upon them; and laſtly, *Staniſlaus* himſelf (if our freſheſt Advices may be credited) has done an Action which cannot well fail of endearing him to the *Poliſh* Nation: The *French* Embaſſador would have perſuaded them that they ought not to proceed to a new Election, that their Throne was not vacant while *Staniſlaus* was living, whom they had formerly choſen for their King, and who was acknowledged as ſuch not only by the Emperor, and moſt of the Powers in *Europe*, but even by the late King of *Poland:* In the mean time, *Staniſlaus* himſelf, far from inſiſting upon this

his former Title, has generouſly reſigned all his Pretenſions to the Throne on that Foot; and is for having his *Countrymen* proceed freely to a new Election. This ſeems to be a generous Declaration, that he ſcorns to mount a Throne by any Steps but his own *Perſonal Merit*, and the *Affections of his People*. Nothing is more certain than that *theſe two* are the *nobleſt* and the *ſureſt Tenure* by which any Prince on Earth can hold his Crown. As *Engliſhmen*, we cannot deny, that we are afraid if *Staniſlaus* ſhould ſucceed, it might be too great an Addition to the Power of *France*; yet, if we were *Polanders*, we verily believe we ſhould give him our Vote.

TURKEY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THEY have Advice at *Gibraltar* from *Mequinez*, that King *Muley Abdallah* was ſtill at that Place, and had caus'd the General of the Blacks, and another Baſhaw of Note to be ſtrangled, and had thereby reſtor'd the Peace of that Army. There is no farther Talk of the March of any Troops to *Ceuta*.

From *Conſtantinople* there is Advice that the Protector of *Perſia* will not hear of any Negociation with the *Ottoman Porte*, unleſs the Reſtoration of the Provinces yielded to the *Turks* by the laſt Treaty be ſtipulated by Way of Preliminary: And that the *Grand Signor* had therefore reſolv'd to command in Perſon his Army againſt the *Perſians*.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

March 26. Wedneſday laſt his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave his Royal Aſſent to ſeven Publick Acts, and to four Private ones.

Every *Engliſhman*'s Attention ſeems to be fixed upon the Succeſs of the Bill for *Extending the Laws of Exciſe* to *Wine* and *Tobacco*, which it is ſaid will be brought in ſoon after the Holyday's.

We ſhall always in our BEE *have a very particular Regard to whatever we are ſatisfied is for the Advantage of the* TRADE *of* Great Britain; *ſince when ever* Trade *is* ruin'd, *we take it for granted our* Nation *is* undone: *We have beheld with the utmoſt Concern the* cruel *and* unjuſt Depredations *lately made by the* Spaniards *on our* Merchants, *whom we take to be the moſt uſeful Body of Men in the Kingdom:*

We

We have even known ſome of them do ſuch handſome *and* generous Actions, *as too many who value themſelves upon their* Birth *would never have had the* Hearts *to perform. While the* Wounds *our Merchants lately received from the* Spaniards *are ſtill* freſh *and* bleeding, *and before they have received the leaſt* Recompence *for all their* Loſſes, *we can hardly conceive any People ſhould be* cruel *enough, to endeavour to lay* new Hardſhips *upon them: That we may ſhew our ſincere* Affection *in the Capacity of* Bees, *for this moſt valuable Body of Men, we ſhall inſert an* Article *in our future Pamphlets particularly deſign'd for their* Service. *This Article ſhall be the* beſt Account *we can* poſſibly *get of all ſuch* Ships *as either* come into, *or* ſail out of *any of our* Ports.

The DRONES COLLECTION:

OR,

An Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* Inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

The Rev. Mr. Tough, Rector of St. Paul's Covent Garden, is appointed Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Bedford.

The Rev. Mr. Rolleſton, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and Rector of St. Edmond's in Salisbury, was lately collated to the Archdeaconry of Sarum.

March 26. On Friday laſt Week William Webb of Derbyſhire, Eſq; was married at St. Paul's Cathedral, to Miſs Raven of St. Clement Danes, a young Gentlewoman of a good Fortune.

We hear that a Marriage is on Foot between Sir Roger Burgoigne, Bart. and the Lady Anne Montagu, a Daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hallifax.

A Treaty of Marriage is on Foot, and will ſhortly be conſummated, between John Ratcliff, Eſq; an eminent Turkey Merchant, and Miſs Fuller, Daughter of John Fuller, Eſq; of Devonſhire Square, an agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of 15,000 l.

A Treaty of Marriage is on Foot, and will ſpeedily be conſummated between Sir Henry Gough, of Chelſea, Bart.

and Mrs. Katharine Harpur, ſecond Daughter of Sir John Harpur, of Calke in Derbyſhire, a Lady of 10,000 Fortune.

A Treaty of Marriage is near concluded between John Belſon of Brill in the County of Bucks, Eſq; and Miſs Anne Stonehouſe, third Daughter of Sir John Stonehouſe of Radley in the ſame County, Bart. by his ſecond Wife, Daughter to Sir Robert Daſhwood of Norbrook in the County of Oxford, Bart. deceas'd.

John Moſtyn, Eſq; eldeſt Son to Sir Roger Moſtyn, Bart. is to ſtand Candidate at the next Election for the County of Flint, in the room of his Father.

We hear that William Pulteney, Eſq; will ſtand Candidate at the next Election for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter.

We hear that Thomas Clutterbuck, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Leskard in Cornwall, will be made Secretary at War, in the room of Sir William Strickland.

March 27. Letters from Cheſter inform us, that Mr. Manly the *Attorney*, has loſt his Election; and that Sir Charles Bunbury is choſen Member for that Place by a very great Majority.

On Sunday laſt, the Lady of George Chamberlayne, Eſq; Repreſentative in Parliament for the Town of Buckingham, was ſafely delivered of a Daughter, at his Houſe in Cecil-ſtreet in the Strand.

The ſame Day a Chairman belonging to Col. Herbert, being in Company with a Soldier of the Foot Guards, at a Publick Houſe in Prince's-ſtreet near Drury-Lane, upon ſome Words ariſing between them, the Soldier took up his Piece, which was loaded with Shot, and diſcharg'd it in the Chairman's Face, which almoſt tore out one of his Eyes, and wounded him in ſo deſperate a Manner, that it is thought he cannot recover. The Soldier immediately made off, and is not yet taken, though diligent Search is making after him.

On Sunday Night about Twelve o'Clock, the Shop of Mr. Jewen, a Hatter in Long-Acre, was attempted to be robbed by ſome Rogues, who had cut one of the Pannels of a Shutter, and were taking out an Iron Bar; but were prevented from proceeding any farther by a Servant that lay in the Shop, who hearing them, alarmed the Family; upon which they made off.

Yeſterday

Yeſterday William Miers was committed to Newgate by Juſtice Jones, for breaking open his Maſter's Till, and ſtealing fifteen Shillings and ſome Halfpence.

March 28. Yeſterday Morning their Majeſties took the Air in Kenſington Gardens, and about three o'Clock in the Afternoon they return'd again to St. James's to Dinner.

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales ſet out for Kew, and return'd in the Evening to St. James's.

This Morning about Ten o'Clock, their Majeſties and the reſt of the Royal Family will go to Richmond and Kew to Dinner.

Yeſterday M. John Ruſtat was admitted and ſworn Clerk to the Pariſh of St. James's, Weſtminſter, in the room of Mr. Stotherd, who has reſign'd

On Monday Morning Mrs. Winder, Wife of Mr. Winder, who keeps the Horſeſhoe Alehouſe in Goſwel-ſtreet, having been indiſpoſed for ſome time, and going to ſet out for Iſlington to take the Benefit of the Air, was ſeiz'd with a Fit of Coughing, and died in a few Minutes.

Yeſterday Morning a Maſter Carpenter in Bell-Alley, Coleman-ſtreet, being diſorder'd in his Senſes, ſtabb'd himſelf in the Breaſt with a Knife in ſo dangerous a Manner, that 'tis thought he cannot live.

We hear that his Excellency the Earl of Waldegrave, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of France, has obtain'd Leave to return to England on his private Affairs.

Yeſterday a Man was committed to Newgate by Juſtice Jones, for a Robbery on the Highway.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, March 19.

From the Proceedings of the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly met here laſt Week.

Mr. John Reczinski, Student in Divinity, from Lithuania, was admitted a Burſar, and allow'd 25 *l.* Sterling *per Ann.* while proſecuting his Studies here. Overtures of the Synods of Lothian and Merſe, for reducing the Number of Burſars, and enlarging their Encouragement, were admitted to the Aſſembly, to be intimate to the Synods.

A Sentence of the Synod of Perth, finding Robert Miller, Tenant in Sauchie, guilty of Adultery, was reverſed, and he abſolved from the Proceſs.

BANK-

BANKRUPTS *ſince our laſt.*

John Duell, of the Pariſh of St. Clement's Danes, in the County of Middleſex, Chapman.

Charles Kerſting, late of Watling-ſtreet, London, Merchant.

James Morgan the younger, of Shaſton, in the County of Dorſet, Tanner.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	163	Buried	Males	293
	Females	173		Females	277
	In all	336		In all	590

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 17.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS, *December*, 1732.

LE SPECTACLE DE LA NATURE, *&c.* (*Nature diſplay'd*, &c.)

Some of our Readers have expreſſed ſo much Satisfaction at the Account we gave them of this Piece in our BEE, Number VI. *that to oblige them we will give them an Abridgement of another Converſation: As we have ſome Reaſons to believe that the Tranſlation of the Book itſelf will appear before we can give Extracts of every Part of it; we ſhall, without obſerving any Order, go back to the* 3*a Converſation, which runs upon the* SILK-WORM, *an Inſect, for it's Aſſiduity, and Uſefulneſs to Mankind, ſo near a-kin to the* BEES, *that we look upon ourſelves as a ſort of Relations.*

In this Converſation the *Counteſs* is the chief Speaker; it ſeeming more particularly her Province, as ſhe had always a Nurſery of *Silk-Worms* from her Youth. She obſerves that they are brought up in two different Manners; either by leaving them to range at Will on a Mulberry-Tree, or by houſing them, and providing daily freſh Mulberry-Leaves for them. The *Prior* obſerves, that the firſt Way is in uſe in *China*, and other hot Countries, and ſays, that it conduces moſt to their Health, and is the leaſt Trouble, but cannot be practiſed in our colder Climate. He ſays, however,

ever, that in *China* the *Silk-Worms* lay their Eggs so carefully in some Place about the Tree, that they will bear the hardest Frosts. (*In this Case the Cones must be taken from the Trees, and the Silk spun off before the Butterfly makes its Way thro', or else the Silk would be all of short Ends, and of no Use.*) The *Countess* next gives a particular Relation, how *Silk-Worms* are to be managed in the second Way, which the *Prior* allows to be the best; and, the Lady having finish'd her Discourse, he proceeds to the Anatomy of this Insect. Among other Things, he observes, That the *Silk-Worm* has two Holes under its Mouth, thro' which it spins a double Thread, at one and the same Time; and that of these two Threads, with the Assistance of its two Fore-feet, it immediately makes but one. The *Countess*, to give the young Gentleman a clearer Idea, how the *Silk-Worm* disposes of its Silk, when spun out of its Body, shews him some of the *Cones*; but how great is his Admiration, when he is told the *Silk-Worm* is yet inclos'd, and when the Lady cuts one of the Cones open, and lets the *Chrysalis* fall into his Hand! Our young Knight is next inform'd by what Means this wonderful *Phænomenon* is brought about; how the *Worm* first spins itself into the *Cone*, and afterwards makes its Way out again, in the Form of a *Butterfly*; and lastly, how the *Silk* is spun off from the *Cone*. On this Occasion the *Prior* informs him, that the Thread of one *Cone* has measured above *nine hundred Foot*, and yet weigh'd but *two Grains and an half*.

Of other Books lately publish'd in PARIS, *the following may be worthy our Notice.*

I. VOYAGE *de* CONSTANTINOPLE, *pour le Rachapt des Captifs. Par le* R. P. JEHANNOT, *Docteur en Theologie de la Faculté de* PARIS, *Ministre et Superieur de la Maison de Beauvoir sur Mer, de l'Ordre de la* Sainte Trinité. In 12mo. That is,

A *Voyage* from *Constantinople*, for the Redemption of Slaves, by the *R. F. Jehannot*, &c.

II. *Apologie des Betes*, ou *Leur Connoissance et Raisonnement prouvés, contre le Systeme des Philosophes* CARTESIENS, *qui pretendent que les Brutes ne sont que des Machines Automates; Ouvrage en Vers. Par* M. MARFOUACE DE BEAUMONT. In 8vo. Or,

An Apology for Beasts, or their Intellectual and Rational Faculty prov'd against the System of the *Cartesian* Philosophers, who pretend, that Brute-Animals are no more than Auto-

Automatous Machines. A Poem. By *M. Marſouace de Beaumont.*

III. *Elemens de la Geometrie, avec un Abregé d' Arithmetique, et d' Algebre. Par* M. RIVARD. Or, Elements of Geometry, with an Abridgement of Arithmetick and Algebra. By *M. Rivard.* In 4to.

An exact Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets publiſh'd from Thurſday March *the* 22d. *to* Thurſday March *the* 29th.

I. ON the Engliſh Tranſlations of Homer. A Satire. Printed for J. Oſwald. pr. 6d.

II. A Diſcourſe on Prayer. By John Gill. pr. 6d. A Ward.

III. Apparatus ad Linguam Græcam ordine novo digeſtus. Auctore G. Thompſon. J. Osborn and T. Longman,

IV. An Impartial Catechiſm; or a Faithful Enquiry into ſome principal Things of the Chriſtian Religion, &c. J. Roberts.

V. A new Deſcription of England and Wales. By Herman Moll. No. I. J. Wilford. pr. 1 s.

VI. The Statutes at Large, concerning Elections of Members to ſerve in the Houſe of Commons from Magna Charta to the preſent Seſſion. Cæſar Ward. pr. 1 s. 6d.

Miſcellany POEMS, SONGS, EPIGRAMS, *&c.*

The Patriot retired from Publick Buſineſs.

ENough to Glory and his Country Giv'n,
The Pious Hero now aſpires to Heav'n;
Quits the eternal Round of Noiſe *and* Care,
And bids his Soul for calmer Joys *prepare.*
A ſecond SCIPIO, *he from State retires;*
His Breaſt the Love of ſimple Nature fires.
Triumphant Greatneſs! more illuſtrious far,
Than all the Glories of victorious War!
There the proud Madman *boaſts in hoſtile Blood;*
But here the peaceful Victor *ſeeks his God;*
Aſſerts imperial Reaſon's noble ſway,
And teaches rebel Paſſions to obey;
Lord of himſelf, each Night the Sage *can ſay,*
Repoſe my Soul, for I have liv'd to Day.
Serene and calm amidſt the Storms of Fate,
He bids his Thoughts on God *and* Nature *wait;*

The

The beauteous Face of ſmiling Earth ſurveys,
And wrapt in Wonder, ſings his Maker's Praiſe.

Mr. *Voltaire* has lately brought a New Tragedy, entitled *Zara*, upon the Theatre at *Paris*. This Piece has ſucceeded ſo well, that no *French* Tragedy ever gain'd its Author more Reputation; ſome of the beſt Judges in *Paris* ſeem to allow, that Mr. *Voltaire* has happily found out the Secret to unite the *Force* and *Fire* of *Corneille*, to the *Correctneſs* of *Racine*. His Piece has, beyond all Diſpute, great Beauties; yet as the fineſt Sentiments may be murder'd on the Stage, by being awkwardly expreſs'd, this Piece is very much indebted for its Succeſs, as a *Play*, to the Care and Attention of Madmoiſelle *Goſſin*, a young Actreſs, who play'd the Part of *Zara*: Mr. *Voltaire* himſelf was ſo ſenſible of this, that he has dedicated his Play to her, in a fine *Copy of Verſes* Printed before it: Tho' the following *Tranſlation* of theſe Verſes does not perhaps come up to the Beauty of the Original, it will at leaſt give our *Engliſh* Readers ſome Notion of the Poet's Gallantry.

Accept, fair Actreſs, dear enchanting Maid,
The Poet's Homage to thy Beauties paid.
Protect my Verſe; 'tis but thy own I give,
Zara is thine; thy Action bid her live.
Thoſe Eyes, that heavenly Voice, ſo full of Charms,
Forc'd the ſoure Criticks to lay down their Arms.
Still, as with graceful Eaſe your Steps you bend,
We find Illuſion on thoſe Steps attend;
Thou giv'ſt the tender Sentiment, the Sigh,
While ready Tears guſh out from ev'ry Eye.
The God of Verſe *almoſt neglected lay;*
Thy heavenly Voice ſecures his future Sway.
The God of Love, *forgot by ev'ry Swain,*
Preſages from thy Eyes an happier Reign.
Theſe rival Deities with friendly Strife,
Shall claim Thee Theirs, and ſhare thy future Life;
Both have I ſerv'd; the firſt ſtill gives me Law;
From t'other's dangerous Altars I withdraw;

—— Happy the favour'd Youth! thrice happy He,
Bleſt with a Smile, enchanting Fair, from Thee!
Who in thoſe Eyes his envy'd Fate explores,
Who is all Love, who pleaſes, who adores;
Who ſpends in amorous Talk the gayly fleeting Time!
— But, he's a Wretch, indeed, who courts thee but in Rhyme!

Note, *All Letters and Intelligence left at the Printer's or Publiſher's of this Pamphlet, directed* To the Authors of the BEE, *and* Poſt paid, *will be taken in.*

Note, This Pamphlet ſhall be forwarded Weekly to any Part of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Printer or Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left every *Saturday*, at all *Publick* or *Private Houſes*, in *London* or *Weſtminſter*, where it is deſired.

The Prices of all *Stocks*; The *Discount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds*; The Course of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the most *Staple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*, as they stood respectively on *Wednesday* the 28th Day of *March*, at 3 *of the Clock* in the Afternoon.

STOCKS.

Bank	151 3 4ths
India	158 1 half
South-Sea	102 1 4th
Ditto Annuity	110 3 8ths
3 per Cent Ann. 1726.	
Ditto 1731	
Million Bank	115 1 half
Equivalent.	110 1 half
African	35
York Buildings	No Transfer
Royal Assur. 100*l. pd. in*	105 1 half
Lond. Assur. 13*l. pd. in*	13 5 8ths
Bank Circulation	5l. 17s. 6d.

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35 1
Ditto at Sight	34 11
Rotterdam	35 2
Antwerp	35 5 a 4
Hamburgh	34 a 33 11
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 1 4th
Bourdeaux at 1 half Usa.	31 3 4ths
Cadiz	42 1 4th
Madrid	42 1 4th
Bilboa	42 1 8th
Leghorn	50 3 8ths
Genoua	53 3 8ths
Venice	48 7 8ths
Lisbon	5 1 5d 1 4th
Dublin	11 3 4ths

Interest per Cent.	Bonds, &c.		
4	India	5l. 9s. a 10.	5l. 9s. Premium
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	2l. 18s.	2l. 18s. Premium
4	50l. South-Sea	2l. 9s.	2l. 9s. Premium
3	20l. Prizes	20l. 13s. 6d.	20l. 13s. 6d.
3	Blanks	7l. 15s.	7l. 15s. 0d.

N.B. India and Bank Stocks fell as above for their several Openings; Bank Transfer-Books open 10th, and India the 19th of April.

	Shut	Open
Southsea Ann. 22d Inst.		3d May
Million Bank 22d ditto		17 April
Lond. Assur. 22d ditto		19 ditto

The Million Bank Dividend due the 15th Inst. will be paid the 26th of April.

ANNUITIES, viz.

14l. per Cent. at 25
1704 to 1708 inclusive 26 } Yrs Purch.
1 half
9l. p. Cent. A. 1710 8

Lottery 1710. for 10 Years from Michaelmas last.

Prizes 7 1 4th Years Purchase.

Blanks 5l. 12s. per Set.

Prizes and Blanks 1710, due at Michaelmas last, are in Course of Payment.

Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity, 4 3 half per Cent. Premium.

		Given for	Paid off	No.
In Exch.	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	890000	39
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	102900	
	Malt 1731	750000	637925	
	Salt	300000	50000	10

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Pieces of Eight.

GOLD in Bars, per Ounce,	3l. 18s. 3d.
ditto in Coin	3l. 18s. 5d.
Pillar Pieces of Eight	5s. 5d. 3 8ths a 1 half
ditto Mexico	5s. 5d. 1 4th a 3 8ths
Silver in Bars Standard	5s. 4d. 3 4ths

Grocery Wares by the C.

Almonds Jordan	4 l. 5 s. 0 d.
Ditto Valentia	3 l. 5 s. 0 d.
Raisins of the Sun N.	1 l. 10 s. 0 d.
ditto Malaga	19 s. 0 d.
Currans new	45 s.
Prunes French	18 s.
Figs	20 s. 0 d.
Sugar Jamaica Muſc.	16 s. a 20 s.
Fine ditto	28 s. a 34 s.
Loaf Sug. dub. Refi.	8 d. 1 half a 9 d.
Moloſſes of London	8 s. 6 d.
Rice of Carolina	15 0 d.
Bees-Wax East Country	6 l. 6 s.
Brimſtone	16 s. 0 d.

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon	7 s. 8 d.
Cloves	9 s. 1 d.
Mace	15 s. 0 d.
Nutmegs	8 s. 7 d.
Pepper for home Conſump.	16 d

Drugs by the C.

Allom Roach	21 s. 0 d.
Almonds bitter	28 s. 0 d.
Anniſeed of Alicant	45 s.
Aſſafœtida	8 a 14 s.
Coffee	17 l. 10 s.
Gentian	26 s. 0 d.
Gum Sandrack	6 l. 10 s. 0 d.
Harts-Horns the C. wt.	none
Myrrh	9 l. 0 d.

Dying Wares by the lb. C. & Ton.

Cochineal *per l.* at	18 s. 3 d.
Indico French	21 11 d.
Indico Guatimalo	23. a 32 s.
Ditto Labore	none
Annotto	6 s. 7 d.
Verdigreece	12 d. 16 d.
Gum Sticklack	4 l. a 10 l.
Iſonglaſs	18 d. 4 s. 0
Gum Araback, *per* C.	65 s.

Oil, Tallow, and Whale-Fins.

OIL in Jars	5 l. 28 l.
Greenland ditto	none
Ditto Linſeed	30 l.
Ditto Rape	19 l.
Town Melt Tallow	38 s. 0 d.
Country Tallow	36 s. 6 d.
Iriſh Tallow	34 s.
Grenl. Whale-Fins *per* T.	630 a 635 l.
New-England ditto *per* C.	25 l.

Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Roſin, Turpentine, Pot-Aſhes, and Soap, viz.

HEmp Riga *per* C.	23 s. 24 s.
Ditto Petersburgh	22 a 23 s.
Pitch of Carolina *per* H.	6 s. 0 d.
Tarr of ditto *per* B.	8 s. 2 8 s. 6 d.
Ditto Stockholmper Laſt	8 l.
Roſin black and yellow	9 a 11 s.
Turpentine common	9 s. a 10 s.
Pot-Aſhes Ruſſia	30 a 32 s.
Ditto East-Country	25 a 26 s.
Soap Marble	40 a 46 s.

Woollen Factory of England.

COlcheſter Bays Crown	13 d.
Red Liſt 6 Seals	13 d. & 10 s.
Perpet Kerſeys Ells	22 s. 0 d.
Chudleis	22 s. 0 d.
Moch Sandford	21 s. 0 d.
Second ditto	22 s. 6 d.
Prime ditto	24 s. 0 d.

Lead, Tin, Copper and Iron, viz.

LEad fodr. cont. 19 C. 1 half on Board at	15 l. a 15 l. 10 s.
Tin in Blocks *per* C.	4 l. 0 s.
Ditto in Bars	4 l. 2 s.
Copper Engliſh	5 l. 5 s.
Ditto Ordinary	4 l. 16 s. a 5 l.
Copper of Barbary	90 l. a 100 l.
Iron of Bilboa *per* Ton	15 l. 05 s.
Ditto of Sweden	16 l. 10 s.

Wine, Brandy and Rum, and Engliſh Spirits of Moloſſes. viz.

OPorto red *per* Pipe	36 l.
Ditto white	24 l.
Lisbon red	35 a 40 l.
Ditto white	26 l.
Sherry	26 l.
Ditto old	30 l.
Canary new	30 l.
Ditto old	36 l.
Florence *per* Cheſt	3 l. 3 s.
French red *per* Hhd.	30 l. a 40 l.
Ditto white — ditto	20 l.
Mountain Malaga old	24 l. 00 l.
Ditto new	20 l. a 21 l.
Brandy Fr. *per* gall.	6 s. a 6 s. 8 d.
Rum of Jamaica	7 s.
Ditto Lewd. Iſlands	6 s. 4 d. 6 s. 10 d.
Engliſh Spirits of Moloſſes.	

THE BEE: OR, Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

The great Mr. Addison's *Sentiments of* Trade *and* British Merchants.

MR. D'Anvers *begins his last* Craftsman *with observing, that an odd Piece of Doctrine has been advanced of late,* viz. That Parliaments do not sit to please the MERCHANTS. *Mr.* D'Anvers *allows that if the* MERCHANTS *are indeed no better than a Band of* STURDY BEGGARS (*as they have been lately call'd*) *instead of being gratified, the Statutes against* Vagrants *ought to be put in Force against them. Nay* (*says* Mr. D'Anvers) *if all the foreign Commodities which they import for the* Conveniency of Life, *in return for our* superfluous Manufactures, *are to be ranked under the Denomination of* Luxury (*as we have likewise been lately told* TRADE *itself ought to be suppressed as well as the* MERCHANTS.

But when Writers argue against *Luxury* in the present Case (*says Mr.* D'Anvers) they are guilty of a most ridiculous Piece of Sophistry, by dividing all Commodities into two Classes only, the *Necessaries* and *Superfluities of Life*; whereas, in all civiliz'd Countries, the *Conveniencies of*

Life ought certainly to have a Place, diſtinct from *either*; for the coarſeſt Frize, or Dowlas, that is made, will protect us from the Injuries of the Weather, as well as the fineſt Manufactures; and the moſt homely Diet will ſupport Life, as well as the richeſt Delicacies of Earth, Air and Water. Will *theſe Gentlemen* therefore call every Thing *Superfluity* and *Luxury*, which is not abſolutely *neceſſary* to our very Exiſtence; or would They have no Diſtinction made between different Ranks of Men?—— But as Authorities have often more Force than the ſtrongeſt Reaſoning, or cleareſt Demonſtration, I will fill up this Paper with a moſt excellent Eſſay of the late Mr. ADDISON, tranſcrib'd verbatim from one of the *Spectators*; in which he gives us his Sentiments of TRADE and the BRITISH MERCHANTS.

Mr. D'Anvers *here quotes a very fine* Spectator, *which was wrote by the late Mr.* Addiſon *upon* Trade. *The* Spectators *have been ſo much read by People of all Ranks and Degrees, that we believe there are but few Perſons who have not ſeen this Piece in the Original; yet ſo perfect are moſt of Mr.* Addiſon's *Compoſitions, that a Man of Judgment, who reads them again and again, will ſtill diſcover* new Beauties *in them. It was very juſtly ſaid to this illuſtrious Author in a* Latin *Copy of Verſes, wrote by one of his Friends*;

——————— Non tu,
Magne Poeta, humiles nter numerabere vates
Quos hodierna dies parit obluctante Minerva:
Altius inſurgit tua Muſa, atq; æmula Graiis
Romaniſq; nitet, *decieſq; audita placebit.*

What is here ſaid of his Poetry *is no leſs true of his* Proſe. *For this Reaſon, and becauſe we muſt own it is a* ſenſible Pleaſure *to us to repeat whatever is for the* Honour *of our* Britiſh Merchants, *we ſhall once more reprint this Eſſay, which runs in the following Words:*

'THERE is no Place in the Town, which I ſo much love
'to frequent as the *Royal Exchange*. It gives me a
'ſecret Satisfaction, and, in ſome Meaſure, gratifies my
'Vanity, as I am an *Engliſhman*, to ſee ſo rich an Aſſem-
'bly of Countrymen and Foreigners conſulting together
'upon the private Buſineſs of Mankind, and making this
'Metropolis a Kind of *Emporium* for the whole Earth. I

'muſt

'muſt confeſs, I look upon *High Change* to be a great 'Council, in which all conſiderable Nations have their 'Repreſentatives. FACTORS in the Trading World are 'what AMBASSADORS are in the politick World. They 'negotiate Affairs, conclude Treaties, and maintain a good 'Correſpondence between thoſe wealthy Societies of Men, 'that are divided from one another by Seas and Oceans, 'or live on the different Extremities of a Continent. I 'have often been pleas'd to hear Diſputes adjuſted between 'an Inhabitant of *Japan* and an Alderman of *London*; or 'to ſee a Subject of the *Great Mogul* entering into a League 'with one of the *Czar* of *Muſcovy*. I am infinitely de-'lighted in mixing with theſe ſeveral *Miniſters of Commerce*, 'as They are diſtinguiſhed by their different Walks, and 'different Languages. Sometimes I am juſtled among a 'Body of *Armenians*; ſometimes I am loſt in a Crowd of 'Jews; and ſometimes make one in a Groupe of *Dutch-'men*. I am a *Dane*, *Swede*, or *Frenchman*, at different 'Times; or rather fancy myſelf like the *old Philoſopher*, 'who upon being ask'd what Countryman he was, re-'plied, that He was a *Citizen of the World*'

'Though I very frequently viſit this buſy Multitude of 'People, I am known to nobody there but my Friend 'Sir ANDREW, who often ſmiles upon me, as he ſees me 'buſtling in the Crowd, but at the ſame Time connives at 'my Preſence, without taking any farther Notice of me. 'There is, indeed, a Merchant of *Egypt*, who juſt knows 'me by Sight, having formerly remitted me ſome Money 'to *Grand Cairo*; but as I am not verſed in the modern '*Coptick*, our Conferences go no farther than a Bow and 'a Grimace.

'This grand Scene of Buſineſs gives me an infinite Va-'riety of ſolid and ſubſtantial Entertainments. As I am a 'great Lover of Mankind, my Heart naturally overflows 'with Pleaſure at the Sight of a proſperous and happy Mul-'titude; inſomuch that at many publick Solemnities I can-'not forbear expreſſing my Joy with Tears, that have 'ſtolen down my Cheeks. For this Reaſon, I am won-'derfully delighted to ſee ſuch a Body of Men thriving in 'their own *private Fortunes*, and at the ſame Time pro-'moting the *publick Stock*; or, in other Words, raiſing 'Eſtates for their *own Families*, by bringing into their Coun-'try whatever is *wanting*, and carrying out of it whatever 'is *ſuperfluous*.

'Nature ſeems to have taken a particular Care to diſ-
'ſeminate her Bleſſings among the different Regions of the
'World, with an Eye to this mutual Intercourſe and
'Traffick among Mankind, that the Natives of the ſeveral
'Parts of the Globe might have a Kind of Dependance
'upon one another, and be united together by their com-
'mon Intereſt. Almoſt every *Degree* produces ſomething
'peculiar to it. The Food often grows in one Country,
'and the Sauce in another. The Fruits of *Portugal* are
'corrected by the Products of *Barbadoes:* the Infuſion of a
'*China Plant* ſweetened with the Pith of an *Indian Cane.*
'The *Philippick* Iſlands give a Flavour to our *European*
'Bowls. The ſingle Dreſs of a *Woman of Quality* is often
'the Product of an hundred Climates. The *Muff* and the
'*Fan* come together from the different Ends of the Earth.
'The *Scarf* is ſent from the *Torrid Zone*, and the *Tippet*
'from beneath the *Pole*. The *Brocade Petticoat* riſes out
'of the Mines of *Peru*, and the *Diamond Necklace* out of
'the Bowels of *Indoſtan*.

'If we conſider our *own Country* in its natural Proſpect,
'without any of the Benefits and Advantages of *Commerce*,
'what a barren, uncomfortable Spot of Earth falls to our
'Share! Natural Hiſtorians tell us, that no Fruit grows
'originally among us, beſides *Hips* and *Haws*, *Acorns* and
'*Pig Nuts*, with other Delicacies of the like Nature; that
'our Climate of itſelf, and without the Aſſiſtances of Art,
'can make no farther Advances towards a *Plumb* than to
'a *Sloe*, and carries an *Apple* to no greater Perfection than
'a *Crab*; that our *Melons*, our *Peaches*, our *Figs*, our
'*Apricots* and *Cherries* are Strangers among us, imported
'in different Ages, and naturalized in our *Engliſh* Gar-
'dens; and that they would all degenerate and fall away
'into the Traſh of our own Country, if they were wholly
'neglected by the Planter, and left to the Mercy of our
'Sun and Soil. Nor has *Traffick* more enrich'd our ve-
'getable World, than it has improv'd the whole Face of
'Nature among us. Our Ships are laden with the Harvest
'of every Climate. Our Tables are ſtor'd with *Spices*, and
'*Oils*, and *Wines*. Our Rooms are fill'd with Pyramids
'of *China*, and adorn'd with the Workmanſhip of *Japan*.
'Our *Morning's Draught* comes to us from the remoteſt
'Corners of the Earth. We repair our Bodies by the
'Drugs of *America*, and repoſe ourſelves under *Indian*
'Canopies. My Friend, Sir ANDREW calls the Vineyard

'

'of *France* our Gardens; the *Spice-Iſlands* our Hot Beds; 'the *Perſians* our Silk-Weavers, and the *Chineſe* our Pot-'ters. *Nature*, indeed, furniſhes us with the *bare Neceſſa-'ries of Life*; but *Traffick* gives us a great Variety of what 'is *uſeful*, and at the ſame time ſupplies us with *every* 'thing that is *convenient* and *ornamental*. Nor is it the leaſt 'Part of this our Happineſs, that whilſt we enjoy the re-'moteſt Products of the *North* and *South*, we are free from 'thoſe Extremities of Weather, which give them Birth; 'that our Eyes are refreſhed with the green Fields of *Bri-'tain*, at the ſame time that our Palates are feaſted with '*Fruits*, that riſe between the *Tropicks*.

'For theſe Reaſons, there are not more uſeful Members 'in a Commonwealth than MERCHANTS. They knit 'Mankind together in a mutual Intercourſe of good Of-'fices; diſtribute the Gifts of Nature; find Work for the '*Poor*; add Wealth to the *Rich*; and Magnificence to the '*Great*. Our *Engliſh Merchant* converts the Tin of his 'own Country into Gold, and exchanges his Wool for 'Rubies. The *Mahometans* are cloath'd in our *Britiſh* 'Manufacture, and the Inhabitants of the *Frozen Zone* 'warm'd with the Fleeces of our Sheep.

'When I have been upon the *Change*, I have often fan-'cied one of our *old Kings* ſtanding in Perſon, where he is 'repreſented in Effigy, and looking down upon the weal-'thy Concourſe of People, with which that Place is every 'Day fill'd. In this Caſe, how would he be ſurpriz'd to 'hear all the Languages of *Europe* ſpoken in this little 'Spot of his former Dominions; and to ſee ſo many *pri-'vate Men*, who in his Time would have been the *Vaſſals 'of ſome powerful Baron*, negotiating like *Princes* for 'greater Sums of Money than were formerly to be met 'with in the royal Treaſury! *Trade*, without enlarging the '*Britiſh* Territories, has given us a kind of additional Em-'pire. It has multiplied the Number of the *Rich*, made 'our *landed Eſtates* infinitely more valuable than they were 'formerly, and added to them an Acceſſion of *other E-'ſtates* as valuable as the *Lands* themſelves.'

Thus far Mr. Addiſon, *whoſe Writings moſt modern Authors ſhould avoid quoting, as it may afford too fair an Opportunity of comparing* his *Manner of* Thinking *and* Stile *with their* own.

Mr. Osborne *in his* London Journal *of* March *the* 17*th printed a* Letter *which he aſſured his Readers was ſent him from*

from Rocheſter, *by a Gentleman of* undoubted Veracity, *and who knew* every Step *which was taken in the* Affair *about which he wrote: Mr.* Osborne *acquainted his Readers, that he printed this Letter in order to expoſe the* vile Artifices, *by which the Enemies of the Government have* impoſed *upon the* Credulity *of the People; and the* baſe Methods *by which they have obtain'd their* Petitions, Inſtructions *and* Remonſtrances *to Parliament.*

In Anſwer to this *Letter Mr.* D'Anvers *in his laſt* Craftſman *has likewiſe printed a* Letter *directed to* him, *and which is dated from* Rocheſter. *We are heartily ſorry to find that either Mr.* Osborne *or Mr.* D'Anvers (*for* we *think* one of *them muſt be guilty*) *is become* profligate *enough to lay before the Publick the moſt* notorious Falſhoods *for* Matters of Fact, *eſpecially when theſe Falſhoods are of ſuch a Nature, that tho' they may impoſe upon People for a* Day *or two, they cannot well fail of being* detected. *Without determining which of the two Writers laſt mentioned has been guilty of ſo much* Folly *and* Aſſurance, *we ſhall lay before our Readers an* Abridgment *of the Letter publiſh'd by Mr.* D'Anvers *in his laſt* Craftſman *in Anſwer to that Letter which Mr.* Osborne *publiſh'd* March 17.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Eſq;*

ROCHESTER, *March* 24, 1733.

Mr. D'ANVERS,

I Hope you will give me Leave to uſurp a little upon your Province, in order to expoſe the malicious Falſhoods and Prevarications of that Sycophant *Osborne* and his *pretended Correſpondents* at *Rocheſter*, in Relation to the Letters ſent by the Corporation to their Repreſentatives in Parliament, requeſting them to oppoſe (as much as in them lies,) any *farther Extenſion of the Exciſe Laws*, which they apprehend to be deſtructive both of Liberty and Property. Though we do not find our Letters have given any Diſtaſte to the *Gentlemen*, to whom they were ſent, and who only have a Right to be diſpleaſed, if they had found any thing offenſive in them; yet Mr. *Osborne* and his *Correſpondents* ſeem to be extreamly gall'd, and to roar loudly againſt them. It would, indeed, have been Mat er of much Wonder to us, that *our Letter* ſhould be ſo often ſingled out to be diſcanted upon by that *hireling Scribbler*, conſidering that many

many others have been ſent in much ſtronger Terms than ours; had we not been well apprized of the Reaſon of this extraordinary Diſtinction, and of that peculiar Regard paid to us and our Letters. We were look'd upon as *pais conquis*, to be ſo much under the Influence of *Commiſſioners, Naval Officers, Exciſe Men*, and the reſt of the *Poſſe*, that we durſt not preſume ſo much as to open our Mouths; and therefore it is thought the higheſt Preſumption in us, to join our Wiſhes with the univerſal Deſires of all true *Engliſhmen*, that no Innovations may be made in the Fundamentals of our excellent Conſtitution; eſpecially ſuch as threaten by Degrees its intire Subverſion. This we had the Courage to avow, when we drew up our *Letter*, and theſe are ſtill the Sentiments of a great Majority among us. But now to come cloſer to Mr. *Osborne*, and to the Occaſion of giving you this preſent Trouble. In his Journal of *March* 17, he has given the Publick a very falſe and partial Repreſentation of our Affair, in a pretended Letter from *Rocheſter, ſent by a Gentleman of undoubted Veracity*, as he ſays; which Letter muſt either be counterfeit and of his own compoſing, or elſe his *Correſpondent* has ignorantly, or deſignedly impoſed upon his Credulity. This may be fairly concluded from thoſe egregious Blunders, with which it abounds, and from the ſcandalous Falſifications of known Facts. He tells us, that "*on the third of* February *there* "*was an uſual Meeting of a Deputy Mayor, (the Mayor* "*being ſick) the Aldermen and Common Council; ſome a-* "*mong them* (*who hate both the* Miniſtry *and* Govern- "ment) *perſuaded the Deputy to put it to the Vote, whe-* "*ther the Members ſhould be wrote to about the* Exciſe. "*They had procured Strength enough to carry it in the Af-* "*firmative; and a Committee was appointed to draw up a* "*Letter or Letters, to be ſent to the Members.* —— The firſt Thing I have to take Notice of here, is the *Letter-writer's* malicious and uncharitable Parentheſis, in which he ſo confidently aſſerts, *that ſome among the Aldermen and Common-Council of* Rocheſter *hate both the Miniſtry and Government.* This will be juſtly look'd upon as a ſaucy Piece of Slander and Detraction, till he points out *particular Perſons*, or produces ſome Inſtances of *this Hatred*. Till then he throws his Bolts at Random, and pretending to aim at *one*, ſhoots his poiſon'd Arrows promiſcuouſly among a *whole Society*. Will he allege it as an Inſtance of *this Hatred*, that they have declared their Diſlike to *Exciſes*

and

and *Exciſe-Laws*? This would prove too much, and involve the much greater Part of the Nation in the ſame Accuſation, of *hating the Miniſtry and Government*, which I preſume is more than he intended. But by the Bye, why does he make ſo cloſe a Connection between the *Miniſtry* and *Government*, as if they thought them the *ſame Thing*, or that *one* could not ſubſiſt without the *other*? Or rather, why has the *Miniſtry* the Precedence with him, and the *Government* only tagg'd to it by Way of Expletive and Appendage? The Anſwer to theſe Queſtions is no Myſtery at *Rocheſter* to ſuch as can gueſs from what Quarter this doughty Letter muſt come, if it be not the Product of Mr. *Osborne*'s own fruitful Brain, as is moſt probable.

But what follows is ſtill a greater Blunder. He ſays, *There was an* uſual Meeting *of a Deputy Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common-Council, when it was put to the Vote, whether they ſhould write to their Members about the* Exciſe. *But the* diſaffected *among them had procured Strength enough to carry it in the Affirmative.* Now I would be glad to know which Way this *additional Strength* was procured. Did they hire any *other Perſons* to come and vote along with them, or was it by the Strength of their *own Voices* alone, that the whole Feat was perform'd? I believe the latter to be the real Caſe, for the Letter owns it to be *an uſual Meeting*, and therefore the Members only of the Corporation were preſent, and gave their Votes with their uſual Freedom. The Reſult happen'd to be in the *Affirmative*, by a Majority only of *ſixteen* out of *eighteen* then preſent, and their whole Number was but *Twenty three*. And thus, and not otherwiſe, was this great Strength procured.

But the *Letter-writer* goes on. *A Committee was appointed to draw up a Letter or Letters to be ſent to the Members. Accordingly they drew up two Letters, which have ſince appeared in Print; but they ſhould, according to Cuſtom, have reported them, to have ſeen whether there would have been any Alterations, or Amendments propoſed. This was not done.* ——— Roundly aſſerted, Mr. *Osborne*. I begin now to doubt very much the boaſted Veracity of your *Correſpondent*; for I know the direct contrary of This to be true. The *Letters* were agreed to be drawn up on the *Saturday*, and a Committee appointed for that Purpoſe, who prepared them againſt the *Monday* following, which was a *Court Day*. Then they were *read*, or *reported*

to

to the whole Body preſent; who approved them without Amendments; order'd the *common Seal* to be affix'd to them, and to be ſent without Delay to the *Repreſentatives*. All This was as much a *corporate Act*, and with as much *Unanimity*, as any of their Proceedings ever were. But hear Mr. *Osborne* again, or his *Informer*. *The* Committee, *with ſome others, met on the* Monday *following*, (*which was a* Law Day, *when no Buſineſs of that kind was ever done*) *and having got a Number of their own Creatures together, cunningly contrive to obtain the* City Seal, *under a Pretence of ſealing a* publick Leaſe; *and took that Opportunity, againſt the Conſent of the* Deputy Mayor (*as he affirms*) *and without the leaſt Knowledge of the* Mayor, *to fix the Seal to the two Letters.* —— If your Patience is not exhauſted, let me go on with my Comment; for this Paragraph richly deſerves it. Here is another remarkable *Parentheſis*, which muſt be firſt diſpatch'd. The *Monday* on which the *Committee* and others met, was an *uſual Court-Day*, a ſtated Day, on which any Buſineſs may be done that offers. That *no Buſineſs of this kind was ever done on it*, I readily agree with him; That is, the Corporation never before, on a *Monday*, happened to addreſs themſelves to their *Members*, in relation to *Exciſes*. But Buſineſs of a *like Nature* has as frequently been done upon a *Monday*, as at any other time.

The Letter goes on to mention ſome other Particulars, *with which we do not think it* neceſſary *to trouble our Readers*; *and then concludes in the following Manner.*

What remains of Mr. *Osborne*'s Letter is beneath our Notice, as containing only ſome ſcurrilous Invectives, and falſe Inſinuations, in relation to our *City* and *Corporation*. We happen to have offended Mr. *Osborne*, or his *Principals*, by having ſo openly declared, that we cannot yet be reconcil'd to their favourite Project of accumulating *Exciſes*. We cannot help it. Theſe are our Principles, and theſe we find to be the Principles and Sentiments of much the greater and honeſter Part of the Nation, and we hope will always be ſo.

Your humble Servant,
PHILO-ANGLICUS.

London, March 31. We are credibly inform'd, that the late Report about Town, that the *Exciſe-Scheme*, or the chief Part of it, is laid aſide, is only a political Artifice to delude People, and propagated with a Deſign of ſlackening

the *preſent, general Oppoſition to it*; but We have likewiſe the Pleaſure to obſerve that the People are aware of the Bait, and ſeem reſolv'd to continue their *Oppoſition*, as long as They have any *legal Right* to do it.

We are likewiſe aſſured that great Numbers of *Emiſſaries* and *ſecret Agents* have been diſpatch'd into all Parts of the Kingdom to contradict the Accounts, that the principal Merchants and Traders of *this City* are unanimouſly reſolved to oppoſe *this Scheme*; but We hope our Friends in the Country will be upon their Guard, and look upon Them only as the *mercenary Inſtruments of Power.*

The following Letter, ſign'd by a great Number of Gentlemen, Freeholders, Traders and Inhabitants within the County of Denbigh, was ſent to Watkin Williams Wynne Eſq; Repreſentative in Parliament for the ſaid County.

Honoured Sir,

AS we have Reaſon to apprehend (from the general Fears of the Nation) that ſome Attempts will be made this Seſſion of Parliament for increaſing or extending the Laws of Exciſe, and that ſuch Encreaſe or Extenſion of the Exciſe Laws (ſhould the ſame take Effect) will be very prejudicial and injurious, not only to private Perſons, but the publick Trade and Intereſt of the whole Kingdom; and that the moſt valuable Part of our Conſtitution (by which we are diſtinguiſh'd from all other Nations in the World) will thereby be endanger'd and render'd precarious; we preſume to make this our humble, but moſt preſſing Requeſt to you, worthy Sir, our Repreſentative in Parliament, that you will take effectual Care, by all lawful Means poſſible, to oppoſe and hinder all and every ſuch Attempts, of what Nature and Kind, or in what Manner or Shape ſoever the ſame ſhall appear; and you will ever oblige,

Wreſham, Feb. 16, 1732-3. SIR, Your moſt aſſured and faithful Friends.

Liverpool, March 21.

Laſt Night our Merchants met in a Body at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, where after drinking his Majeſty's and other loyal Healths, they order'd the Daily Courant of the 15th Inſtant to be burnt, which was accordingly done by the Hangman, that in the Year 1715, executed the Rebels who

who came to invade our Liberties, and all that is dear to us.

The Aldermen, Bailiffs, Capital Burgeſſes, and other Burgeſſes of the Town of Denbigh and Liberties thereof, have wrote (in very preſſing Terms) to Robert Middleton, Eſq; their Repreſentative in Parliament, to oppoſe any farther Extenſion of the *Laws of Exciſe*.

By the laſt Letters from Cheſter we hear, that the Election of a Member for that Place, in the room of Sir Thomas Groſvenor, deceas'd, began on Wedneſday the 21ſt Inſtant, and that the Candidates were Sir Charles Bunbury, Mr. Manley, and Mr. Alderman Bennet; and that on cloſing the Poll, which continued till Yeſterday ſe'nnight in the Evening, the Numbers ſtood as below:

For Sir Charles —— 811
Mr. Manley —— 547
Ald. Bennet —— 1

Whereupon Sir Charles was return'd duly elected, to the inexpreſſible Joy of all Well-wiſhers to the true Intereſt of their Country; and the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonſtrations of Joy. In caſe the Election had been in the Reſident Burgeſſes only, then Sir Charles Bunbury had a Majority of 102.

Extract from Fog's *Journal*.

MR. Fog's *remarkable Account of the* Fall of *Vaſconcellos* prime Miniſter to the Queen Regent of *Portugal, which we have inſerted at large in our* Bee, Numb. II. *has made a good deal of Noiſe. Mr.* Fog *has not only been fallen upon by the* Daily Courant, *and* London Journal, *on this Occaſion, but a Pamphlet has been lately publiſh'd againſt him, entitled,* Remarks on *Fog's* Journal on *February* the 10th, exciting the People to an Aſſaſſination. *Mr.* Fog's *laſt Journal is an Anſwer to this Pamphlet, and we ſhall lay before our Readers the moſt* material Part *of what Mr.* Fog *ſays in his own Defence: After having acquainted the Publick that the Book wrote againſt him has been ſent by* Dozens *to ſeveral* Members of Parliament, *and other* eminent *Perſons, and to a great Number of* Poſt-Maſters *and* Exciſemen *in the Country.*

If I may be allow'd to gueſs at the Author (*ſays Mr.* Fog) ſuch a Work could flow from no other Pen, but that of the Polite and Ingenious Mr. *Walſingham*, at leaſt, that the

out Lines and Colourings are of his Hand, tho' it might probably be *deſign'd* by the Hon. Perſon, who is the *Hero* of the Piece.

It has been no unuſual Thing for a great *Genius* to applaud himſelf, when thoſe, who ought to admire him moſt, are ſparing in their Commendations. Nor is it any matter of wonder, that a great M——, who is become odious to the *People*, ſhould ſhelter himſelf under the *Royal Authority*.

I have read a long Manifeſto, publiſhed by Cardinal *Coſcia* in Praiſe of his own Conduct, at the very Time, that no Mouth in *Rome* was open'd, but to curſe him. And our own Hiſtories informs us, that every Action of *Wooſey*'s was the Work of *Ego & Rex meus*, and conſequently every Attempt againſt him, during the Sun-ſhine of his Power, was conſtrued into High Treaſon.—But hold——— I am inſenſibly falling into my old Manner, and may, perhaps, furniſh out an Handle for a new Set of *Parallels*, whilſt I propoſe to conciliate the Affections of my Superiors, by making the *Remarks* on my former Letter ſtill more publick, and communicate the ſame to every Reader of *Fog's Journal*. In the Execution of this Deſign, I will not ſhew the leaſt tenderneſs for myſelf, like other Pert *Political* Writers. On the Contrary, I will enforce the Weight and ſolid Reaſoning of theſe excellent *Remarks*, by endeavouring to anſwer all the Objections, which, as I apprehend, might be urg'd againſt them.

This admirable *Piece* conſiſts of a ſhort *Introduction*, four choice *Arguments*, ſome fine ſtrokes of *Panegyrick*, and many *Sarcaſtical Deſcriptions*, or *Definitions* of *Fog* and his *Journal*, all which, I ſhall expoſe in their proper Order.

The INTRODUCTION.

'Every Party hath *regular Advocates*, that is, Advocates, 'who are retained, and write for Pay. Whoſoever is not 'one of theſe Advocates is no more than a *private Man*, 'and *private Men* have no concern in Party Quarrels. But 'when an Attempt againſt *any* Party, or *any* Perſon is an 'Outrage upon Mankind, why! then *any* Man who is not 'of *any* Party, is called upon to reſent it. And if all o'ther Writers be ſilent, why! then this ſame *any* Man or '*private Man*, muſt ſtill have the greater Occaſion to 'ſpeak; that is, he, who is leaſt *concern'd* is moſt *concerned*,

to-

'or rather, he is moſt *concern'd*, who is not *concerned* 'at all.

Argument I.

'*Fog's Journal* of the 10th of *February* is a Panegy-'rick upon Aſſaſſination, and was wrote in Order to 'form a Party of Ruffians to Butcher the Principal M——. 'For in that *Journal Fog* ſays, that a certain *Frenchman*, 'who goes by the Name of *Vertot*, has publiſhed an Ac-'count of the *Revolution* of *Portugal*, where *Vaſconcellos* 'a Lawleſs Tyrant was murdered by the People. Now 'tis moſt certain and evident to the whole World, that 'Sir —— does not bear the leaſt Reſemblance in his Cha-'racter to *Vaſconcellos*; *therefore* it plainly appears, that 'the bloody and barbarous meaning of *Fog* is to draw a 'Parallel between Sir —— and *Vaſconcellos*, to make the 'Name of Sir —— as Odious, as the Name of *Vaſcon-'cellos*, and his End as Tragical.

If it be here objected, That it is a very difficult Matter to draw a Likeneſs or *Parallel* between ſuch Perſons, as do not bear the leaſt Reſemblance or Similitude to each other; I anſwer, that Political Aſſertions are not always founded upon Mathematical Principles. The *Parallels* here intended are in the Nature of thoſe *Parallels* mentioned by a certain great Divine, which are ſo well directed as to meet in the ſame Center. Beſides—We Pamphleteers and Journaliſts, thoſe eſpecially among us, who are *regular Advocates*, are not obliged to make every Simile or Compariſon we uſe, run upon all four. If *Vaſconcellos* was a *fat* Man, 'tis ſufficient. Or if he was not a *fat* Man, yet if he was a very *rich* Man, 'tis altogether as much to the Purpoſe.

Argument II.

'*Fog* ſays again, that the other Fellow *Vertot* ſays, that the 'Death of *Vaſconcellos* was reſolv'd on as a juſt Victim — 'All the Conſpirators met at the *Palace* Gate —— ruſh'd 'upon the Guards —— forc'd a Way into the *Palace*, en-'ter'd *Vaſconcellos*'s Apartment —— one ſhot him thro' the 'Head —— others ſtabbed him, and then threw him out 'of the Window. Is not this the ſame thing as if he had 'ſaid the Death of *W*— is reſolv'd on as a juſt Victim — 'All

'All the Conſpirators are to meet at the *Palace* ——— enter '*W*———'s Apartment, ——— one ſhoot him through the 'Head, —— others ſtab him, and then throw him out of 'the Window?

It may perhaps be here objected, that Sir ——— has no Apartment in the *Palace*, and that *Fog*'s Conſpirators ſhould therefore rather chuſe to attack him in his own *Houſe*, where they are ſure to find him, than to attack the Guards in the *Palace* (where 'tis ten to one if they are not all knock'd on the head) in order to come at a Man, who, may not be there. But to this it may be anſwer'd, That his *Houſe* and the *Palace* are ſynonimous Terms: Or, if you like a ſyllogiſtical Anſwer better, it may run thus, St. *James*'s Houſe is a *Palace*, every Houſe in St. *James*'s Square (where Sir ——— now lives) is St. *James*'s Houſe; *ergo*, every Houſe in St. *James*'s Square is a *Palace*.—— If it be farther objected, with Intent to weaken the *Parallel*, That Sir ——— has no Guards like other Prime M—— ſuch as your *Grand Viziers*, *Etmadoulets*, &c. To this it may truly be anſwer'd, That Sir —— is ſo well belov'd by all the *Tide-waiters* and *Land-waiters*, *Salt Officers* and *Exciſemen*, eſpecially the *Exciſemen elect*, that a choice Cohort might inſtantly be form'd out of theſe Troops ſufficient to defend him againſt that Band of Ruffians, which *Fog* has pick'd up out of *Vertot*'s Hiſtory, and by whoſe Aſſiſtance he has moſt audaciouſly threaten'd to attack the Guards and the Palace.

Argument III.

'But if this Objection againſt the *Palace* ſhould be 'thought good, notwithſtanding my Anſwer, What do you 'think of *Putney Bridge*? This indeed is the Place which '*Fog* has pointed out as the moſt proper for the Work of 'his Aſſaſſination, and ſo plainly, that no one can miſtake 'his Meaning: for he ſays, ſtill pretending to quote that 'ſame *French* Papiſt, that the Night before the Execution 'of the *Portugueſe* Conſpiracy, *Vaſconcellos* croſs'd the *Ta*-'*gus* on a Party of Pleaſure. Does not this moſt exactly 'deſcribe Sir ———'s Manner of croſſing the *Thames* at '*Putney Bridge*? ——— For the *Thames* is a *River*, and the *Tagus* is a *River*, and every Child, that can but read, muſt obſerve how *Thames* and *Tagus* begin with the ſame Letter. When *Fluellen* in *Shakeſpear* compares our *Harry* the

the Fifth to *Alexander* the Great (who by the way did not reſemble each other more than Sir —— and *Vaſconcellos*) he forms his Argument in the ſame manner, and chiefly inſiſts on the Circumſtance of the two *Rivers*. After having been told by *Gower*, that *Alexander* the Great was born at *Macedon*, the honeſt *Welchman* replies, 'I 'think it is in *Macedon*, where *Alexander* is porn. I tell you, 'Captain, if you look in the Maps of the Orld, I war-'rant that you ſall find in the Compariſons between *Mace-'don* and *Monmouth*, that the Situations, look you, is both 'alike. There is a River in *Macedon*, there is alſo more-'over a River in *Monmouth*, it is called *Wye* at *Monmouth*; 'but it is out of my Prains, what is the Name of the other '*River*; but 'tis all one, 'tis as like as my Fingers to 'my Fingers, and there is Salmons in both.

It happens indeed a little unluckily, that there is no *Bridge* over the *Tagus*, ſo that *Vaſconcellos* muſt be ſuppoſed to have croſs'd it in a *Boat*. But then, without all doubt, this *Boat* was a *Portugueſe Boat*. Now from theſe two Words take away all but the initial Letters, and then the remaining *P. B.* cannot poſſibly be underſtood to ſignify any thing elſe but *Putney Bridge*.

One more Objection I have heard offered in Favour of *Fog* to prove, that he never deſigned either the *Palace* or *Putney Bridge* as proper Places for the Work of his Aſſaſſination, otherwiſe he would not have pointed them out ſo plainly, nor have *publiſhed* his Plot before he had carried it into Execution. But this Objection is eaſily got over. He *publiſhed* it in no other Paper but his own. Now he knows very well, that his Paper is never read by Sir ——, nor any of his Friends, but only by the *Jacobites*, and perhaps by a few of thoſe *Sturdy Beggars* and *Vagrants*, who are againſt the *Exciſe*, and who therefore would not fail to keep the *Secret*.

Argument IV.

'In the Reign of King *James* the Second, after *Mon-'mouth*'s Rebellion, a *Medal* was ſtruck by *ſome body* 'with the King's Head in Profile on one Side, and on the 'Reverſe was *Juſtice* ſtanding on a Pedeſtal with her *Sword* 'in one Hand, and her *Balance* in the other. At her Foot 'was an Executioner's Block, and on the Block an Head 'ſtreaming with Blood. On the Ground below the Pe-

'deſtal

'deſtal lay an *headleſs Carkaſs*. But this *headleſs Carkaſs* 'was neither *ſtabbed*, nor *mangled*, nor delivered over to 'an *incenſed Multitude*, to ſatiate their Vengeance by '*mangling*, *hacking* and *ſlaſhing*. From hence it may be 'demonſtrated, that *Fog* or his *Principals* intend to at-'chieve the Murder of Sir ———. And from hence it 'likewiſe manifeſtly appears, that if they ſhould atchieve 'it, they would certainly ſtrike a *Medal* in Honour of the 'Aſſaſſination. But they will not content themſelves with 'ſuch a Medal as King *James*'s, with an *Executioner's* '*Block* and an *headleſs Carkaſs* only. But they will have 'one ten times as large, where there may be Room 'enough for an *incenſed Multitude* to appear in their pro-'per Perſons, and ſatiate their Vengeance by *mangling* Sir '———'s *Body*, *ſtabbing* his *Heart*, *tearing* his *Limbs*, 'and *ripping* up his *Entrails*. Who can hear this and not 'be moved and *agitated* with every Paſſion of Humanity? 'Even Butchers weep!

'Tis certain there is a great Strength of *Reaſoning*, and a moſt beautiful *Pathos* in this *Argument*. But ſome People are inclined to think, that *Juſtice* with her *Sword* and her *Balance*, and the *Executioner's Block*, ſhould not have been introduc'd on this Occaſion. 'Tis an ugly Hint —— I wiſh She may not take the Work out of *Fog*'s Hands, and ſo quite ſpoil this Part of the *Parallel*. — But perhaps theſe are only the Surmiſes of ſuch vulgar Heads as mine. The ſagacious Author of theſe *Remarks* knows very well that *Juſtice* is *blind*, or in caſe ſhe ſhould open her Eyes, Sir — can deal with her. He has the beſt *defenſive Weapons* in the World to oppoſe to her *Sword*. —— And as to her *Balance*, he is not ſo ignorant in Staticks as to be at a Loſs how to turn the *Scale* in his own Favour.

Some Perſons who are not quite ſo good Antiquaries as the Learned Author of the *Remarks*, may be apt to wonder how a *Medal*, which was ſtruck in the Reign of King *James* the IId, cou'd be properly introduced to explain a Political or Hiſtorical Paper, publiſh'd about 47 Years after. But to this it may be anſwer'd, that a ſkilful Medaliſt will always chuſe to illuſtrate his Argument by an Antique Image or Inſcription, rather than by the Logick of the Schools or any Modern Mathematical Demonſtration: As a good Houſewife wou'd much rather make a Pudding or Paſty by a Receipt of her great Grandmother's Grandmother, that according to the Inſtructions of the beſt Cook alive. I

an

any *Vintner* or *Tobacconiſt* of my Acquaintance ſhou'd deſire me (who likewiſe pretend to ſome Knowledge in Sculpture and Painting) to furniſh him with a quaint Device or Symbol ſuitable to the preſent Situation of Affairs, I wou'd immediately direct him to the *Oxford Muſæum*, where the Keeper will ſhew him a Silver *Medallion*, which was ſtruck as appears by the Date in the Year 1659. On one ſide you ſee the Image of a *goodly fat* Man, and *Britannia* ſitting aſtride his Shoulders with this Motto, *Quid Valeant Humeri. Britannia* ſeems to expreſs great uneaſineſs, as if ſhe was not in a proper Attitude for a fine Lady. Over her Head you read this Motto, *Stuprum Paſſa Tyr* ———. The laſt Letters are quite defaced; however I make no doubt, but the ingenious Meſſ. *Osborne* and *Walſingham* will readily ſupply this Defect. On the Reverſe of the Medal you ſee a *groupe* of Figures, *Lords* and *Citizens*, *Cavaliers* and *Round-heads*, *Churchmen* and *Diſſenters*, *Vagrants* and *ſturdy Beggars* ſtanding on a Pedeſtal, and kiſſing and embracing one another. At the bottom of the Pedeſtal you read this Motto, *Quos Ego*, which may be interpreted in two contrary Senſes, and yet are both applicable to the Sculptor's Deſign. Some part of the *Crowd*, who ſtand on the Pedeſtal are looking up and pointing to a *Vine* growing out of a *Rock*, which *Vine* a ſquinting ill favour'd Fellow is cutting down: Near him you read this Motto, *Exciſa renaſcitur*. Another Part of the *Groupe* are obſerving an *Indian* in a fine Coat ſitting on an *Hogſhead* of *Toabcco*, and ſeeming with great Eagerneſs and Delight to count a vaſt Heap of Money, which lies on a Table before him. On the Hogſhead you read this Motto, *Ex Re quâlibet*. Cloſe by the *Indian* ſtands a *bulky Figure*, with a pleaſant Countenance; but whether it be the Figure of a Man or a Woman, you cannot diſcern. There is faſtned to the Girdle of this *Figure* a large Basket full of *Sugar-Plumbs*, which the *Figure* throws by Handfuls to the *Crowd*, who ſtand on the Pedeſtal. Near it you read this Motto, *Utile Dulci*. And the Engraver has done his Part ſo well, that you wou'd think the Words were juſt come out of his Mouth.

If I had not well examin'd this *Author*'s manner of Argumentation, I ſhou'd not have imagined, that a competent Skill in *Medals* was required to form a good Politician, or cou'd be ſo well applied to the new Doctrine of *Parallels*. In the three former *Arguments*, the *Remarker* has only

endeavoured to prove, that *two* Perſons, who have no *Reſemblance* to each other, are as *like* as Twin-Brothers; and that *two diſtinct* Places diſtant from each other 500 or 600 Leagues, are the *ſame Individual* Spot of Earth.

London, March 24. At a very noted Meeting of Diſſenters in this City, the Miniſter in his Prayer put up lately the following extraordinary Petition, viz. *O merciful God, grant that the Miniſtry may not be Infatuated, nor the King loſe the Hearts of his Subjects.*

Among our other News from Poland, we have an Account of a very extraordinary Article in the Primate's Letter to the Palatinates, which is as follows. 'Whereas during the laſt Inter-regnum, all the Dyettines petitioned that 'every Native, commonly called *Piaſto*, ſhould be excluded 'from the Right of pretending to the Crown, their main 'Buſineſs now muſt be, to concert all Means to ſeclude a 'Foreigner, more eſpecially one whoſe Poſſeſſions lie out 'of the Kingdom; *becauſe ſuch a Prince will be more In-* '*tent on the Welfare of his own States, than on that of the* 'Kingdom.

Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Dixon, two eminent Merchants at Liverpool, *whatever Name they may be called by here*, are come from thence, being deputed by that Corporation, to oppoſe the Alteration of the Duties on Wine and Tobacco, from Cuſtoms to Exciſes, or any farther Extenſion of Exciſe Laws. And we hear that Deputies from many other Corporations are coming hither for the ſame Purpoſe.

Laſt Sunday, which (if an old Prophecy holds true) was *an ominous Day for England*, a Fire broke out at Houghton-Hall, the fine Seat of Sir Robert Walpole in Norfolk, which burnt one Room, together with the Furniture that was therein; but by a timely Diſcovery it was got extinguiſhed before it went further.

Extract from the DAILY COURANT.

A Triple Alliance between the Jacobites, *Malecontents, and Republicans.*

WHILE the Diſputes that divide us (ſays Mr. *Carus*) turned on the common Topicks that are ever buffeted about between thoſe who are eager to enjoy *Power*, and ſuch as are unwilling to part with it; I thought indeed, that the Publick had leſs to do in the Matter than the Writers

Writers on either Side cared to allow: For I took it for granted, that when the Antiministerial Party found their Endeavours vain, and saw that neither in their Domestick Conduct or Foreign Negotiations, those at the Helm could be justly charged with any thing unlawful or unwise, they would lay aside their Opposition, and betake themselves to more dutiful, and consequently more likely Methods of gaining the Favour of the Crown.

I was drawn into this Opinion by considering the Characters and Dispositions of some, who, from Disappointment in their private Views, began this Disturbance about Publick Management; and who, from pettish Discontent, took a Liking to false Patriotism; for the Profession of which they were indeed well qualified, by their having some Parts, and much Ill-Nature. But as in the human Body small Disorders in time grow into dangerous Maladies, and the Malignity of ill Humours from slight Symptoms increase into formidable Diseases; so that these Stirrings in the Body Politick, tho' in the Beginning trivial, have since swelled into seditious *Tumours*, which seem now growing to a *Crisis*. But, laying aside Allegory, let us trace the Process of this Iniquity.

Perhaps there never was a Country in the World, where the Inhabitants were so well governed, as to be all satisfied with those who had the Direction of Publick Affairs. I dare say it would be no difficult Task to shew, that there are probable Reasons why there never will; but as they are not material to my Purpose, I pass them by. With Respect to ourselves, 'tis notorious that ever since the late Glorious REVOLUTION we have had a restless Faction among us, who, partly from irrational Principles, partly from selfish Views, have been for bringing us back to Bondage; and, as hateful a Thing as Slavery may be, have laboured all they could to bring us under the Yoke again. Hitherto indeed their open Attempts and secret Machinations have been continually defeated; but those are mistaken who think the Party eradicated: Want of Success may have made them less bold; but an Enemy is far from being contemptible, because he has learned Caution. I am ready to own, that *Jacobitism* is a sort of Political Madness; but *Madmen* are for all that dangerous, and the more so, when, instead of *raving*, they appear only *moody*.

Since the Troubles which happened between the Years *Forty one* and *Sixty*, another Party has ſubſiſted in this Nation, who, from an over-weening Fondneſs for *Liberty*, aim at changing the *Conſtitution* into a *Republick*; a Scheme which, however romantick it may ſeem, they have yet conſtantly purſued. Theſe two *Factions*, tho' neither of them ſtrong enough to give the *Government* any conſiderable Trouble, and leſs dangerous ſtill by their ſeemingly implacable Hatred to each other, have of late been brought into more amicable Terms. From a Conjunction of ſuch *malevolent* Spirits there is nothing ſo bad but may be dreaded, unleſs the Unanimity of *true Patriots* make this prepoſterous *Coalition* of no Effect.

The *Chiefs* of the diſcontented *Whigs*, full of *Publick Spirit*, following from *Private Reſentment*, having excited ſome Jealouſies of the *Miniſtry* and their Conduct, not only among the Perſons over whom they had immediate Influence, but alſo among People of great Virtue and Integrity, propoſed mighty Advantages therefrom. But when the Peace, which, chiefly from the Wiſdom and Steadineſs of his *Britannick Majeſty*'s Counſels, was given to *Europe*, removed all Occaſion of Complaint on the Subject of *Foreign Affairs*; when the *King* from the *Throne*, and the *Miniſters* in their reſpective *Stations*, laboured to give the People of *Great Britain* the ſtrongeſt Teſtimonies of Zeal in promoting whatever might be for their Good; the Spirit of *Diſcontent* apparently declined, and thoſe who had been miſled, appeared forward in returning to their *Duty*.

Such a Situation of Affairs threw the Heads of the *Malecontents* into downright Deſpair; they were conſcious to themſelves, that their paſt Behaviour left them no Hopes of attaining their Deſires, when Differences were no longer ſubſiſting; and therefore, inſtead of endeavouring to make their *Peace*, or entertaining any Thoughts of Retirement, they bent all their Contrivance to kindle again the Fire of *Diſſenſion*; and, by raking together the ſcattered *Embers* of *Diſaffection*, once more to ſet theſe Kingdoms in a *Flame*; thereby to accompliſh their own Ends.

For this Purpoſe they openly aſſociated themſelves with the Factions before mentioned; with the Heads of which they long held a ſecret Correſpondence. They induſtriouſly compoſed whatever Jarrs broke out among Perſons differing ſo widely in their Sentiments, and were continually inſtructing

inſtructing them not to fall out about the Method of ſetting up another *Government*, till they had deſtroyed this. Thus the triple Alliance was formed, whereby *Jacobites*, *Malecontents*, and *Republicans* were knit into one Body, in order to overturn the preſent *Adminiſtration*, or precipitate all Things into the greateſt Confuſion. A *Scheme* ſurely worthy of true *Patriots*, and eminently deſign'd for the Publick Good.

In order to carry on theſe glorious Deſigns, ſeveral numerous Meetings were held in the Country towards *Oxford* and in the *Weſt*; every Method, which could be invented to diſturb the Minds of the People, was immediately carried into Practice, and Reports equally falſe and ſeditious were ſpread with the warmeſt Induſtry and Care. An Attempt was made to ſtir up Heats in the preſent *Seſſion* of *Parliament*, by perſuading ſome to petition for a *Repeal* of the *Teſt Act*, on an Aſſurance of their receiving the ſtrongeſt Support from the Friends and Projectors of the SCHISM BILL; but the Wiſdom of the *Diſſenters*, who quickly ſaw into their Intent, daſh'd this hopeful *Scheme* of *Miſchief*, and left them to ſeek ſome new Topick whereon to harangue the *Publick*, and inflame the *Populace* againſt thoſe in *Power*.

At laſt, after many and deep Conſultations, they ſettled the Operations of the approaching *Winter Campaign*, not without framing many ſanguine Notions of Succeſs. Immediately Hoſtilities were commenc'd by the *Craftſman*; and Mr. *D'Anvers*, who had been for ſome Months very languid, fulminated at once againſt a *General Exciſe*; ſpoke poſitively of the wicked Deſign of the M——— to lay a Duty on every *Neceſſary of Life*; to introduce *Slavery* and *Wooden Shoes*, by raiſing a prodigious Body of inferior *Officers* in the *Revenue*, and in caſe the People did not ſubmit patiently under their *Sliding Rules* and *Gauging Rods*, then they were to be ſupported by a monſtrous *Standing Army*, compoſed entirely of their Countrymen, and commanded perhaps by their *Land-Lords*. How well this wild and improbable Story has anſwer'd their Purpoſe, by engaging an outragious Clamour againſt a moſt reaſonable and beneficial Propoſal, I need not ſtay to relate, they themſelves are ready enough to proclaim it, and to glory in their Succeſs, which I will venture, however to pronounce, will not be long lived.

Extract

Extract from the LONDON *Journal.*

A Letter to the Merchants and Tradeſmen of *England.*

MR. Osborne *having been treated pretty roughly by the* London *Merchants on Account of his late Eſſays in favour of* Exciſes, *addreſſes a Letter to them in his laſt Journal, which contains little more than a* Vindication *of his* own Conduct. *He begins this Letter by telling them that he has nothing either to* hope *or* fear from them, *and conſequently need not flatter them; but that he cannot* uſe them ill *becauſe he* loves *and* eſteems *them.*

You know, Gentlemen (*ſays Mr.* Osborne) *I am your Friend*, and a *Friend of the People.* I have for ſome Years paſt, vindicated the Miniſtry, againſt the *Calumnies*, *falſe Facts*, and *falſe Reaſonings* of their Adverſaries; and I have done it very ſincerely: for, from my Soul I think they have been very much *injured:* It is my thorough Perſuaſion, that they are, upon the Whole of their Adminiſtration, a very good Miniſtry, and full as good as ever *England* was bleſs'd with: That the *honourable Gentleman*, againſt whom all the Invective hath been levell'd, is entirely in the Intereſts of Liberty; and, if we conſider him, thro' the *ſeveral Parts* of his Life, hath ſhewn as many *publick Virtues*, and as few Vices, as the *beſt* and *greateſt Miniſter* that ever ſerv'd his *Prince*, by ſerving the *People.*

The FREE BRITON.

MR. *Walſingham*, in his laſt *Free Briton*, gives the Publick what he calls *The Caſe between the* Virginia *and* Maryland *Planters, and their Factors for Tobacco.* In order to ſtate this Caſe, he has inſerted a long Account drawn up by way of *Debtor* and *Creditor*; but as ſuch of our Readers as are ignorant of the Methods in which Merchants keep their Books, would not be able to underſtand this Account, we ſhall not inſert it.

A true Copy of an Anſwer from a Member of P——t to a Letter from his Borough, concerning the Extenſion of the Exciſe.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

YOurs I received, and am very much surprized at your Insolence in troubling me about the Excise. You know what I know very well; that I bought you. I know what perhaps you think I don't know, that you are about selling your selves to somebody else; and I know what perhaps you don't know; that I am about buying another Borough ——— And now may the Curse of God light upon you all; and may your Houses be as common to Excise-Men, as your Wives and Daughters were to me, when I stood Candidate for your Corporation.

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

IT is now reported, that besides the Camps, which we have already taken Notice of in some of our former, there will be another of 20000 Men, form'd in *Alsace*, under the Command of the *Marshal de Bourg*.

The Duke of *Anjou*, their Majesties second Son, died on the 7th Instant at *Versailles*, and the same Evening the Corpse of that Prince was removed to the Palace of the *Thuilleries* in *Paris*.

Their Majesties having lost a Daughter about two Months since, have now but 3 Children living, *viz.* The Dauphin born in 1729, and 2 twin Daughters born in 1727.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW COUNTRIES.

THE Deputies of *Zealand*, after having had several Conferences with those of the *States of Holland*, are return'd to their Province, without any Satisfaction given to the *Prince of Nassau*'s Demand. They allow him, it seems, to be rightful Owner of the *Marquisate of Ter Veer and Flushing*; but the Possession of it is too sweet to part with, and therefore all they have thought fit to offer is an equitable Equivalent. The *States of Holland* concur with them in the same Measures to maintain the *Devassalage* of that *Marquisate*, and have communicated this their Resolution to the *States General*. For the Rest of the Effects left by the late *King William*, the Deputies have declared they were not yet ready to give their final Resolution.

It

It is now ſaid, that the *King of Pruſſia* only inſiſts on 100000 Rix-Dollars, by way of Loan, from the Dutch Merchants at *Koningsberg*. Some ſay, that they have actually paid this Sum; but others affirm, they have declared their Incapacity of raiſing it, and that they will rather quit the Country, than ſubmit to ſuch Exactions.

The Expreſs which Count Sinzendorf ſent to *Vienna*, is return'd with the Emperor's Anſwer in Relation to the Differences between the *King of Pruſſia* and this *Republick*. His *Imperial* Majeſty applauds their High Mightineſſes Moderation; and recommends the Continuance of it; promiſing to mediate and forward an amicable Accommodation to the utmoſt of his Power.

ROME *and* ITALY.

FRom *Turin* we have Advice, that, at the preſſing Inſtances of the *Emperor*, and another powerful Prince, his *Sardinian* Majeſty has at laſt declar'd his Acceſſion to the Treaty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

ALL imaginable Preparations for a War are yet continued in *Spain*.

Extract of a Letter from *Teneriff*.

THE Captain General of theſe Iſlands, notwithſtanding the various Repreſentations made to the Court of *Spain*, by the *Engliſh* Nation, concerning the many Grievances their Factory labours under ſince the Year 1727, occaſioned by the ſaid General's Extortions, continues ſtill to uſe the ſame violent Treatment, aſſuming to himſelf an abſolute Power to enſlave them and their Commerce, contrary to the ſeveral juſt and favourable Decrees obtain'd of his Catholick Majeſty, by his Excellency Mr. *Keene*, Miniſter of His *Britannick* Majeſty at the Court of *Spain*. This ill Uſage is confirm'd now a-new by the ſaid General's ſummoning the whole Factory to the City of *Laguna*, five Leagues diſtance from the Places of Abode of the chief Merchants, to the great Detriment of their Affairs; and this in order to force them to conſent to a pretended imaginary Salary, due to him, as *Judge Conſervator of their Privileges*,

Privileges, which Title ſeems incompatible with his Tyrannical Deportment to them. His *Britannick* Majeſty's Subjects here reſiding are unanimouſly determin'd not to come into the ſaid General's Meaſures, but to reſiſt them vigorouſly to their utmoſt Endeavours.

The Emperor's Council is very intent in concerting proper Meaſures, with Regard to the *King of France*'s late Declaration, touching the Freedom of Voting at the enſuing Election in *Poland*. The Primate of that Kingdom having likewiſe expreſs'd himſelf, much to the ſame Purpoſe at *Warſaw*, his *Imperial* Majeſty has ſent Orders to his Ambaſſador there, to proteſt to the Primate and Senate, that he does not pretend in any Manner to byaſs or ſet Bounds to their Liberty in Voting; but that, on the contrary, the March of his Troops towards the Frontiers was deſign'd only to prevent the Incurſions of Strolers, and to be in a Readineſs to ſuccour the Republick, in Caſe any Power ſhould preſume to offer Violence to its ancient Privileges.

The Duke of Mecklenburg, after having left a long circular Letter behind him, exclaiming againſt the Hardſhips and Injuries which he ſuppoſes are heap'd upon him, is retir'd once more to *Dantzick*; and it is thought his Dutchy will now, in earneſt, be put under the Adminiſtration of his Brother, purſuant to a Decree of the Aulick Council of the Empire, publiſh'd ſome Years ſince, to that End.

From *Frankfort* we have an Account that the French continue to make great Preparations for War at Strasburg.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

ADvices from all Parts now confirm, that the Czarina has reſolv'd to eſpouſe the Party of the Elector of Saxony, in Conjunction with the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia: And it is ſaid, that the Letter which Count Lewold is charg'd with from this Princeſs to the Primate, is not only to the ſame Purpoſe, but that ſhe therein abſolutely gives the Excluſion to his Electoral Highneſs's moſt formidable Competitor, as far as ſhe is able to maintain it with the whole Power of her Empire. The Elector's Party begins to be likewiſe very powerful in Poland; the Biſhop of Cujavia, the Princeſs Conſtantine, and ſeveral of the principal Lords, are ſaid to have declar'd openly in his Favour. It is likewiſe reported, that ſeveral Foreign

Miniſters at Warſaw have received Orders from their reſpective Courts to promote his Intereſt to the utmoſt of their Power.

Notwithſtanding the many Declarations and Proteſtations of the French Ambaſſadors at Warſaw, inſiſting upon the Reſtoration of King Staniſlaus, without the Form of an Election, that Prince has done a very popular Action; and, to ſhew the Regard he has to the Rights and Privileges of his native Country, has ſent an Abdication of the Crown in Form, by one of his Gentlemen to Warſaw.

TURKEY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE Divan of Conſtantinople ſeems to be too much embarraſs'd with the Affairs of Perſia, to think of affording any conſiderable Aſſiſtance to the Algerines: But the ſeveral other Turkiſh Regencies are arming with all poſſible Diligence.

Advices arriv'd at Moſcow, from the Frontiers of Perſia ſay, that a Conſpiracy had been form'd at Iſpahan to ſeize upon the young Sophy, and to govern in his Name, 'till a proper Opportunity ſhould offer to releaſe his depos'd Father; but that the Regent, having got Intelligence of the Deſign, detach'd a large Body of his Troops thither, and ſeizing the Conſpirators, executed ſome, and baniſh'd the Remainder.

The Situation of Affairs in Perſia furniſhes full Employment to the Miniſters of the Porte: The Grand Signior was ſome time ago determin'd to head his Army in Perſon, in order to animate his Troops, and to overcome the Averſion with which they carried on a War againſt their Brother Muſſulmen: The Grand Vizier was to have accompanied his Highneſs, as knowing the Perſian manner of fighting from his Experience in the late Wars; but the preſent Diſpoſition of the People in this City, where ſome Sparks of the laſt Rebellion are ſtill unextinguiſh'd, rendring the Grand Signior's Preſence neceſſary at Home, his Highneſs has appointed the Baſhaw Tolpan Oſmon, General of the Ottoman Army in Perſia; where the Capacity of the new Protector obliges the Turks to dread thoſe Forces they very lately deſpiſed.

DOMESTICK

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

ADmiral Stewart has taken Leave of the Court, and is to ſet ſail by the firſt Opportunity with the Squadron under his Command for the *Mediterranean.*

We hear that Deputies are coming to London from moſt of our trading Corporations, to oppoſe the Alteration of the Duties on Tobacco and Wine from Cuſtoms to Exciſe, or any farther Extenſion of the Exciſe Laws.

The Merchants in Town, to ſhew their Reſentment againſt ſeveral ſcurrilous Reflections, which they conceive have been made upon them in the *Daily Courant* for their oppoſing any new Exciſe, have cauſed ſeveral of theſe Papers to be publickly burnt in our Streets and Coffee-houſes.

We ſhall always in our BEE *have a very particular Regard to whatever we are ſatisfied is for the Advantage of the* TRADE *of* Great Britain; *ſince when ever* Trade *is* ruin'd, *we take it for granted our* Nation *is* undone: *We have beheld with the utmoſt Concern the* cruel *and* unjuſt Depredations *lately made by the* Spaniards *on our* Merchants, *whom we take to be the moſt uſeful Body of Men in the Kingdom; We have even known ſome of them do ſuch* handſome *and* generous Actions, *as too many who value themſelves upon their* Birth *would never have had the* Hearts *to perform. While the* Wounds *our Merchants lately received from the* Spaniards *are ſtill* freſh *and* bleeding, *and before they have received the leaſt* Recompence *for all their* Loſſes, *we can hardly conceive any People ſhould be* cruel *enough, to endeavour to lay* new Hardſhips *upon them: That we may ſhew our ſincere* Affection *in the Capacity of* BEES, *for this moſt valuable Body of Men, we ſhall inſert an* Article *in our future Pamphlets particularly deſign'd for their* Service. *This Article ſhall be the* beſt Account *we can* poſſibly *get of all ſuch* Ships *as either* come into, *or* ſail out of *any of our* Ports.

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *or* ſailed from, *any of our* Home Ports, *from* Wedneſday, March *the* 28*th, to* Tueſday, April *the* 3*d. both Days inclusive; deſign'd for the Uſe of Merchants, and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Deal, Mar. 28. *Remain* the Newcaſtle, Lewis, for Bombay;

the Nelly, Brice, for Rotterdam; and the Exchange, Harris, for Hamburgh. This Day *arrived* the Marquis, Gardiner, from Lisbon; and Loyal Judith, Coultis, from St. Ubes for Norway. The Crown, Thomas, from London, is *arrived* at St. Chriſtopher's, Wind S. E.

Graveſend, March 26. *Arrived* the Streatham, George Weſton, from Oporto; the Hanſley, Francis Holman, and the Lady Margaret, Lawrence Baarens, from Amſterdam; the Windſor Sloop, James Allen, and the Richmond Sloop, John Cranwell, from Rotterdam; the Three Brothers, John Allen, from Seville; the Royal Vineyard, Powel Brown, and the Anne, John Tomlinſon, from Dunkirk. The Benjamin, Mogridge, and the Mahone, Jones, from London, were *arrived* at Oporto; and the Chitty, Skelton, from Naples, at Amſterdam.

Plymouth, March 25. Since my laſt *came in* the Somers, Bedart, of and for this Place, from Alicant and Cadiz; the John, Talbott, from Oporto for London; and the Proſperity, Mac Leſter, from Santa Cruz. A large Galley, of and from London, is turning into the Sound, but we can't yet learn her Name.

Southampton, March 26. Since my laſt came in the Seven Siſters, of and from Jerſey, Queripel; the Jane, of and from Ditto for London, Payn. *Sailed* the Elizabeth, of Southampton, Drury, for Guernſey; and the Jane, of and for Ditto, Pitton.

Pool, March 26. *Arrived* the Samuel and Dove, James Seager, from Alicant, and diſcharges here.

Liverpool, March 26. The Iſabella and Anne, Gammon, and the William and Sarah, Layer, are *arrived* at Antigua.

Portſmouth, March 27. *Arrived* the William and Jane, Parkinſon, from Malaga.

Deal, March 27. *Remain* the Newcaſtle, Lewis, for Bombay; and the Exchange, Harris, for Hamburgh. Juſt now *came down* the John and Charles, Bruce, for Oporto; and the Marmaduke, Areskine, for Lisbon. Wind S. E.

Graveſend, March 27. *Arrived* the Crown Prince of Pruſſia, Martin Lutkens, from Koningsburgh; the Queen Anne, Simondſon, from Norway; and the Marqueſs, John Gardner, from Lisbon. The Richmond, Jordan, from London, is *arrived* at Oporto.

Portſmouth, March 28. Since my laſt *came in* the Betty, Henry Legard, with Salt from Yvica; the Charles and Anne Sloop, Michael Godden, from Oporto; the Jupiter Brig, James Deal, from London with Wheat, and is *ſailed* for Alicant, &c. *Remains* alſo the Suſannah, David Fogo, from

St

St. Chriſtopher's for London with Rum and Sugar. *Sailed* the Catherine Brig. John Warwick, for Lisbon with Wheat; the John and Mary, Trew, for Rotterdam with Fruit; the Ruſſel Snow, Bayley, with Wine from Oporto for Ipſwich. From Spithead are *ſailed* his Majeſty's Ships the Shoreham, Capt. Griffin, into the Harbour; and the Loweſtoff, Capt. Cotterell, for the Downs. *Remain* at Spithead the Dreadnought and Solebay Men of War.

Deal, March 28. The outward bound in my laſt are *ſailed*, except the Newcaſtle, Lewes, for Bombay, who is alſo preparing to ſail. Yeſterday *came down* and *ſailed thro'* the Beauty, Gooſing for Cork; Eagle, Weſt, for Briſtol; Mary, Thompſon; Vine, Read; and John, Thomas, for Maryland. Yeſterday *arrived* the Richards, Knowling, from Lisbon. This Day *arrived* Lisbon Packet, Hancock, the Jannet, Adamſon, and the ——, Wood, from Lisbon; Leghorn Frigate, Jones, from——; and the St. Quintin, Godlee, from Leghorn, Genoa, and Gibraltar. Wind E. The Lisbon Galley, Blackabee, the St. George, Roberts, and the Apollo, Tobin from London, were arrived at Lisbon.

Graveſend, March 28. *Arrived* the Jaſper, William Curling, in 15 Days from Dantzick; the Anna Dorothea, Emanuel Otto, from Roſtock; the Peter and Anne, Henry Numelſon, from Norway; the Unity, John Carſtens, from Hamburgh; the Arms of Roan, Martin Beck, from Amſterdam; and the Richards, William Knowling, from Lisbon.

Dublin, March — *Arrived* the Robert, Bell, from Yarmouth; the John and Lawrence, Hamilton, from Bruges; the Endeavour, Dent, from Chicheſter; the Dublin Merchant, Thomas; the Dove, Dove; and Elizabeth, Hughs, from London.

Dartmouth, March 27. Yeſterday *ſailed* the Philip, of and from Jerſey, Patriarch, for Madeira and Maryland.

Cowes, March 28. On the 26th *came in* the Nancy, Leſter, from Guernſey for Portſmouth; the Beaumont, Malvel, from Leghorn for Rotterdam; the Nancy *ſailed* the ſame Day.

Deal, March 29. Yeſterday *came down* and *ſailed thro'*, the John and Mary, Mudge, for Maryland. No Ship in the Downs. The Vine, Moverly, from Oporto, is *arrived* at Sandwich. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, March 29. *Arrived* the Richard and Mary, John Field, from Gothenburgh; the Sea-Nymph, Joſhua Forſter, from Hamburgh; the Lisbon Packet, John Handcock, and the Happy Jannet, John Adamſon, from Lisbon.

Portſmouth, March 30. This Morning came to Spithead the Princeſs Caroline, Burford, from the Canaries for Hamburgh. Yeſterday *ſail'd thro'* by Spithead the Norway Boar, Thomaſſon, from Frederickſtadt, with Deals, for Southampton.

Deal

Deal, March 30. *Remains* Loweſtoff Man of War. This Day *arrived* Lovington, Norman, from Seville. Wind North.

Deal, March 31. His Majeſty's Ship Loweſtoff *ſailed* this Morning for the Nore. No Ship in the Downs. Juſt now *came down* and *ſailed thro'* Boulter, Lyon, for Lisbon. Wind N. N. E.

Graveſend, March 31. *Arrived* the Little Betty, Thomas Harman, from Oporto.

Falmouth, March 29. On the 27th *arrived* the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovell, in 6 Days from Lisbon; as alſo the Townſhend Packet, Cooper, in 5 Days from Corunna. This Day *ſailed* the Eagle Packet, Tonkin, for Corunna. Wind NW.

Pool, March 31. On the 29th *arrived* the Whately, Price, in 12 Days from Lisbon: 'She met the Brazil (i. e. Rio de Janeiro) Fleet on the 22d, conſiſting of 18 Sail, diſtant 26 Leagues from the Rock of Lisbon.'

Cowes, March 31. On the 29th *ſailed* the Thomas, Simmons, for London from Palamos; the Anne, Sandiford, for Gottenburgh from Liverpool; the Gallipoly Galley, Ayres, for Amſterdam from Naples; the Beaumont, Malvel, for Rotterdam from Leghorn; and on the 30th *came in* the Princeſs Caroline, Burford, from the Canaries for Hamburgh.

Southampton, March 31. Since my laſt *came in* the Dolphin of Lymington, Stancocke, from Malaga; the Charles and Anne of Goſport, Goden, from Oporto, laſt from Portſmouth; and the Norway Bear, of and from Frederickſhall, Thomaſin. *Sailed* the Diligence, of Southampton, Bowden, from Cette for Rotterdam; and the Catherine of Southampton, Warwick, for Lisbon.

Hull, March 31. *Arrived* the Providence, Crane, from Bruges; the Bridget and Mary, Purver, the Seaflower, Seaman, both from Rotterdam; the John, Holmes, from Middleburgh; the Friendſhip, Thornton, from Gottenburgh; the Kingſton, Chappel, from Koningsburg.

Portſmouth, March 31. This Morning came in the Dolphin of Lymington, Hancock, with Wine and Fruit for this Place. Laſt Night *ſailed* his Majeſty's Ship Solebay.

Dover, April 1. *Came in* the 3 Brothers, Boys, from Faro for Amſterdam; William and Mary, Serrenſon, from Norway; and Anne, Sandiford, from Liverpool for Rotterdam. *Sailed* the Anna, Buſe, and the 4 Brothers, Mulder, for Roan; Mary, Smith, for Oporto; Wando, Cartmell, for South Carolina; Elika, Peterſon, for Nantz; and the Henrietta Maria, Ouchterlony, for Leghorn. Wind *N. E. Paſs'd by* the Ethelred, Kenwood, from Lisbon.

Deal, April 1. *Remains* Anna Maria, Kemp, for Cadiz. Yeſterday

terday *came down* and *sailed thro'* Grace, Cowley, for Liverpool. Wind N. N. E.

Gravesend, April 1. *Arrived* the Dolphin, Joseph Raven, and the Bonetta, John Read, from Gottenburgh; Mary and Margaret, Gaven Wright, and John and Henry, Henry Darling, from Norway; Three Brothers, Gerrard Gerrard, from Emden; Jane, John Mullens, from Lisbon; William and Jane, Ralph Parkinson, from Malaga; Lovington, John Norman, from Seville; and the Vine, William Moverley, from Oporto.

Gravesend, April 2. *Arrived* the Wilmington Sloop, Michael Wilkins Conway, from Rotterdam; and the Providence, Chr. Harding, from Norway.

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

OR,

An Account of several Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Use of such* inquisitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

YEsterday Morning died, after a few Days Illness, Henry Clark, Esq; Page of the Presence to their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Mary and Louisa.

The same Night about 10 o' Clock, a Fire broke out at Mr. Levi's in Ingram Court in Fenchurch-street, which intirely consumed the said House, and damaged some others; it was observ'd to begin in the Nursery.

A new Writ is order'd out for electing a Member to serve for Banbury in the room of the late Toby Chancey, Esq; who died last Week at his Seat at Edgcot in Oxfordshire.

Edinburgh, March 27. Yesterday Sir Charles Gilmor of Craigmiller, Bart. was married to Mrs. Jean Sinclair, Daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair, of Longhformachus.

Last Night their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, and the three eldest Princesses, were again present at Mr. Handel's new Oratorio of Deborah; but Signora Strada being very ill, did not perform in it.

The same Night about 9 o'Clock three Foot-pads robb'd a Gentleman and his Wife at the End of Black-Horse-Alley, by Fleet-Ditch, of about 17 Shillings, and then went off towards Fleet-Street; and within a quarter of an Hour after

return'd

return'd to the ſame Place, and attack'd a ſingle Gentleman, who defended himſelf 'till ſome People came up, and then they made off undiſcover'd.

BANKRUPTS *ſince our laſt.*

Chriſtopher Roberts and George Stainforth, late of Porto in the Kingdom of Portugal, but now of London, Merchants and Partners. Mary Haskins, of the City of Briſtol, Widow and Upholſter. John Barnard, of Sudbury in the County of Suffolk, Mercer.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	164	Buried	Males	298
	Females	192		Females	278
	In all	356		In all	576

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 14.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS, *January*, 1733.

IN two of our former BEES *we gave Extracts of a curious Work lately publiſh'd in France, entitled, Spectacle de la Nature,* (Nature diſplay'd, &c.) *We have ſince receiv'd the ſecond Edition of another Work, much of the ſame Nature: We ſhall therefore defer giving any farther Extract of the former, 'till we have entertain'd our Readers with an Eſſay out of the latter, that they may the better judge of both Performances. The Title of this Work is,*

Les Entretiens Phyſiques *d'Ariſte*, et *d'Eudoxe*, ou Phyſique Nouvelle en Dialogues, qui renferment preciſement ce qui s'eſt découvert de plus curieux, et de plus utile, dans la Nature: Enrichis de beaucoup de Figures. Nouvelle Edition, revûë et augmentée d'un Volume. Par *Le Pere Regnault*, &c. That is,

Phyſical Diſcourſes of Ariſtus *and* Eudoxus, or, *New Principles in Phyſicks, by Way of Dialogue, containing in a conciſe Manner, the moſt curious and uſeful Diſcoveries of Nature. Embelliſh'd with a great Number of Cuts. A new Edition revis'd, with the Addition of another Volume,* by Father Regnault, &c. 4. Vol. in 12mo.

As

As Extracts of the former Edition may probably have been already inſerted in ſome of the Literary Journals, either Foreign or Domeſtick, our Obſervations ſhall be confin'd to the Additions in this new Edition. Theſe are partly diſpers'd throughout the whole Work, and added to the former Diſcourſes, and partly two entire new Diſcourſes. One, which is inſerted in the ſecond Volume, is, *Upon the Nature and Subſtance of Water in general*; and the other, which our Author has plac'd in the fourth Volume, is, *Upon the Souls of Beaſts*. We propoſe to give Extracts of theſe two Diſcourſes.

That upon *Water* begins with a Definition of this Element. Let us diſcourſe upon Water in general, ſays *Ariſtus*; *Eudoxus* immediately anſwers, It is eaſy to comprehend, that *Water is* (1.) *a Fluid, whoſe Particles are* (2.) *flexible*; (3.) *diaphanous*; (4.) *rounder, ſmoother, or leſs branched* than thoſe of Oyl; (5.) *rougher, more branched, or longer* than thoſe of Spirits of Wine; *and* (6.) *more ſolid* than thoſe of Air.

Eudoxus explains every one of theſe Qualities in particular. *Water* (ſays he) is (1.) a Liquid; becauſe its Particles are continually agitated on every Side, and it diſſolves Salts. (2.) The Particles of Water are flexible, becauſe they take the Form of the narroweſt Spaces, and penetrates thro' them. (3.) They are diaphanous, becauſe they tranſmit Light on every Side, and are fourteen times lighter than thoſe of Mercury. (4.) They are rounder, ſmoother, or leſs branched than thoſe of Oyl, becauſe Water is more fluid, and dries much ſooner off from Linnen. (5.) They are rougher, more branched, or longer than thoſe Spirits of Wine, becauſe Water freezes, and congeals, which Spirits of Wine do not (*our Author ſhould have added*) or at leaſt not ſo ſoon, *for that they do freeze in colder Climates is evident*: And (6.) they are more ſolid than thoſe of Air, becauſe Air penetrates where Water will not.

N. B. *Eudoxus* here interrupts *Ariſtus*, and ſays, that according to Mr. *Halley*'s Obſervations, Water is eight hundred times heavier than Air. *Ariſtus* from hence takes Occaſion to obſerve, that for this very Reaſon it is ſo difficult to ſink a blown Bladder into the Water. And *Eudoxus* reſuming the Thread of his Diſcourſe, remarks, that this exceſſive Difference of Weight furniſhes us with a very uſeful Level, to take the Level of the Earth, and to know the Horizon.

The Word *Level* immediately excites the Curioſity of

Ariſtus: I ſhould be glad (ſays he) *to know the Nature and Uſe of this Inſtrument. Eudoxus*, who readily embraces every Opportunity of giving his Friend Satisfaction, tho' in the moſt minute Enquiries, explains to him, very particularly, what this Level is, and in what Manner it is made: But to embelliſh his Diſcourſe, tells him, *That to this Level we, in ſome Meaſure, owe, as well the Waterworks of* Verſailles, *which pleaſe the Eye with a thouſand ſurprizing Views, as the famous Canal of* LANGUEDOC. He takes Occaſion, at the ſame Time, to inform his Friend, (1.) That this Canal was begun by Command of *Lewis* XIV. *Anno* 1666, under the Direction of *M. Riquet*; (2.) That it was finiſh'd in 1681; (3.) That it has 12 Sluices, where the Water riſes or falls according as they are open'd or ſhut; that Veſſels may with Safety aſcend or deſcend, notwithſtanding the Water-falls; (4.) That this Canal extends from the Haven of *Cette* to the Baſon of *Thouloufe*; (5.) That with the Help of this Baſon it joins two Seas, ſeparated by *France* and *Spain*, viz. the *Mediterranean* and the *Ocean*.

Ariſtus, charm'd with this Diſcourſe, asks *Eudoxus*, whether the *Egyptians* and *Romans*, at the Height of their Splendor and Power, ever undertook *Works more advantageous to the Publick, more arduous, and more worthy of* Egypt *and* Rome: *And one of the chief Inſtruments* (cries he with Aſtoniſhment) *is a ſmall Glaſs Tube, fill'd with Air and Water.* He then immediately remarks, *that Water being heavier than Air, has conſequently in Proportion fewer Interſtices.* This gives *Exdoxus* room to add, that Water is likewiſe very difficult to be compreſſed; but that it is however compreſſible. This Compreſſion he proves by the Experiment of a hollow Ball of Silver, which, being filled with Water, and afterwards cloſed or ſoddered with the ſame Metal, if hammer'd, will leſſen in Size, and emit the Water thro' the Pores of the Silver like Sweat.

This is the Subſtance of the Diſcourſe between *Ariſtus* and *Eudoxus* upon *Water in general.* That *upon the Soul of Beaſts* being pretty prolix, we ſhall only mention a few of the moſt material Obſervations.

The Author's Deſign in this Diſcourſe is to prove, in Oppoſition to *Deſcartes*, that Beaſts are not mere Pieces of Machinery, but that they have Perception and Knowledge. *Eudoxus* opens the Conference, and ſtarts the Queſtion, Whether after a Reflection upon the Senſes, and Operations of Animals, we can ſeriouſly maintain, that they have neither

neither Knowledge, nor Perception, nor Paſſions? *Ariſtus*, in his Turn, propoſes this farther Queſtion, tho' out of Raillery; If Beaſts (*ſays he*) are endued with Knowledge, have ſome ſmall Degree of Reflection, and a Soul acceſſible to Paſſion and Anger, would not the moſt ſenſible, the fierceſt, and moſt furious among them, have ſhewn their Reſentment at the Injury and Indignity offer'd them by *Deſcartes*, who ſubjects them to the Laws of meer Mechaniſm? *Endoxus*, upon this, gives ſeveral Inſtances, related in Hiſtory, how far Art has been made to imitate Nature. As, of the artificial Horſe which, in an open Plain, would run ſeven or eight Leagues in a Day; of the Iron Statue, the Invention of a Captive, which walk'd thro' ſeveral Turnings and Windings to the Palace of the King of *Morocco*, and after having preſented a Petition to that Prince upon the Knee, return'd back to the Priſoner; of the artificial ſpeaking Head, made by *Albert* the Great; and the Statue of *Memnon*, which utter'd certain Words as ſoon as the Rays of the Sun darted on its Lips; with ſeveral more.

Endoxus continuing his Diſcourſe, confeſſes, that it is impoſſible to ſet Bounds to the Wiſdom of the Almighty; and that if the Hands of Men have been able to make ſuch ſurprizing Machines, with much greater Reaſon may we ſuppoſe, that the All-wiſe Workman might make others, which, without the Aſſiſtance of a Soul could perform the ſame Things which we ſee done by Beaſts. But (*adds he*) the Author of Nature, who is as Wiſe as he is Good, has created us with an innate Propenſity which leads us, almoſt irreſiſtibly, to attribute Knowledge to Animals: And he pretends, that this Propenſity itſelf is a ſtrong Evidence againſt the Opinion of *Deſcartes*. The Docility of ſeveral Animals, to learn almoſt every Thing we can deſire or wiſh, is another Argument upon which he lays a great Streſs. We ſhall not pretend to enter into all the Particulars mentioned on this Subject; we ſhall be contented with obſerving, that all the extraordinary and ſurprizing Things which have been perform'd by brute Animals, whether the Effect of their own natural Inſtinct, or of Inſtruction, are here expos'd at large; and that *Ariſtus* and *Endoxus* from thence conclude, that Animals muſt neceſſarily be ſomething more than meer Machines. But (*ſays* Ariſtus) if we muſt allow brute Beaſts to have Souls, what manner of Souls can we ſuppoſe them to be?

Eudoxus anſwers, that they are of a Subſtance, which is properly neither Spirit nor Body; but a third Species of Subſtance, only ſuſceptible of the Paſſions, and of ſenſible Knowledge without Deliberation, without Choice, without Liberty, without Merit, and conſequently is deſtin'd to periſh with the Body.

Of other Books lately publiſh'd in Paris, *the following may be worthy our Notice.*

I. Recueil de Pieces d' Hiſtoire et de Literature. Tome 2d. (Or. *A Collection of Pieces of Hiſtory and Literature,*)

This Collection contains ſeven Pieces, viz. (1.) The Life of *Plutarch*, tranſlated from the Engliſh of Mr. *Dryden*. (2.) A Diſcourſe upon the State of Nations at the Birth of CHRIST. (3.) A ſmall Treatiſe upon the Donations of *Pepin* and *Charlemaign* to the Church of *Rome*. (4.) A Diſſertation upon falſe Prophets. (5.) Another upon the Collection of *Iſiodorus*, and upon the Decretals attributed to the firſt Popes. (6.) The Sentiments of a Man of Wit, upon the Novel call'd *Dom Carlos*: And (7.) The Anſwer of a Counſellor of the Parliament of ——— to a Letter of M. *Durant*, concerning M. *de la Motte*'s Diſcourſe on *Dramatick Poetry*.

II. M. *Ludovici Joannis Le Thieullier*, in Univerſitate Pariſienſi, Facultatis Saluberrimæ Doctoris Regentis, Regis Conſiliarii, et in majore Conſilio Medici ordinarii, Obſervationes Medico-practicæ. That is,

Obſervations on Practical Phyſick, by Dr. Lewis John Le Thieullier, *&c.*

AMSTERDAM, *January* 1733.

P. *Humburt*, a Bookſeller in this City, has now in the Preſs a curious Work entitled:

Memoires de *Frederic Henri*, Prince d'Orange, qui contiennent ſes Expeditions militaires depuis 1721. juſqu' à l'année, 1646. publiés ſur un Manuſcrit Original, trouvé dans le Cabinet de Madame *Henriette Catherine de Naſſau*, Princeſſe d'Orange, la troiſieme des Filles de *Frederic Henri*, et communiqué par *S. A. S.* le *Prince* d' *Anhalt Deſſau*, un grand Volume en 4to. tres beau, et enrichi du Portrait du Prince, et de Figures repreſentant ſes Actions les plus memorables, deſſinée et gravées par *Bernard Picard*. That is,

Memoirs

Memoirs of Frederick Henry, *Prince of Orange, which contains his military Expeditions, from Anno* 1721 to 1646, *publiſh'd from an Original Manuſcript, found in the Cabinet of* Henrietta Catherine of Naſſau, *Princeſs of Orange, third Daughter of* Frederick Henry, *and communicated by his Serene Highneſs, the Prince of* Anhalt Deſſau; *one large and beautiful Volume in 4to. embelliſh'd with a Picture of the Prince, and Cuts repreſenting the moſt memorable of his Actions, deſign'd and engraven by* Bernard Picard.

We have another curious Work already publiſh'd here, entitled:

Hiſtoire de l'Iſle Eſpagnole, ou de *St.* Domingue; ecrite particulierement ſur des Memoires Manuſcrits du *P. Jean Baptiſte le Pers, Jeſuite*, Miſſionaire à *St. Domingue*, et ſur les Pieces Originales qui ſe conſervent au Depot de la Marine; Par le *P. Pierre François Xavier de Charlevoix*, de la Compagnie de JESUS. That is,

The Hiſtory of the Spaniſh Iſland, *or the Iſland of* St. Dominick; *taken particularly from the manuſcript Memoirs of* Father John Baptiſt le Pers, a Jeſuit, *Miſſionary at St. Dominick; and from Original Pieces in the Office of the Marine, by* F. Peter Francis Xavier of Charlevoix, &c. 4 Vols. 12mo.

This Hiſtory may be naturally divided into two Parts; the firſt contains the moſt remarkable Occurrences upon the Diſcovery of *America:* And the ſecond, the particular Hiſtory of the *French* Colony of St. *Dominick*, a Subject entirely new, and full of very ſingular Events, taken from Memoirs, as credible as they are rare. This Piece is well written, and the Compiler of it ſeems to have been particularly careful not to advance any Thing without good Grounds.

We ſhall give one or more Extracts of this Work, as Opportunity will allow.

ROTTERDAM.

John Daniel Beman, Bookſeller of this City, has lately publiſh'd the 4th and 5th Volumes of a Work entitled:

Ouvrages de Politique, par *Mr. l'Abbé de St. Pierre* de l'Academie Françoiſe. Or,

The Political Works of the Abbot of St. Pierre, *of the French Academy*, in 8vo.

Theſe

Theſe two Volumes contain ſeventeen Diſcourſes, of which, as they chiefly regard the Policy of *France*, we ſhall only mention the laſt, it giving the Character of a Perſon who has been pretty much talk'd of in the World. The Title of it is; *A Diſcourſe againſt Mahometiſm*, occaſion'd by a Conference which the *Abbot of St. Pierre* had with the *Count of Boulainvilliers*. The Character our Author gives of the *Count*, is this: *That he was a Man of Quality, learned for his Profeſſion, but of a very unſtable Mind, and prejudic'd in Favour of Mahometiſm. He pretended to ſome Knowledge in judicial Aſtrology, gave great Credit to Predictions, and fancy'd he had the Gift of Prophecy himſelf. He would not believe a great many Miracles which we Chriſtians believe, yet gave Credit to others, as extraordinary: For Inſtance, he was perſuaded and aſſerted, that Mahometiſm was wholly miraculous.*

An exact Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets publiſh'd from Thurſday March *the* 29th. *to* Thurſday April *the* 5th.

REmarks on a Book entitled, Chriſtianity as old, &c. by a Cambridge Prieſt. pr. 1 s. 6 d. J. Crownfield.

An Elegy to a young Lady, in the manner of Ovid. With an Anſwer by a Lady. J. Roberts. pr. 6 d.

Some Conſiderations on Publick Credit, and the Nature of its Circulation in the Funds, occaſion'd by a Bill depending in Parliament concerning Stockjobbing. J. Brotherton. pr. 6 d.

Reaſons for eſtabliſhing the Colony of Georgia, with an Account of the Country, and the Deſign of the Truſtees. W. Meadows. pr. 6 d.

Lord Belhaven's Speeches in the Parliament of Scotland 1706, againſt the Union, &c. J. Roberts. pr. 1 s.

A Letter to a Friend, occaſion'd by Mr. Chandler's Hiſtory of Perſecution, &c. J. Roberts.

An Eſſay on Man. Part 2. J. Wilford. pr. 1 s.

An Epiſtle to the little Satyriſt of Twickenham. J. Wilford. pr. 6 d.

The Standard of Equality in Subſidies and Taxes, &c. J. Dickenſon. pr. 6 d.

The Deiſt's Creed and Confeſſion. J. Wilford.

A Sermon on the Parables. By E. Sandercock. T. Sanders.

A proper Reply to a Lady, occaſion'd by her Verſes to the Imitator of Horace. T. Osborn. pr. 6 d.

The Exciſe Sermon verſified. pr. 6 d.

Miſcellany

Miſcellany POEMS, SONGS, EPIGRAMS, *&c.*

A SERENADE.

I.

GO, gentle Notes, and wake the Fair,
Who bound in Sleep's ſoft Fetters lies,
Tho' cruel Love's perplexing Care
Allows no reſt to Strephon's *Eyes.*

II.

While calm and thoughtleſs is her Breaſt,
Try all your Charms the Maid to move;
While her Diſdain and Pride's at reſt,
Raviſh her Ears, *and win her* Love.

The TWO SISTERS.

I.

DOrinda *with affected Mein,*
Tries all the Power of Art;
Yet finds her Efforts all in vain,
Nor gains a ſingle Heart.

II.

Her Siſter in a different Way
With unaffected Eaſe,
Makes ſome new Conqueſt ev'ry Day,
Is always ſure to pleaſe.

III.

Dorinda's *haughty Air deſtroys*
What elſe ſhe might inſpire,
While Cloe's *artleſs ſhining Eyes*
Set ev'ry Breaſt on Fire.

An ELEGY to a young Lady, in the Manner of OVID. By ———With an Anſwer, by a Lady, Author of the Verſes to the Imitator of HORACE.

THE following Elegy and Anſwer were printed but a few Days ſince, and have been well receiv'd by the Publick. The Anſwer is ſaid to be wrote by a Lady whoſe Wit, Beauty and Quality render her conſpicuous among the fair Sex. This Elegy and Anſwer, printed as other Poems of the ſame Nature uſually are, make a Six-penny Pamphlet; but as they were printed by a Bookſeller, who is one of our Proprietors, he has not only given us Leave, but even deſired us to inſert them in our BEE.

Oh!

O H! ſay, thou dear Poſſeſſor of my Breaſt?
Where is my boaſted Liberty and Reſt?
Where the gay Moments which I once have known?
Oh, where that Heart I fondly thought my own?
From Place to Place I ſolitary roam:
Abroad uneaſy, nor content at home.
I ſcorn the Beauties common Eyes adore,
The more I view them, feel thy Worth the more.
Unmov'd I hear them ſpeak, or ſee them fair,
And only think on thee ——— who art not there.
In vain wou'd Books their formal Succour lend:
Their Wit and Wiſdom can't relieve their Friend.
Wit can't deceive the Pain I now endure,
And Wiſdom ſhows the Ill without the Cure.
When from thy Face I waſte the tedious Day,
A thouſand Schemes I form, and Things to ſay:
But when thy Preſence gives the Time I ſeek,
My Heart's ſo full, I wiſh, but cannot ſpeak;
And cou'd I ſpeak with Eloquence and Eaſe,
('Till now not ſtudious of the Art to pleaſe)
Cou'd I, at Woman who ſo oft exclaim,
Expoſe, nor bluſh, thy Triumph, and my Shame?
Abjure thoſe Maxims I ſo lately priz'd,
And court that Sex I fooliſhly deſpis'd?
Own thou haſt ſoften'd my obdurate Mind,
And thou reveng'd the Wrongs of Womankind.
Loſt were my Words, and fruitleſs all my Pain,
In vain to tell thee what I write in vain;
My humble Sighs ſhall only reach thy Ears,
And all my Eloquence ſhall be my Tears.
And now (for more I never muſt pretend)
Hear me, not as thy Lover, but thy Friend:
Thouſands will faim thy little Heart enſnare,
For, without Danger, none like thee are fair:
But wiſely chuſe who beſt deſerves thy Flame,
So ſhall the Choice itſelf become thy Fame:
And not deſpiſe, though void of winning Art,
The plain and honeſt Courtſhip of the Heart.
The ſkilful Tongue in Love's perſuaſive Lore,
Tho' leſs it feels, will pleaſe and flatter more;
And, meanly learned in that guilty Trade,
Can long abuſe a fond, unthinking Maid;
And ſince their Lips, ſo knowing to deceive,
Thy unexperienc'd Youth might ſoon believe;

And

And ſince their Tears in falſe Submiſſion dreſs'd,
Might thaw the icy Coldneſs of thy Breaſt;
Oh! ſhut thine Eyes to ſuch deceitful Woe,
Caught by the Beauty of thy outward Show:
Like me, they do not love, whate'er they ſeem,
Like me —— with Paſſion ſounded on Eſteem.

The Anſwer to the foregoing ELEGY: By the Author of the Verſes to the Imitator of HORACE.

TOO well theſe Lines that fatal Truth declare,
Which long I've known, yet now I bluſh to hear ——
But ſay, What Hopes thy fond, ill-fated Love?
What can it hope, tho' mutual it ſhould prove?
This little Form is fair in vain for you;
In vain for me, thy honeſt Heart is true.
For would'ſt thou fix Diſhonour on my Name,
And give me up to Penitence and Shame!
Or gild my Ruin with the Name of Wife,
And make me a poor virtuous *Wretch for Life?*
Could'ſt thou ſubmit to wear the Marriage-Chain,
(Too ſure a Cure for all thy preſent Pain)
No Saffron Robe for us the Godhead wears,
His Torch inverted, and his Face in Tears;
Tho' ev'ry ſofter Wiſh were amply crown'd,
Love *ſoon would ceaſe to ſmile, when* Fortune *frown'd.*
Then would thy Soul my fond Conſent deplore,
And blame what it ſollicited before:
Thy own exhauſted, would reproach my Truth,
And ſay, I had undone thy blinded Youth;
That I had damp'd Ambition's *nobler Flame,*
Eclips'd thy Talents, and obſcur'd thy Name:
To Madrigales *and* Odes *that Wit confin'd,*
That might in Senates *or in* Courts *have ſhin'd;*
Glorioufly active in thy Country's Cauſe,
Aſſerting Freedom, and enacting Laws.
Or ſay at beſt, that negatively kind,
You inly mourn'd, and ſilently repin'd:
The jealous Demons in my own fond Breaſt,
Would all theſe Thoughts inceſſantly ſuggeſt,
And tell what Senſe muſt feel, tho' Pity had ſuppreſt.
Yet added —— Grief my Apprehenſion fills,
(If there can be Addition to thoſe Ills:)
When they *ſhall cry, whoſe harſh Reproof I dread,*
'Twas thy own Deed; thy Folly on thy Head.

Age *knows not to allow for thoughtleſs Youth,*
Nor pities Tenderneſs, nor honours Truth:
Holds it romantick to confeſs a Heart;
And ſays, thoſe Virgins act the wiſer Part,
Who Hoſpitals *and* Bedlams *would explore,*
To find the Rich, and only dread the Poor;
Who legal Proſtitutes *for Intereſt's ſake,*
Clodios *and* Timons *to their Boſom take;*
And if (avenging Heav'n permit Increaſe)
People the World with Folly and Diſeaſe.
Thoſe, Titles, Deeds, *and* Rent-Rolls *only wed,*
Whilſt the beſt Bidder mounts their venal Bed;
And the grave Aunt *and formal* Sire *approve*
This Nuptial Sale, this Auction *of their Love.*
But if Regard to Worth or Senſe is ſhewn,
That poor degenerate *Child her Friends diſown,*
Who dares to deviate, by a virtuous Choice,
From her great Name's hereditary Vice.
Theſe Scenes my Prudence uſhers to my Mind,
Of all the Storms and Quickſands I muſt find,
If I imbark upon this Summer-Sea,
Where Flatt'ry ſmooths, and Pleaſure gilds the Way.
Had our ill Fate ne'er blown thy dang'rous Flame
Beyond the Limits of a Friend's cold Name,
I might, upon that ſcore, thy Heart receive,
And with that guiltleſs Name my own *deceive.*
That Commerce now in vain you recommend,
I dread the latent Lover in the Friend:
Of Ignorance I want the poor Excuſe,
And know I both muſt take, or both refuſe.
Hear then the laſt, the firm Reſolve I make,
Ne'er to encourage one I muſt forſake.
Whilſt other Maids a ſhameleſs Path purſue,
Neither to Honour, nor to Int'reſt true;
And proud to ſwell the Triumphs of their Eyes,
Exult in Love from Lovers they deſpiſe;
Their Maxims all revers'd, I mean to prove,
And tho' I like the Lover quit the Love.

Note, *All Letters and Intelligence left at the Printer's or Publiſher's of this Pamphlet, directed* To the Authors of the BEE, *and* Poſt paid, *will be taken in.*

Note, *This Pamphlet ſhall be forwarded Weekly to any Part of* Great Britain, Ireland *or the* Plantations, *upon Notice to the Printer or Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left every* Saturday, *at all* Publick *or* Private Houſes, *in* London *or* Weſtminſter, *where it is deſired.*

The Prices of all *Stocks*; The *Discount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds*; The Course of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the most *Staple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*, as they stood respectively on *Wednesday* the 4th Day of *March*, at 3 *of the Clock* in the Afternoon.

STOCKS.

Bank	151 3 4ths
India	158 1 half
South-Sea	102 1 4th
Ditto Annuity	110 3 8ths
3 per Cent Ann. 1726.	
Ditto 1731	
Million Bank	115 1 half
Equivalent.	110 1 half
African	35
York Buildings	No Transfer
Royal Assur. 100*l. pd. in*	105 1 half
Lond. Assur. 13*l. pd. in*	13 5 8ths
Bank Circulation	5l. 17s. 6d.

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35 1
Ditto at Sight	34 11
Rotterdam	35 2
Antwerp	35 5 a 4
Hamburgh	34 a 33 11
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 1 4th
Bourdeaux at 1 half Usa.	31 3 4ths
Cadiz	42 1 4th
Madrid	42 1 4th
Bilboa	42 1 8th
Leghorn	50 3 8ths
Genoua	53 3 8ths
Venice	48 7 8ths
Lisbon	5 s 5d 1 4th
Dublin	11 3 4ths

Interest per Cent.——Bonds, &c.

4	India	5l. 9s. a 10.	5l. 9s. a 11s.	5l. 9s. Premium
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	2l. 18s.	2l. 18s. a 19s.	2l. 18s. Premium
4	50l. South-Sea	2l. 9s.	2l. 9s.	2l. 8s. a 9s. Prem.
3	20l. Prizes	20l. 13s. 6d.	20l. 13s. 6d.	20l. 13s. 6d.
3	Blanks	7l. 15s.	7l. 15s.	7l. 15s. 9d.

N.B. India and Bank Stocks fell as above for their several Openings; Bank Transfer-Books open 10th, and India the 19th of April.

Shut	Open
Southsea Ann. 22d Inst.	3d May
Million Bank 22d ditto	17 April
Lond. Assur. 22d ditto	19 ditto

The Million Bank Dividend due the 25th Inst. will be paid the 26th of April.

ANNUITIES, viz.

14 l. per Cent. at 1704 to 1708 inclusive 25 26 1 half } Yrs. Purch.

9l. p. Cent. A. 1710 8

Lottery 1710. for 10 Years from Michaelmas last.

Prizes 7 1 4th Years Purchase.

Blanks 5l. 12s. per Set.

Prizes and Blanks 1710, due at Michaelmas last, are in Course of Payment.

Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity, 4 1 half per Cent. Premium.

		Given for	Paid off	No.
In Exch.	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	890000	39
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	102900	
	Malt 1731	750000	637925	
	Salt	300000	50000	19

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Pieces of Eight.

GOLD in Bars, per Ounce,	3l. 18s. 3d.
ditto in Coin	3l. 18s. 5d.
Pillar Pieces of Eight	5s. 5d. 3 8ths a 1 half
ditto Mexico	5s. 5d. 1 4th a 3 8ths
Silver in Bars Standard	5s. 4d. 3 4ths

Grocery Wares by the C.

Almonds Jordan 4 l. 5 s. 0 d.
Ditto Valentia 3 l. 5 s. 0 d.
Raisins of the Sun N. 1 l. 10 s 0 d.
ditto Malaga 19 s. 0 d.
Currans new 45 s.
Prunes French 18 s.
Figs 20 s. 0 d.
Sugar Jamaica Musc. 16 s. a 20 s.
Fine ditto 28 s. a 34 s.
Loaf Sug. dub. Refi. 8 d. 1 half a 9 d.
Molasses of London 8 s. 6 d.
Rice of Carolina 15 0 d.
Bees-Wax East Country 6 l. 6 s.
Brimstone 16 s. 0 d.

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7 s. 8 d.
Cloves 9 s. 1 d.
Mace 15 s. 0 d.
Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d.
Pepper for home Consump. 16 d

Drugs by the C.

Aloes Roach 21 s. 0 d.
Almonds bitter 28 s. 0 d.
Anniseed of Alicant 45 s.
Assafœtida 8 a 14 s.
Coffee 17 l. 10 s.
Gentian 26 s. 0 d.
Gum Sandrack 6 l. 10 s. 0 d.
Harts-Horns the C. wt. none
Myrrh 9 l. 0 d.

Dying Wares by the lb. C. & Ton.

Cocheneal *per l.* at 18 s. 3 d.
Indico French 2 s 11 d.
Indico Guatimalo 2 s. a 3 s.
Ditto Laborte none
Annotto 6 s. 7 d.
Verdigreece 12 d. 16 d.
Gum Sticklack 4 l. a 10 l.
Isonglass 18 d. 4 s. 0
Gum Araback *per C.* 65 s.

Oil, Tallow, and Whale-Fins.

Oil in Jars 5 l. a 8 l.
Greenland ditto none
Ditto Linseed 30 l.
Ditto Rape 19 l.
Town Melt Tallow 38 s 0 d.
Country Tallow 36 s. 6 d.
Irish Tallow 34 s.
Grenl. Whale-Fins *per* T. 630 a 635 l.
New-England ditto *per* C. 25 l.

Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, &c.

Hemp Riga *per C.* 23 s. a 24.
Ditto Petersburgh 22 a 23 s.
Pitch of Carolina *per* H. 6 s. 0 d.
Tarr of ditto *per* B. 8 s. a 8 s. 6 d.
Ditto Stockholm per Last 8 l.
Rosin black and yellow 9 a 11 s.
Turpentine common 9 s. a 10 s.
Pot-Ashes Russia 30 a 32 s.
Ditto East-Country 25 a 26 s.
Soap Marble 40 a 46 s.

Woollen Factory of England.

Colchester Bays Crown 13 d.
Red List 6 Seals 13 d. & 10 s.
Perpet Kertens Ells 22 s. 0 d.
Chudleis 22 s. 0 d.
Moch Sandford 21 s. 0 d.
Second ditto 22 s. 6 d.
Prime ditto 24 s. 0 d.

Wine, Brandy and Rum, &c.

Porto red *per* Pipe 36 l.
Ditto white 24 l.
Lisbon red 35 a 40 l.
Ditto white 26 l.
Sherry 26 l.
Ditto old 30 l.
Canary new 30 l.
Ditto old 36 l.
Florence *per* Chest 3 l. 3 s.
French red *per* Hhd. 30 l. a 40 l.
Ditto white — ditto 20 l.
Mountain Malaga old 24 l. 00 l.
Ditto new 20 l. a 21 l.
Brandy Fr. *per* gall. 6 s. a 6 s. 8 d.
Rum of Jamaica 7 s.
Ditto Lewd. Islands 6 s. 4 d. 6 s. 10 d.

Corn, Malt, Hops, &c.

Wheat 8 gall. to the bushel and 8 bush. to the qr. 19 s. a 22 a 25 s.
Rye 14 s. a 15 a 16 s.
Barley 12 s. a 14 a 15 s.
Oats 8 s. a 10 a 12 s.
Boiling Pease 16 s. a 18 a 20 s.
Hog ditto 14 s. a 18 s.
Beans 14 s. a 16. a 19 s.
Tares 18 s. a 20 a 23 s.
Malt Pale 17 s. a 19 a 20 s.
Ditto brown 16 s. a 17 a 18 s.
Rapeseed *per* Last new 10 a 11 l.
Flaxseed ditto 12 a 14 l.
Hempseed *ditto* 9 a 10 a 11 l.
Hops new 7 l. 10. 10 l. 10 s.

Sundry sorts of Merchandize.

Cork from Port 20 a 23 pC.
Tortoishel per lb. 6 a 8 s.
Lime-juice per gal. 1 s. 3 d.
Stock-Fish per C. 14 a 16 s.
Lignum Vitæ per Ton 3 a 5 l.
Hambr. Pipe-staves per M. 23 l.
Hogshead ditto 15 l.
Barrel ditto 11 l.
Elephants Teeth 2 to C. 14 l. 00
Coals the Pool 23 a 24 s.

THE

BEE:

OR,

Univerſal Weekly Pamphlet.

WE *are inform'd that the following Poem was wrote by Mr.* Lewis; *and, tho' the Gentleman himſelf is a Stranger to us, we ſhall endeavour to make the Publick take that Notice of his Poem which it moſt certainly deſerves. The Thoughts in this Piece are natural, the Language is good, the Verſification eaſy, and ſome of the Deſcriptions are exquiſite. Part of them are* new *to an* Engliſh Reader, *as they are adapted to that Country in which they were wrote; and are a little the more* ſeaſonable, *becauſe they paint that Country as it appears to a Traveller in the* preſent *Month of* April. *The* Doubts *which ariſe in the Author's Mind, that his* Hopes of Immortality *only proceeded from* Self-Love; *and his Apprehenſions that ſuch a* Speck *as himſelf, is not worth the* Care *of a* Deity, *but muſt be* loſt *and ſwallow'd up in the* Immenſity of the Univerſe, *are no more than what we could prove (if it was neceſſary) have perplexed and diſturbed the Minds of ſome of the* wiſeſt *of Men. Theſe* Doubts *and* Apprehenſions *are finely expreſſed; as are thoſe* Reflections *by which he gets the better of them. In ſhort, a judicious Reader will obſerve in this Piece,* good Senſe *raiſed and beautified by the* true Spirit

of Poetry. *If there are two or three* little Blemiſhes *in the whole, we ſhall at leaſt venture to aſſert they are ſuch, as but* very few Eyes *are capable of* diſcerning. We hope the Author will excuſe our having made a few ſmall Alterations.

A Journey from Patapsko *to* Annapolis, April 4. 1730.

AT length the *wintry* Horrors diſappear,
And *April* views with Smiles the infant Year;
The grateful Earth from froſty Chains unbound,
Pours out its *vernal* Treaſures all around,
Her Face bedeckt with Graſs, with Buds the Trees are crown'd.
In this ſoft Seaſon, e're the Dawn of Day,
I mount my Horſe, and lonely take my Way,
From woody Hills that ſhade *Patapsko*'s Head,
(In whoſe deep Vales he makes his ſtony Bed,
From whence he ruſhes with reſiſtleſs Force,
Tho' huge rough Rocks retard his rapid Courſe,)
Down to *Annapolis*, on that ſmooth Stream
Which took from fair *Anne-Arundel* its Name.
And now the * *Star* that uſhers in the Day,
" Begins to pale her ineffectual Ray.
The *Moon*, with blunted Horns, now ſhines leſs bright,
Her fading Face eclips'd with growing Light;
The fleecy Clouds with ſtreaky Luſtre glow,
And Day quits Heav'n to view the Earth below.
O'er yon tall *Pines* the *Sun* ſhews half his Face,
And fires their floating Foliage with his Rays;
Now ſheds aſlant on Earth his lightſome Beams,
That trembling ſhine in many colour'd Streams:
Slow riſing from the Marſh, the Miſt recedes,
The Trees, emerging, rear their dewy Heads;
Their dewy Heads the *Sun* with Pleaſure views,
And brightens into Pearls the pendent Dews.

* *Venus.*

The

The *Beaſts* upriſing, quit their leafy Beds,
And to the cheerful *Sun* erect their Heads;
All joyful riſe, except the filthy *Swine*,
On obſcene Litter ſtretch'd they ſnore ſupine:
In vain the Day awakes, Sleep ſeals their Eyes,
Till Hunger breaks the Bond, and bids them riſe.
Mean while the *Sun*, with more exalted Ray,
From cloudleſs Skies diſtributes riper Day;
Thro' ſylvan Scenes my Journey I purſue,
Ten thouſand Beauties riſing to my View;
Which kindle in my Breaſt poetic Flame,
And bid me my CREATOR's Praiſe proclaim.

Here various Flourets grace the teeming Plains,
Adorn'd by Nature's Hand with beauteous Stains;
Firſt-born of *Spring*, here the *Pacone* appears,
Whoſe golden Root a ſilver Bloſſom rears.
In ſpreading Tufts, ſee there the *Crowfoot* blue,
On whoſe green Leaves ſtill ſhines a globous Dew;
Behold the *Cinquefoil*, with its dazling Dye
Of flaming Yellow, wounds the tender Eye:
But there, enclos'd the graſſy *Wheat* is ſeen,
To heal the aching Sight with cheerful Green.

Safe in yon Cottage dwells the *Monarch-Swain*,
His *Subject-Flocks*, cloſe-grazing, hide the Plain;
For him they live;—and die t' uphold his Reign.
Viands unbought his well-till'd Lands afford,
And ſmiling *Plenty* waits upon his Board;
Health ſhines with ſprightly Beams around his Head;
And *Sleep*, with downy Wings, o'er-ſhades his Bed:
His *Sons* robuſt his daily Labours ſhare,
Patient of Toil, Companions of his Care:
And all their Toils with ſweet Succeſs are crown'd,
In graceful Ranks their *Trees* adorn the Ground,
The *Peach*, the *Plumb*, the *Apple*, here are found:
Delicious Fruits!—Which from their Kernels riſe,
So fruitful is the Soil, ſo mild the Skies.

The lowly *Quince* yon ſloping Hill o'er-ſhades,
Here lofty *Cherry-Trees* erect their Heads;
High in the Air each ſpiry Summit waves,
Whoſe Blooms thick-ſpringing yield no Space for Leaves;
Evolving Odours fill the ambient Air,
The *Birds* delighted to the Grove repair:
On ev'ry Tree behold a tuneful Throng,
The vocal Vallies echo to their Song.
But what is *He*, * who perch'd above the reſt,
Pours out ſuch various Muſick from his Breaſt!
His Breaſt, whoſe Plumes a cheerful White diſplay,
His quiv'ring Wings are dreſt in ſober Grey.
Sure, all the *Muſes* this their Bird inſpire!
And *He*, alone, is equal to the Choir
Of warbling Songſters who around him play,
While, Echo like, *He* anſwers ev'ry Lay.
The chirping *Lark* now ſings with ſprightly Note,
Reſponſive to her Strain, *He* ſhapes his Throat:
Now the poor widow'd *Turtle* 'wails her Mate,
While in ſoft Sounds *He* cooes to mourn his Fate.
Oh, ſweet Muſician, thou doſt far excel
The ſoothing Song of pleaſing *Philomel!*
Sweet is her Song, but in few Notes confin'd;
But thine, thou *Mimic* of the feath'ry Kind,
Runs thro' all Notes!—*Thou* only know'ſt them *All*;
At once the *Copy* ——— And th' *Original*.
My *Ear* thus charm'd, mine *Eye* with Pleaſure ſees
Hov'ring about the Flow'rs, th' induſtrious *Bees*.
Like them in Size, the *Humming-Bird* I view,
Like them, *He* ſucks his Food, the Honey-Dew,
With nimble Tongue, and Beak of jetty Hue.
He takes with rapid Whirl his noiſy Flight,
His gemmy Plumage ſtrikes the Gazer's Sight;

* *The Mock-Bird, ſo called from his imitating and returning the Notes of every other Bird.*

And

And as he moves his ever-flutt'ring Wings,
Ten thouſand Colours all around him flings.
Now I behold the Em'rald's vivid Green,
Now ſcarlet, now a purple Dye is ſeen;
In brighteſt Blue his Breaſt *He* now arrays,
Then ſtrait his Plumes emit a golden Blaze.
Thus whirling round he flies, and varying ſtill,
He mocks the *Poet's* and the *Painter's* Skill;
Who may for ever ſtrive with fruitleſs Pains,
To catch and fix thoſe beauteous changeful Stains.
While Scarlet now, and now the Purple ſhines,
And Gold to Blue its tranſient Gloſs reſigns.
Each quits, and quickly each reſumes its Place,
And ever-varying Dyes each other chaſe.
Smalleſt of Birds, what Beauties ſhine in thee!
A living *Rainbow* on thy Breaſt I ſee.
Oh had that † *Bard*, in whoſe heart-pleaſing Lines
The *Phœnix* in a Blaze of Glory ſhines,
Beheld thoſe Wonders which are ſhewn in Thee,
That Bird had loſt its Immortality!
Thou in his Verſe hadſt ſtretch'd thy flutt'ring Wing
Above all other Birds, ——— their beauteous King.
But now th' enclos'd Plantation I forſake,
And onwards thro' the Woods my Journey take;
The level Road the longſome Way beguiles,
A blooming Wilderneſs around me ſmiles;
Here hardy *Oak*, there fragrant *Hick'ry* grows,
Their burſting Buds the tender Leaves diſcloſe;
The tender Leaves in downy Robes appear,
Trembling, they ſeem to move with cautious Fear,
Yet new to Life, and Strangers to the Air.
Here ſtately *Pines* unite their whiſp'ring Heads,
And with a ſolemn Gloom embrown the Glades.
See there a green *Savana* opens wide,
Thro' which ſmooth Streams in wanton Mazes glide;

† *Claudian.*

Thick

Thick branching Shrubs o'er-hang the ſilver Streams,
Which ſcarcely deign t' admit the ſolar Beams.
While with Delight on this ſoft Scene I gaze,
The *Cattle* upward look, and ceaſe to graze,
But into Covert run thro' various Ways.
And now the Clouds in black Aſſemblage riſe,
And dreary Darkneſs overſpreads the Skies;
Thro' which the Sun ſtrives to tranſmit his Beams,
" But ſheds his ſickly Light in ſtraggling Streams.
Huſh'd is the Muſick of the wood-land Choir,
Fore-knowing of the Storm the Birds retire
For Shelter, and forſake the ſhrubby Plains,
While a dumb Horror thro' the Foreſt reigns:
In that lone Houſe which opens wide its Door,
Saſe may I tarry till the Storm is o'er.
Hark how the *Thunder* rolls with ſolemn Sound!
And ſee the forceful *Lightning* dart a Wound
On yon tall Oak! —— Behold its Top laid bare!
Its Body rent, and ſcatter'd thro' the Air
The Splinters fly! —— Now — now the *Winds* ariſe,
From different Quarters of the lowring Skies;
Forth iſſuing fierce the *Weſt* and *South* engage,
The waving Foreſt bends beneath their Rage:
But where the winding Valley checks their Courſe,
They roar and ravage with redoubled Force;
With circling Sweep in dreadful Whirlwinds move,
And from its Roots, tear up the gloomy Grove.
Down ruſhing fall the Trees, and beat the Ground,
In Fragments fly the ſhatter'd Limbs around;
Tremble the Under-Woods, the Vales reſound.
Follows, with patt'ring Noiſe, the icy *Hail*,
And, *Rain*, faſt-falling, floods the lowly Vale.
Again the *Thunders* roll, the *Lightnings* fly,
And as they firſt diſturb'd, now clear the Sky;
For lo, the *Guſt* decreaſes by Degrees,
The dying *Winds* but ſob amidſt the Trees;
With pleaſing Softneſs falls the ſilver Rain,
Thro' which at firſt faint-gleaming o'er the Plain,

The

The Orb of Light ſcarce darts a watry Ray
To gild the Drops that fall from ev'ry Spray;
But ſoon the dusky Vapours are diſpell'd,
And thro' the Miſt that late his Face conceal'd,
Burſts the broad *Sun*, triumphant in a Blaze
Too keen for Sight — Yon Cloud refracts its Rays:
The mingling Beams compoſe th' *ethereal Bow*,
How ſweet, how ſoft, its melting Colours glow!
Gaily they ſhine, by heav'nly Pencils laid,
Yet vaniſh ſwift, —— How ſoon does *Beauty* fade!
The *Storm* is paſt, my Journey I renew,
And a new Scene of Pleaſure greets my View:
Waſh'd by the copious Rain the gummy *Pine*,
Does cheerful, with unſully'd Verdure ſhine;
The *Dogwood* Flow'rs aſſume a ſnowy White,
The *Maple* bluſhing gratifies the Sight:
No verdant Leaves the lovely *Red-Bud* grace,
Carnation Bloſſoms now ſupply their Place.
The *Saſſafras* unfolds its fragrant Bloom,
The *Vine* affords an exquiſite Perfume:
Theſe grateful Scents wide-waſting thro' the Air,
The ſmelling Senſe with balmy Odours cheer:
And now the *Birds*, ſweet-ſinging, ſtretch their Throats,
And in one Choir unite their various Notes.
Nor yet unpleaſing is the *Turtle's* Voice,
Tho' he complains while other Birds rejoice.
Theſe vernal Joys all reſtleſs Thoughts controul,
And gently ſoothing calm the troubled Soul.
While ſuch Delights my Senſes entertain,
I ſcarce perceive that I have left the *Plain*;
Till now the Summit of a *Mount* I gain:
Low at whoſe ſandy Baſe the *River* glides,
Slow-rolling near their Height his languid Tides;
Shade above Shade, the Trees in riſing Ranks,
Cloath with eternal Green his ſteepy Banks:
The Flood, well-pleas'd, reflects their verdant Gleam
From the ſmooth Mirror of his limpid Stream.

But

But ſee the *Hawk*, who with acute Survey,
Towring in Air predeſtinates his Prey
Amid the Floods! — Down dropping from on high
He ſtrikes the *Fiſh*, and bears him thro' the Sky.
The Stream diſturb'd, no longer ſhews the Scene
That lately ſtain'd its ſilver Waves with Green;
In ſpreading Circles roll the troubled Floods,
And to the Shores bear off the pictur'd Woods.
Now looking round I view the out-ſtretch'd *Land*
O'er which the Sight exerts a wide Command;
The fertile Vallies, and the naked Hills,
The Cattle feeding near the cryſtal Rills;
The Lawns wide op'ning to the ſunny Ray,
And mazy Thickets that exclude the Day.
A-while the Eye is pleas'd theſe Scenes to trace,
Then hurrying o'er the intermediate Space,
Far-diſtant Mountains dreſt in Blue appear,
And all their Woods are loſt in empty Air.
The *Sun* near ſetting now arrays his Head
In milder Beams, and lengthens ev'ry Shade.
The riſing Clouds uſurping on the Day
A bright Variety of Dyes diſplay;
About the wide Horizon ſwift they fly,
" And chaſe a Change of Colours round the Sky:
And now I view but half the *flaming Sphere*,
Now one faint Glimmer ſhoots along the Air,
And all his golden Glories diſappear.
Onwards the *Ev'ning* moves in Habit grey,
And for her Siſter *Night* prepares the Way.
The plumy People ſeek their ſecret Neſts;
To Reſt repair the ruminating Beaſts.
Now deep'ning Shades confeſs th' Approach of Night
Imperfect Images elude the Sight:
From earthly Objects I remove mine Eye,
And view with Look erect the vaulted Sky;
Where dimly-ſhining now the Stars appear,
At firſt thin-ſcatt'ring thro' the miſty Air;

'Ti

'Till Night confirm'd, her jetty Throne aſcends,
On her the *Moon* in clouded State attends,
But ſoon unveil'd her lovely Face is ſeen,
And *Stars* unnumber'd wait around their Queen;
Rang'd by their MAKER's Hand in juſt Array,
They march majeſtic thro' th' ethereal Way.
Are theſe bright Luminaries hung on high
Only to pleaſe with twinkling Rays our Eye?
Or may we rather count each *Star* a *Sun*,
Round which *full-peopled Worlds* their Courſes run?
Orb above Orb harmoniouſly they ſteer
Their various Voyages thro' Seas of Air.
Snatch me ſome *Angel* to ſome high Abodes,
The Seat perhaps of *Saints* and *Demigods!*
Where ſuch as bravely ſcorn'd the galling Yoke
Of *vulgar Error*, and her Fetters broke;
Where *Patriots*, who to fix the publick Good,
In Fields of Battle ſacrific'd their Blood;
Philoſophers who ſtrove to mend our Hearts,
And ſuch as poliſh'd Life with *uſeful Arts*,
Obtain a Place; when by the Hand of Death
Touch'd, they retire from this poor Speck of Earth;
Their *Spirits* freed from bodily Alloy
Perceive a Fore-taſte of that endleſs Joy,
Which from Eternity hath been prepar'd,
To crown their Labours with a vaſt Reward.
While to theſe Orbs my wand'ring Thoughts aſpire,
A falling *Meteor* ſhoots his lambent Fire;
Thrown from the heav'nly Space he ſeeks the Earth,
From whence he firſt deriv'd his humble Birth.
The *Mind*, adviſ'd by this inſtructive Sight,
Deſcending ſudden from th' aerial Height,
Obliges me to view a diff'rent Scene,
Of more Importance to myſelf, tho' mean.
Theſe diſtinct Objects I no more purſue,
But turning inward my reflective View,
My working Fancy helps me to ſurvey,
In the juſt Picture of this *April Day*,

My Life o'erpaſt, —— A Courſe of thirty *Years*
Bleſt with few Joys, perplex'd with num'rous Cares.
In the dim Twilight of our *Infancy*,
Scarce can the Eye ſurrounding Objects ſee;
Then thoughtleſs *Childhood* leads us pleas'd and gay,
In Life's fair Morning thro' a flow'ry Way:
The *Youth* in School inquiſitive of Good,
Science purſues thro' *Learning*'s mazy Wood:
Whoſe lofty Trees he, to his Grief, perceives,
Are often bare of *Fruit*, and only fill'd with *Leaves*:
Thro' lonely Wilds his tedious Journey lies,
At laſt a brighter Proſpect cheers his Eyes;
Now the gay Fields of *Poetry* he views,
And joyous liſtens to the *tuneful Muſe*;
Now *Hiſtory* affords him vaſt Delight,
And opens lovely Landſcapes to his Sight:
But ah too ſoon his Scene of Pleaſure flies!
And o'er his Head tempeſt'ous Troubles riſe.
He hears the Thunders roll, he feels the Rains,
Before a friendly Shelter he obtains!
And thence beholds with Grief the furious Storm,
The *Noon-tide* Beauties of his *Life* deform:
He views the *painted Bow* in diſtant Skies;
Hence, in his Heart ſome Gleams of Comfort riſe;
He hopes the *Guſt* has almoſt ſpent its Force,
And that he ſafely may purſue his Courſe.
Thus far *my Life* does with the *Day* agree,
Oh may its coming Stage from Storms be free!
While paſſing thro' the World's moſt private Way,
With Pleaſure I my MAKER's Works ſurvey;
Within my Heart let *Peace* a Dwelling find,
Let my *Goodwill* extend to *all Mankind*:
Freed from *Neceſſity*, and bleſt with *Health*;
Give me *Content*, let others toil for *Wealth*:
In *buſy* Scenes of Life let me exert
A *careful Hand*, and wear an *honeſt Heart*;
And ſuffer me my *leiſure* Hours to ſpend,
With choſen *Books*, or a well-natur'd *Friend*.

Thus

Thus journeying on, as I advance in Age,
May I look back with Pleasure on my Stage;
And as the setting *Sun* withdraws his Light
To rise on other Worlds serene and bright,
Cheerful may I resign my vital Breath,
Nor anxious tremble at th' Approach of *Death*;
Which shall (I hope) but strip me of *my Clay*,
And to a better World my Soul convey.
Thus musing, I my silent Moments spend,
Till to the *River*'s Margin I descend,
From whence I may discern my *Journey*'s End:
Annapolis adorns its further Shore,
To which the *Boat* attends to bear me o'er.
And now the moving *Boat* the Flood divides,
While the *Stars* "tremble on the floating Tides;"
Pleas'd with the Sight, again I raise mine Eye
To the bright Glories of the azure Sky;
And while these Works of God's creative Hand,
The *Moon* and *Stars*, that move at his Command,
Obedient thro' their circling Course on high,
Employ my Sight,—struck with Amaze I cry,
ALMIGHTY LORD! Whom Heav'n and Earth proclaim
The *Author* of their universal Frame,
Wilt thou vouchsafe to view the *Son of Man*,
Thy Creature, who but *Yesterday* began
Thro' animated Clay to draw his Breath,
To-morrow doom'd a Prey to ruthless Death!
TREMENDOUS GOD! May I not justly fear,
That I, unworthy Object of thy Care,
Into this World from thy bright Presence tost,
Am in th' Immensity of *Nature* lost!
And that my Notions of the *World above*,
Are but Creations of my own *Self-Love*;
To feed my coward Heart, afraid to die,
With *fancied* Feasts of *Immortality!*

These Thoughts, which thy amazing Works ſuggeſt,
O glorious FATHER, rack my troubled Breaſt.
Yet, GRACIOUS GOD, reflecting that my Frame
From *Thee* deriv'd its animating Flame,
And that whate'er I am, however mean,
By thy Command, I enter'd on this Scene
Of Life, —— thy wretched *Creature of a Day*,
Condemn'd to travel thro' a tireſome Way;
Upon whoſe Banks (perhaps to cheer my Toil)
I ſee thin Verdures riſe, and *Daiſies* ſmile:
Poor Comforts theſe, my Pains t'alleviate!
While on my Head, tempeſt'ous Troubles beat.
And muſt I, when I quit this earthly Scene,
Sink total into *Death*, and never riſe again?
No ſure, — Theſe *Thoughts*, which in my Boſom roll
Muſt iſſue from a *never-dying Soul*;
Theſe active *Thoughts* that penetrate the Sky,
Excurſive into dark Futurity;
Which hope eternal Happineſs to gain,
Could never be beſtow'd on *Man* in vain.
To *Thee*, O FATHER, fill'd with fervent Zeal,
And ſunk in humble Silence I appeal;
Take me, my great CREATOR to *Thy Care*,
And gracious liſten to my ardent Prayer!
SUPREME OF BEINGS, omnipreſent Power!
My great Preſerver from my natal Hour,
Fountain of Wiſdom, boundleſs Deity,
OMNISCIENT GOD, my Wants are known to *Thee*,
With Mercy look on mine Infirmity!
Whatever State thou ſhalt for me ordain,
Whether my Lot in Life be *Joy* or *Pain*;
Patient let me ſuſtain thy wiſe Decree,
And learn to *know myſelf*, and *honour Thee*.

Extracts

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anvers *begins his laſt* Craftſman *with a Letter from a Jeſuit in* England *to the Rector of his Order at* Bruſſels. *This Letter was wrote in the Year* 1627, *and diſcovers a Deſign which was at that time on foot to enſlave the Nation by* EXCISES *and a* STANDING ARMY. *It is extracted from the firſt Volume of* Ruſhworth's *Collections, and having therefore been ſo often in Print, we ſhall only lay before our Readers the following remarkable Paragraph taken out of it.*

In the firſt Place (ſays the Jeſuit to the Rector) we take into Conſideration the *King's* Honour, and preſent Neceſſity; and we ſhew how the *King* may free himſelf of his *Ward*, as *Lewis* XI. did. And for his great Splendor and Luſtre, he may raiſe a *vaſt Revenue*, and not be beholding to his *Subjects*; which is by way of Impoſition of EXCISE. Then our *Church Catholicks* proceed to ſhew the Means how to ſettle *this Exciſe*, which muſt be by a *mercenary Army of Horſe and Foot.*

After the Jeſuit's Letter Mr. D'Anvers *in a ſecond Letter gives an Account of an Attempt which has been lately made by the famous Mr.* H———l, *upon the Liberties and Properties of all who love Operas; It may not be amiſs to inform our Country Readers, that tho' there is ſome* Foundation *for a Letter of this kind from what happen'd lately at the Oratorio of* Deborah, *(upon which Accident he may ſee an Epigram in our* BEE, No. VIII.) *yet that Mr.* D'Anvers *is generally thought to have ſomething more in his View.*

The Riſe and Progreſs of Mr. *H—l's* Power and Fortune (ſays *Mr.* D'Anvers) are too well known for me now to relate. Let it ſuffice to ſay that he was grown ſo inſolent upon the ſudden and undeſerved Increaſe of both, that he thought nothing ought to oppoſe his imperious and extravagant Will. He had for ſome Time, govern'd the *Opera's* and modell'd the *Orcheſtree*, without the leaſt Controul. No *Voices*, no *Inſtruments* were admitted, but ſuch as flatter'd his Ears, tho' they ſhock'd thoſe of the Audience. *Wretched Scrapers* were put above the *beſt Hands* in the *Orcheſtree*. No Muſick but *his own* was to be allow'd, tho' every Body was weary of it; and he had the Impudence to *aſſert that there was no Compoſer in* England *but Himſelf.* Even *Kings* and *Queens* were to be content with whatever

low

low Characters he was pleas'd to assign them, as is evident in the Case of Signior *Montagnana*; who tho' a *King*, is always obliged to act (except an angry, rumbling Song, or two) the most insignificant Part of the whole Drama. This Excess and Abuse of Power soon disgusted the Town; his Government grew odious; and his *Opera's* grew empty. However this Degree of Unpopularity and general Hatred, instead of humbling him, only made him more furious and desperate. He resolv'd to make one last Effort to establish his Power and Fortune by Force, since he found it now impossible to hope for it from the good Will of Mankind. In order to This, he form'd a *Plan*, without consulting any of his *Friends*, (if he has any) and declared that at a proper Season he would communicate it to the Publick; assuring us, at the same Time, that it would be very much for the Advantage of the Publick in general; and of *Opera's* in particular. Some People suspect that he had settled it previously with the Signora *Strada del Po*, who is much in his Favour; but all, that I can advance with certainty, is, that he had concerted it with a *Brother of his own*, in whom he places a most undeserved Confidence. In this Brother of his, *Heat* and *Dulness* are miraculously united. The *former* prompts him to any Thing new and violent; while the *latter* hinders him from seeing any of the Inconveniencies of it. As Mr. *H——l's Brother*, he thought it was necessary he should be a *Musician* too; but all he could arrive at, after a very laborious Application for many Years, was a moderate Performance upon the *Jew's Trump*. He had, for some Time, play'd a *parte buffa abroad*, and had entangled his *Brother* in several troublesome and dangerous Engagements, in the Commissions he had given him to contract with *foreign Performers*; and from which (by the Way) Mr. *H—l* did not disengage Himself with much Honour. Notwithstanding all these and many more Objections, Mr. *H——l*, by and with the Advice of *this Brother*, at last produces his *Project*; resolves to cram it down the Throats of the Town; prostitutes *great* and *awful Names*, as the *Patrons* of it; and even does not scruple to insinuate that they are to be Sharers of the Profit. His *Scheme* set forth in Substance, that the late Decay of *Opera's* was owing to their *Cheapness*, and to the great *Frauds* committed by the *Doorkeepers*; that the *annual Subscribers* were a Parcel of *Rogues*, and made an ill Use of their Tickets, by often *running* two into the Gallery; that to obviate these Abuses he had contrived

trived a Thing, that was better than an *Opera*, call'd an *Oratorio*; to which none ſhould be admitted, but by *printed Permits*, or Tickets of one Guinea each, which ſhould be diſtributed out of *Warehouſes of his own*, and by *Officers of his own naming*; which *Officers* could not ſo reaſonably be ſuppoſed to cheat in the Collection of *Guineas*, as the *Door-keepers* in the Collection of *half Guineas*; and laſtly, that as the very being of *Opera's* depended upon *Him ſingly*, it was juſt that the Profit ariſing from hence ſhould be for his *own Benefit*. He added, indeed, one Condition, to varniſh the whole a little; which was, that if any Perſon ſhould think himſelf aggriev'd, and that the *Oratorio* was not worth the Price of the *Permit*, he ſhould be at Liberty to appeal to *three Judges of Muſick*, who ſhould be oblig'd, within the Space of ſeven Years at fartheſt, finally to determine the ſame; provided always that the ſaid *Judges* ſhould be of his Nomination, and known to like no other Muſick but his.

The Abſurdity, Extravagancy, and Oppreſſion of *this Scheme* diſguſted the whole Town. Many of the moſt conſtant Attenders of the *Opera's* reſolv'd abſolutely to renounce them, rather than go to them under ſuch Extortion and Vexation. They exclaim'd againſt the *inſolent and rapacious Projector of this Plan*. The King's old and ſworn Servants, of the two Theatres of *Drury-Lane* and *Covent-Garden*, reap'd the Benefit of this general Diſcontent, and were reſorted to in Crowds, by way of Oppoſition to the *Oratorio*. Even the faireſt Breaſts were fir'd with Indignation againſt this *new Impoſition*. Aſſemblies, Cards, Tea, Coffee, and all other Female Batteries were vigorouſly employ'd to defeat the *Project*, and deſtroy the *Projector*. Theſe joint Endeavours of all Ranks and Sexes ſucceeded ſo well, that the *Projector* had the Mortification to ſee but a very thin Audience at his *Oratorio*; and of about two hundred and ſixty odd, that it conſiſted of, it is notorious that not ten paid for their *Permits*, but, on the contrary, had them given them, and Money into the Bargain for coming to keep him in Countenance.

This Accident, they ſay, has thrown him into a *deep Melancholy*, interrupted ſometimes by *raving Fits*; in which he fancies he ſees ten thouſand *Opera* Devils coming to tear him to Pieces; then he breaks out into frantick, incoherent Speeches; muttering *ſturdy Beggars*, *Aſſaſſination*, &c. In theſe delirious Moments, he diſcovers a particular Averſion for the *City*. He calls them all a Parcel of

of *Rogues*, and asserts that the *honestest Trader among them deserves to be hang'd.* ——— It is much question'd whether he will recover; at least, if he does, it is not doubted but he will seek for a Retreat in his *own Country* from the general Resentment of the Town.

After this Letter as a sort of *Explanation* to it, Mr. D'Anvers inserts the *Epigram* we printed in our BEE, N°. VIII.

Articles of News extracted from the CRAFTSMAN.

London, April 7. Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dated Mar. 24. N. S. 'Letters from Barcelona, March 29. N. S. 'are filled with dismal Accounts of the Sickness (much 'the same with what we lately had here) which was spread 'in that City, and very fatal. The Seamen on board the '*Spanish* Men of War were almost all sick, insomuch that 'they had not enough well to navigate their Ships, and the 'Hospitals were full of sick Persons. Sir Mark Forfal's 'and five more *Spanish* Men of War, which had brought 'back from Oran the Regiment of Ireland, and that of 'Castellar, were detain'd by the Sickness of their Sailors 'at Alicant, where they had lain a Month, and it is, pro-'bably, well they were; for they acknowledged that they 'had Orders to cruise for the Hector Man of War, Capt. 'Ogilvie, which sailed from Portsmouth for Algier with 'the two Ambassadors from the Dey, and in case they had 'met her, they pretended to have Orders to have taken 'them out; and as the Hector mounts but 40 Guns, and 'the least of that Squadron 60 Guns, no doubt but they 'would have succeeded; by which, as such an Action 'would have reflected much Dishonour to the Nation, it 'might have created a Misunderstanding between the 'two Crowns, which is thus in all Probability happily pre-'vented.'

On Saturday Night Deputies arrived from most of the Cities and principal Corporations in England, to sollicite against the Excise.

The

The following Letter was ſigned by the principal Traders of Towceſter, and ſent to the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the County of Northampton.

Towceſter, in the County of Northampton, March 29, 1733.

Honoured Sirs,

IT is with inexpreſſible Concern that we ſee, in the Votes, a Bill is order'd to be brought in to convert ſome of the Cuſtoms into Exciſes, which we have long heard talk of, but we could not perſuade ourſelves to believe that a Scheme ſo deſtructive to Trade and Liberty, would ever be countenanc'd by any in his Majeſty's Service, who has nothing ſo much at Heart as the Proſperity of his People, which depends upon the Preſervation of their Trade from unneceſſary Incumbrances, and their antient Liberty from any kind of Incroachment.

The Right of being tried by Juries, the free and quiet Enjoyment of our Houſes, and Diſpoſal of our own Goods without the Interpoſition of petty Officers, are eſſential to the very Being of a free and trading People; all which are invaded by the Method of collecting Duties under the Laws of Exciſe.

Wherefore, we who have the Happineſs to reſide in the County, which is ſo worthily repreſented by you, moſt humbly intreat you to employ your utmoſt Abilities for the Preſervation of theſe invaluable Bleſſings to us and our Poſterity, by diligently attending, and vigorouſly oppoſing any Bill that may be offered for the farther Extenſion of the Exciſe Laws; by which you will become as dear to your Country, as the true Intereſt of your Country is to you, and we ſhall ever think ourſelves,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged and
Obedient humble Servants.

To Sir Juſtinian Iſham, *Bart. and* Thomas Cartwright, *Eſq; Repreſentatives in Parliament for the County of* Northampton.

The following Letter was ſigned by the Bailiff, Burgeſſes, and principal Traders of the Corporation of Daventry, and ſent to the Repreſentatives of the County of Northampton.

The Borough of Daventry, in the County of Northampton, March 28, 1733.

Honoured Sirs,

WE looked on the Report of an intended Extenſion of the Laws of Exciſe, as a groundleſs Clamour, raiſed by the Enemies of the Adminiſtration, till we ſaw Pamphlets given away, and diſperſed about, which juſtified and avowed a Deſign ſo deſtructive of Trade, and dangerous to Liberty.

The debarring us from Trials by Juries, the expoſing our Houſes to be entered at Pleaſure by little Officers, and the reſtraining us from diſpoſing of our Goods without their Permit, is ſuch an Invaſion of the Birthright, ſuch an Incroachment on the Liberty and Property of the Subject, and ſo unreaſonable an Incumbrance on Trade, as ought to be dreaded, and vigorouſly oppoſed by all true Engliſhmen.

To you, therefore, who are the worthy Repreſentatives of this County, we apply for Protection from this impending Ruin, and earneſtly intreat you conſtantly to attend, and ſteadily to oppoſe, any Bill of this Kind that may be brought into the Houſe of Commons, whereby you will do your Country great and faithful Service, approve yourſelves true Engliſhmen, and very much oblige,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient, and
Moſt humble Servants.

Wedneſday a vaſt Number of eminent Merchants and Traders appeared in the Court of Requeſts, Lobby, and Rooms contiguous to the Houſe of Commons, to ſollicite againſt the Exciſe, &c. The Conſtables, Beadles, &c. were again upon Duty to preſerve Peace and Order.

Some Cuſtom-houſe Officers having had a bad Information of a Ship outward-bound from this Port to Ireland, laden with Tobacco and other Goods, detain'd her ſo long in the River upon a Search, that the Owners loſt the Benefit

fit of their Voyage, and so have brought an Action for their Damage.

Extract from FOG's *Journal.*

MR. Fog *in his last Journal proceeds to give his Readers some Extracts out of the Pamphlet wrote against him, and begins with what he calls,*

1. Some fine Strokes of Panegyrick, being a true Character of Sir ———

'Without Sir R——— our Liberties had been lost, and our 'Protestant Religion destroy'd. It is he, who preserves the 'Publick from being sacrilegiously laid hold on by the Enemies 'of the Publick, and the Liberties of the People from being 'swallow'd up by the Enemies of the People, *pag.* 14. He 'sav'd us formerly, and still continues to save us, *p.* 15. 'His Life of great Concern ——— The sacred Person of 'our K——— wrapt up in his Life —— The Preservation 'of this M —— and his Master of the same Importance — 'A Being of inestimable Value —— while he breathes 'tis 'unsafe for any *Jacobite* to breathe, *pag.* 16. A Man of 'modest Merit; yet sometimes allows more to be said of 'him, than modest *Panegyrick* ought to say, or than his 'modest Merit is intitled to, *pag.* 17. His Life a valuable 'Life ——— Of great Importance to the K ——— dear to 'all who know him —— belov'd by all, who love him —— 'more valuable now than ever, considering his Life is the 'Security of the Throne,' *pag,* 17, 18.

What a Quantity of *True Praise* is here in a few Lines! 'Tis the Marrow and Quintessence of *Pliny*'s Panegyrick in a Nut-shell. But the best of the *Roman* Emperors did not deserve so much, and the worst of them did not expect more, tho' their Ears were ever open to the most fulsome Flatteries, *The* GUARDIAN *of the* PEOPLE, *the* SECURITY *of the* THRONE, *and the* SAVIOUR *of the* NATION! What could this *Great Man* do for us more, if our grateful Representatives should hereafter consent to his *Deification*?

But now let us behold the Reverse of this Picture in

2. A Modest, but Satyrical Description of *Fog's Journal* of the 10th of *February.*

'A Panegyrick upon Assassination —— a regular Scheme 'of Vengeance —— publish'd with a base and wicked De-

'ſign —— full of Falſhood, not to be equall'd by any 'thing, yet to be equall'd by Cruelty. *Remarks, pag.* 6. 'A horrid and barbarous Paper, with a defamatory Mean-'ing —— ſhewing how M——rs may be taken off—— 'forming a Party of Ruffians to butcher the Principal M— 'and not only to butcher him, but to butcher him by 'Bloodſhed, *pag.* 7. A Scene of Butchery and low Bar-'barity ---- Murder, Mangling, and execrable Cruelty —— 'The Aſſaſſination of a Great Perſon to be butcher'd by an 'incenſed Multitude, propoſed by a bloody Miſcreant—— 'A private Murder, and a popular Butchery, pointed out 'by the aſſaſſinating Spirit of an infamous Writer, *pag.* 10. 'A Paper with a bloody and barbarous Meaning, not to be 'explain'd; but in an infamous and horrid Light —— *poor 'Light! pag.* 11. A cruel Propoſition, an execrable Paper, *pag.* 14. full of lawleſs Vengeance, and blood-thirſty 'Rage, with a murdering and mangling Spirit —— The 'mercileſs and unmanly Uſage of an inhuman Faction— 'The gloomy and bloody Agent of an abandon'd Party— 'A piſtolling, ſtabbing, mangling, butchering Scene of 'Vengeance, committing Murder and Aſſaſſination, *pag.* 15. 'opening the Sluices of Sir ***'s precious Blood, *pag.* 16. 'planning Methods to take away his Life by Aſſaſſination, 'piſtolling and mangling, *pag.* 17. A monſtrous and horrible 'Deſign! A Jacobite Deſign! The Deſign of an Aſſaſſi-'nation! *pag.* 18. A low, brutal, infamous, execrable, 'barbarous, inhuman, bloody, and mercileſs Scheme! So 'bloody and ſo mercileſs, that it could only be penn'd in a 'Slaughter-houſe, or in the Shambles of a Fleſh Market, '*not in the Shambles of a Fiſh Market, for Fiſh are ſeldom 'butcher'd.* A Paper copied from the Records of *Jefferies*'s '*Campaign*, from the Hiſtory of his *Weſtern Aſſizes*, not 'from the Works of any human Author. *Oh! inhuman 'Vertot! pag.* 19. A mangling, hacking, ſlaſhing, ſtabbing, 'tearing, ripping, outrageous Butchery, a barbarous Inhu-'manity, and Image of an aſſaſſinated M —— repreſented 'by an aſſaſſinating Libel, *pag.* 21, 22, 23.

Mr.

MR. Fog *tells us this is a faithful* Abridgment *of the Pamphlet wrote againſt him; and which has been diſperſed with ſo much* Induſtry *and* Expence. *Afterwards ſpeaking of the Doctrine of Parallels and Innuendo's, Mr.* Fog *gives us the following Story, which he has taken out of Monſieur* La Mottraye's *Anecdotes of* Turky.

A *Greek* Merchant, who had lent the late King of *Sweden*, during his Stay in *Turky*, ten thouſand Crowns, found himſelf obliged to go to *Stockholm* to ſollicite the Repayment of his Money. Whilſt he was there the King was kill'd, and Baron *Gortz* was beheaded. However, the *Swedes* were ſo honourable as to ſatisfy the Merchant, who gave a ſhort Detail of all theſe Tranſactions in a Letter which he wrote to one of his particular Friends, an Officer of the Janizaries at *Conſtantinople*. By ſome Accident the Letter fell into the Hands of the Grand Vizier, who as ſoon as the *Greek* returned, order'd him to be ſeiz'd and brought before him. The Letter was produc'd and ſhown to the Merchant, which he acknowledged to be of his Hand-writing. This put the Vizier into the greateſt Rage. He gave the poor *Greek* all the foul Names, that the *Turkiſh* Language could furniſh him with, and then he judg'd him in this Manner: 'Thy Letter is a moſt villainous 'Writing, and was deſign'd to excite the Janizaries to 'murder me. In the firſt Place, I do not believe there 'was any ſuch Man as *Gortz*. But if there was ſuch a 'Man, how durſt thou, thou Dog, compare me to an Un-'believer, when there could not poſſibly be the leaſt Re-'ſemblance between us? *Gortz* was the Miniſter of a pet-'ty Prince. —— I am the Lieutenant of the greateſt Mo-'narch in the World, the Prop of the *Ottoman* Empire, 'and the Guardian of the Sultan. Doſt thou not ſay here, 'thou Blood Hound, that *Gortz* was beheaded at *Stock-'holm* in the Face of the Sun at Noon-day [*this it ſeems 'was the Expreſſion in the Merchant's Letter.*] Is not 'this plainly to intimate to the Janizaries, that they ought 'to butcher me at * *Stamboul* in the Face of the Sun at 'Noon-day? For *Stockholm* and *Stamboul*, and *Stamboul* 'and *Stockholm* is the ſame thing. But to prove thy wicked 'Meaning beyond a Diſpute; Who beſides thyſelf, moſt 'audacious Miſcreant, ever preſumed to ſay, that the Sun 'ſhines in any Place at Noon out of the Empires and

* *So the* Turks *call* Conſtantinople.

'Kingdoms

Kingdoms of the faithful Muſſelmen?' Having ſpoke this, he ſeized all the Merchant's Effects, and commanded a Slave to ſtrike off his Head.

Mr. Fog *concludes with the following* Prophecy, *which was ſent out of* Scotland *by Sir* Nicholas Throgmorton, *to Secretary* Cecil. *Sir* Nicholas *in his Letter to Mr. Secretary, aſſures him, that this Prophecy is ſaid to have been delivered at the High Croſs in* Edinburgh, *by one* Mac Donald, *who was endowed with what they call in* Scotland *the* ſecond Sight.

MAC-DONALD's Prophecy.

Whenne the Yeich Prieſtis of Jeſu ſall Worſchipp Thor and Woden,
And ane Cative Knycht ſall mell with a Pillioun of Stalwart and ſtout Warriours;
Whenne the Bairnes of Auld Brutus ſall refuſe to eat Sweeties,
And al the Rych Carles of Luddis Toune ſall bee Borrowers and Randee Beggars;
Whenne the Weeds of America and the Beryes of Portingale ſall ſette al the Beacons of Braid Britayne in a red Low,
Yakand Sikk a muir burn as haith noucht beene lichtlie ſeene before,
And Douchtie Scottis Lairds ſall bee faſt feed to bere huge Inglis Packis;
Whenne ſall cum to paſs and ſikkerly bee Stabilitie.
The Thrid Union, and al Parties ſall bee nae mair.

W. LILLY.

Extract of an Article of News from FOG's JOURNAL.

Dublin, March 27. On Saturday Night laſt a bloody Skirmiſh happen'd between ſeveral Officers of the Revenue and ſome Traders of Kevan's Port, who having landed a Parcel of Brandy, the Officers upon Information came and ſeized it. Tho' the Owners endeavour'd to oppoſe its be-

ing

g carried off, yet the Mob at first stood unconcerned, and robably would have left the Matter to be decided between e *Smugglers* and the *Tax-gatherers*, as the *proper Matches* r one another; but one of the Officers having *imprudent-* fir'd a Piece among the Mob, and slightly wounded two three of them; by being thus provok'd, they joined the rty of the Smugglers, attack'd the Officers with every Weapon that came to Hand, *Furor arma ministrat*; and not ly recover'd the Seizure, but desperately wounded seve- l of the Officers; particularly one of them receiv'd such terrible Gash in his Head with a Hanger or Saw, that he as left for dead, and has ever since continued speechless. *rom this Accident a most excellent Moral may be drawn r the Use of those in Authority.*

Extract from the DAILY COURANT.

The present Method of opposing the settling Inland Duties consider'd.

THose Writers (*says Mr.* Carus) who abuse the Administra- tion, and infuse Sedition throughout the Kingdom, take h much Pains to publish their Success in these *Patriot-like* Employments, that it will not be improper at this Juncture attempt elucidating the *Methods* they have taken, the *Per-* to whom they have *applied*, and the real Fruits of such eir unwearied *Applications*. We shall, by pursuing this Tract, unfold a Scene little to the Honour of some who e warm Pretenders to the highest Virtues, appear zealous r the Publick Good, and (if you will take their Words) nemies to nothing but *Corruption* and a *First M——r*.

Antecedent to the present *Sessions of Parliament*, the *Ge- ral Excise* was given out to be a Point absolutely set- led by the *M——r*; and that it would not fail of being troduced, to the intire Destruction of *Trade*, and utter in of the *British Constitution*. As the Time of the Houses Sitting drew nigher, this was a little varied, the People were given to understand, that the *Essays* in the *raftsman* had deterred the *M——r* from that Attempt, t least in the Shape before mentioned; however, their Ap- prehensions were kept up, and a new Watch-Word of Terror was given out, *Beware of Inland Duties*. Insinua- ons were immediately spread, that now a full and true Discovery had been made of the horrid Contrivance for rthening *Trade*, beggaring the *Merchant*, *i. e.* the *Factor*,

and

and enslaving the *Country Tradesmen*; and that it consiste in a wicked Design to do something which would prov very prejudicial to those known Pillars of all Good-Fe lowship, *Wine* and *Tobacco*; and thereby involve unde great Hardships all the *Smoakers* and *Drinkers* in the Na tion? A most abominable Undertaking surely!

When such Stuff as this had been, between Jest an Earnest, puffed thro' the various Countries of *Britain*, an had wrought an effectual Aversion in the *Mob* to any Pro posal whatever, that had relation to those *Commodities* something of a more serious Nature was thought proper to give an Appearance of Reason to their Murmurs, an which might prevail on *Shopkeepers*, &c. to join in the *Cla mour*. In order to this, the Heads of the Party suggest th Dangers attending a new Levy of *Excisemen*, who ar suddenly magnified from *Men* toiling for a *trivial* Sa lary into *Persons* of *great Consequence*, who were em ployed to pull down the *Constitution*. Little needed t be said to those who dealt in the *Commodities* threatene with these Burthens: They, as it was natural, had alread taken the Alarm, and were continually inforcing to the Neighbours the Topicks discanted on in Mr. *D'Anvers* Weekly Pacquet, by *viva voce* Arguments, such especiall as this; That it would be their Turn next; and that this *Project* took place, they might be sure to see, in Year or two, *Bakers* under the Inspection of Officers, an Permits made out for *Pounds* of *Butter*. Ridiculous these Arts may appear, they are certainly those to whic the *Malecontents* owe their so much boasted *Success*.

There has hardly appeared a *Paper* or *Pamphlet* on the Side of the Question, but has magnified the *universal Dislik* as they *phrase* it, shewn by the *People* of *Great Britain* to th *Scheme* for altering the Method of collecting the *Duti* on *Tobacco* and *Wine*; and then immediately the *Corpora tion* Letters to their *Members* are quoted, as a demonstra tive Proof of what they say. Yet after all, what do the *Letters* prove? Only that Men suffered themselves to b imposed on by the Suggestions of a Faction, and wro thereupon to their *Representatives*, to oppose, right o wrong, a *Bill* before it was brought in, and before the *Ma ter* and *Purport* thereof could be known.

Extra

Extract from the LONDON *Journal.*

A most false and infamous Reflection on the late Great Mr. ADDISON.

MR. *Osborne*'s last Journal is an *Answer* to the *Craftsman* of which we took Notice in our last BEE. Mr. *D'Anvers* concluded that *Craftsman* with a very *fine Spectator*, wrote by the late Mr. *Addison* upon TRADE, and in Honour of our ENGLISH MERCHANTS. We ventur'd to reprint this *Spectator* at large in our BEE; and have the Pleasure to find that most People, instead of being cloyed with the Piece, confess'd they still found *new Beauties* in it. Mr. *Osborne* alone, however it happens, is so provok'd at *this Spectator*, that he mentions the *Piece* and its *Author* in the following Manner.

'The *Craftsman* (says Mr. *Osborne*) ends with an *Authority*, as he calls it, from Mr. *Addison*, and so quotes a 'Column or two out of a *Spectator*; but he might as well 'have quoted *The Child's Guide*.'

'Tho' that *enchanting Writer*, (viz. Mr. *Addison*) could 'say a thousand *useful* Things in the most *pleasing* Manner, 'yet he was not able to *prove* one; for he had not the 'Power of *Reasoning*; nor is the *Quotation* any thing to 'Mr. *D'Anvers*'s Purpose.'

We declar'd in our *Proposals*, and in our first BEE, that this Pamphlet should be of no Party: We are still determin'd to *keep* this *Promise* which we made to the *Publick*; at the same time we desire it may be remembred, that we also made a Declaration in the following Words, *viz.* 'In 'whatever Cause, or on whatever Side, Wit, Learning, 'Knowledge of the World, and a good Stile, make their 'Appearance, we shall be always ready to do them Justice.'

We must confess that we could not possibly read, without some little *Indignation*, Mr. *Osborne*'s most *insolent Reflection* upon a deceas'd Gentleman, unable now to defend himself; but who was perhaps as great a Genius as ever *England* produc'd; who may most justly be said to be an Honour to his Country, and whose *Name* is celebrated in every Nation throughout *Europe*. His *Works* translated into *French*, have given that Nation a much higher Opinion of the *English* Genius and Learning, than they ever entertain'd before. The *French* never quote him without calling him *The illustrious Mr.* Addison, and are particularly pleas'd

with his *Strength of Reaſoning*, which we will venture to aſſert is very *remarkable* in *all* his Works except *one*: That Piece was compos'd when his Health was declining; and we too often ſee that the *Strength* of our *Mind* is impair'd with that of our Body. Of this *Great*, this *Wiſe* Man, Mr. *Osborne* has been pleas'd to aſſert that *he was not able to prove any* one *thing*; nay, that *he had not* ſo much as *the Power of Reaſoning*. It was perhaps ſcarce poſſible to have made a more *ſcandalous Reflection* upon this excellent Perſon: The Definition of a Man is *Animal Rationale*, a *rational*, or *reaſoning Creature*; if therefore poor Mr. *Addiſon* had not even the *Power* of *Reaſoning*, he ought no longer to be rank'd among *Men*, but muſt be *content* for the future to be thought a *Brute*. To ſay nothing of his other *Divine Works*, let us ſee from this very *Spectator* upon TRADE whether he had, or had not, the *Power of Reaſoning*.

'Nature (ſays the late Mr. *Addiſon*) ſeems to have taken 'a particular Care to diſſeminate her Bleſſings among the 'different Regions of the World, with an Eye to mutual 'Intercourſe and Traffick among Mankind, that the Na-'tives of the ſeveral Parts of the Globe might have a kind 'of Dependance upon one another, and be united together 'by their common Intereſt. If we conſider our own 'Country in its natural Proſpect, without any of the Bene-'fits and Advantages of *Commerce*, what a barren uncom-'fortable Spot of Earth falls to our Share! *Nature* indeed 'furniſhes us with the *bare Neceſſaries of Life*, but *Traffick* 'gives us a great Variety of what is *uſeful*, and at the ſame 'time ſupplies us with every thing that is *Convenient* and 'Ornamental. TRADE, without enlarging the *Britiſh* Ter-'ritories, has given us a kind of additional Empire. It has 'multiplied the Number of the *Rich*, made our *landed* 'Eſtates infinitely more valuable than they were formerly, 'and added to them an Acceſſion of *other Eſtates*, as valua-'ble as the *Lands* themſelves.

'For theſe REASONS (ſays Mr. *Addiſon*) there are not 'more uſeful Members in a Commonwealth than MER-'CHANTS.'

Theſe are the *Reaſons* given by Mr. *Addiſon*, and we think there cannot be *ſtronger*; why we ought to value our MERCHANTS; theſe are the Reaſons offer'd in favour of the *Merchants*, by a Man, who if we may credit Mr. *Osborne* was not able to prove any *one* thing, nor had even the *Power of Reaſoning*.

But

But let us now try the *Strength* of the great Mr *Osborne*'s own *Reaſons* in that *very Paper*, where he has had the *modeſt Aſſurance* poſitively to aſſert that Mr. *Addiſon* could not prove any *one* Thing, nor had even the *Power of Reaſoning*.

Mr. *Osborne* in his laſt *Journal* is arguing with a *becoming* Zeal, for the *Exciſe-Laws*, and for laying aſide *Juries* in Tryals between the *Crown* and the Subject. 'The Frauds '(ſays Mr. *Osborne*) in *Tobacco* and *Wine* can be prevent-'ted by *Exciſe-Laws*, but thoſe Laws cannot have the 'good *Effect* intended, if the *Offenders* are left to *Juries*.

'If Juries (ſays he) were allow'd in this Caſe, it would 'deſtroy the very *End propoſed*, which is *preventing Frauds*. 'But, that *the People* may not be under the *arbitrary Power* 'of *Commiſſioners*, they will be allow'd to *appeal* to *three* '*Judges* of the ſuperior Courts; who CAN have no IN-'TEREST nor BYASS againſt doing *Juſtice* between the 'whole Community and the ſuppos'd Offenders of the 'Laws, and by whom Juſtice WILL be done in a *Summary* 'Way, and without *any Expence* to the Subject.'

Theſe are Mr. *Osborne*'s *Reaſons* for laying aſide one of the moſt *Fundamental Parts* of our whole Conſtitution, (*viz.*) JURIES. We beg Leave to ask this profound Reaſoner two or three Queſtions. We have that Reſpect for our Judges which their high Stations and good Senſe demand; but is Mr. *Osborne* aſſured that none of the preſent Set of Judges, nor any Judges who may hereafter be made, CAN *have any* INTEREST or BYASS, to uſe his own Words, againſt doing *Juſtice* between the *Crown* and the *Subject*? Is Mr. *Osborne* very certain, that as ſoon as ever a *Man* is made a *Judge*, he has that Contempt for *Money*, as to be Proof againſt ſuch *Bribes* as it is *Daily* in the Power of a M———r to offer him? Does Mr. *Osborne* think that a *Judge* was *never* known to be an *humble Sollicitor* at C—t for the Preferment of a *Son*, a *Brother*, or ſome other Relation? Is it abſolutely impoſſible that a *Puny Judge* may have ſome Hopes of becoming a *Chief*, and be glad of any Opportunity to ſhew a M———r whoſe *Intereſt* he *wants*, how very *ready* and willing he is to *oblige* him? Was never ſuch a thing known, or heard of in *England*, as *corrupt* and *wicked Judges*, who for their own *private Intereſt*, were ready to *do* whatever they were *bid*? It is true, that at preſent our Judges *Poſts* are for *Life*; but is Mr. *Osborne* very certain, that *five hundred Pounds* a Year of their *Salaries* is not only *during Pleaſure*? When Mr. *Osborne*

thinks proper to give a *clear* and *diſtinct* Anſwer to theſe few Queries, the World will be enabled to judge of his *Power* of Reaſoning, and whether he is in the Right when he takes upon him ſo confidently to aſſert, that Judges *can have no Intereſt* or *Byaſs* (theſe are his own Words) againſt doing *Juſtice* between the Crown and the Subject; when he takes upon him even to *anſwer* for *future Contingencies*, and to aſſure all the People of *England*, that if they give up the Privilege of being try'd by *Juries*, *Juſtice* WILL be done in a ſummary Way.

We hope what we have ſaid will not be looked upon as a *Breach* of that *Neutrality* we promiſed to keep: We ſhall not (at leaſt in the BEE) give our own Opinions, whether we are *for* or *againſt* EXCISES: We have only taken a ſhort View of a Gentleman's *reaſoning*, who has aſſured the World Mr. *Addiſon* was not able to prove any *one* Thing. We muſt confeſs, we could not ſee, without ſome Indignation, a *little Country School-Maſter*, juſt ſhot out of his *Obſcurity* into a ſmall Place in the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, treating in ſo *inſolent* a Manner the greateſt Genius this Age has produced; a Man whoſe Converſation was courted by Princes; whoſe Opinion was often asked and followed by the late Lord *Somers*, *Godolphin*, and *Halliſax*; whoſe Pen, (tho' it ſeems he could not *reaſon*) was *courted* and *dreaded* by *all Parties*; and who from a *Private Gentleman* without a *Fortune*, raiſed himſelf by his *own Merit* to the Station of *Principal Secretary of State*.

We have more than once moſt heartily *pitied* a certain *honourable Gentleman*, now living, for the ſurprizing choice he has made of *Advocates* to defend him. A Man who has any Senſe of *Honour* can hardly be perfectly indifferent in what *Manner* he is delivered down to Poſterity. Mr. *Osborne*, in his laſt Journal but *one*, aſſures all his Readers, that this *honourable Gentleman hath ſhewn as many Publick* Vertues, *and as few* Vices, *as the* beſt *and* greateſt *Miniſter that ever ſerved his Prince, by ſerving the People*; but we leave this *honourable Gentleman* ſeriouſly to reflect what Opinion All Mankind *muſt* have of the *Veracity* and *Judgment* of his Advocate Mr. *Osborne*, when they find him as roundly aſſerting in his very next Journal, that *the late Mr.* Addiſon *was not able to prove any* one *Thing*, *becauſe he had not even the* POWER OF REASONING.

NEWS.

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE Militia of the Provinces, which conſiſt of 100 Batallions, making 60,000 Men, are order'd to be aſſembled, as in Time of War. The Camp upon the Moſelle, under the Command of the Count de Belliſle, is to conſiſt of 25 Battallions of Infantry, and 65 Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons.

The Parliament of Paris are employ'd in ſecuring the Privileges of their Fellow Subjects againſt the Innovations and growing Power of the Court of Rome.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW COUNTRIES.

THE equitable Equivalent, which, as mention'd in our laſt, the Deputies of Zealand had thought fit to offer the Prince of Naſſau, in Lieu of the *Marquiſate of Ter-Veer and Fluſhing*, is ſaid to be 400,000 Florins, (*between* 36 *and* 37,000 *l. Sterling.*) The Anſwer that Prince gave to the Deputies, when this Offer was made, is remarkable: *If Gentlemen* (ſaid he) *the Marquiſate belongs to me, it is not to be purchaſed with all the Money in Zealand: If it does not belong to me, why do you offer me Money for it*? Upon ſome Differences which have ariſen between the Deputies of Holland and Zealand, concerning ſome Pretenſions of the former, in Return for their Concurrence and Aſſiſtance, it is ſaid, that a new Scheme has been propos'd for an Accommodation, which ſeems calculated to pleaſe both Sides: And this is, *To erect the Marquiſate into a Maſculine Fief in Favour of the Prince of Orange, upon Condition, that in Default of Heirs of his Highneſs in a direct Line, the Marquiſate ſhall revert to the Domains of the Province.* The Reſolution of the States of Holland, which approves of all the Deputies of Zealand have done, concerning the Devaſſalage of the *Marquiſate of Ter-Veer and Fluſhing*, and which the Penſionary himſelf had carried to the States General, ſeems to contradict this Report; and to argue, not only, that the Prince's Affairs are in a worſe Situation than ever; but that the Anti-

Anti-Statholder-Party begins to triumph. Notwithſtanding the ſanguine Hopes they entertain'd in Holland, of a Reconciliation between the King of Pruſſia and the States General, new Difficulties ariſe daily. Both Sides have indeed accepted of the Mediation of his Imperial Majeſty: But the Preliminaries, which are inſiſted upon by the States, on the one Side; and the new Demands from the King of Pruſſia, on the other Side, for Satisfaction and Reparation, on Account of a pretended Act of Violence, and Damages enſuing, by a Cannon fired from the Ramparts of Arnheim, the Ball whereof went thro' a Houſe belonging to his Majeſty, do not ſeem to promiſe ſo ſpeedy a Concluſion. In the mean Time Preparations are making on the Frontiers by both Sides, as if War was expected.

From *Bruſſels* they write, that the French Court has declar'd they will not hear of any farther Demolition of the Fortifications of Dunkirk. It is likewiſe reported, that the French have a Deſign to make a Harbour at Graveling, between Calais and Dunkirk.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THE Spaniards proceed vigorouſly in their military Preparations.

Our laſt Letters from Spain mention the Death of the Duke of Oſſuna, a Grandee of the firſt Claſs, in the 49th Year of his Age.

ROME *and* ITALY.

From *Rome* we hear, that by Order of the Congregation *ſuper nonnullis*, a Precept is directed to Cardinal Coſcia, ordering him to conſign, within the current Month, all he has to produce relating to his Defence, otherwiſe they will proceed to Sentence.

GERMANY.

A Project is ſaid to be on Foot, which will reconcile the Differences between his Imperial Majeſty, as Archduke of Auſtria, and the Electors of Bavaria and Saxony, with Regard *to the Pragmatick Sanction*; probably ſome Equivalent in Sileſia, or elſewhere, in Lieu of the Pretenſions of the two Joſephin Archdutcheſſes. Some Advices add, that

that the Emperor, by Way of Inducement, offers the City of Ægra or Paſſau to the former, and to the latter the Inheritance of ſome Part of Sileſia, and all his Power and Influence to get his Electoral Highneſs choſen King of Poland. All the Saxon Forces are preparing to form themſelves into different Camps, in ſuch Manner, that they may be able to join on the firſt Orders.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

PReparations for War, by Sea and Land, are continued with great Aſſiduity at Petersburg, Riga, &c. The Governor of Riga has Orders from the Czarina to put himſelf at the Head of the Ruſſian Troops in Courland, to reinforce them to what Number he thinks neceſſary, and not to ſuffer any Grandee of Poland, nor Soldier of any Nation whatſoever to enter that Dutchy. Even the Courlanders themſelves are deny'd an Entrance without Paſſes. A Fleet of 30 Men of War of the Line, and ſeveral Frigates, lying in Petersburg, Cronſlot and Revel, are order'd to be equipp'd againſt the Month of May, and 6000 Marines are held ready to embark at an Hour's Warning. It is believ'd the Czarina will make a Journey to Riga, in the Month of June, that ſhe may be at Hand to iſſue ſuch Orders as the Poſture of Affairs may require: And the Prince of Bevern, it is ſaid, will ſoon be declar'd Statholder of all the conquer'd Provinces, and High Admiral of Ruſſia.

Notwithſtanding the Primate of Poland continues to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to prevent Factions in that Kingdom, they increaſe daily. Prince Lubomirski will not be prevail'd upon to deliver up Cracow 'till after the Election, but endeavours to make new Aſſociations: And there are ſeveral others form'd in different Parts of the Kingdom. The Nobility of Cracow, in the mean Time, oppoſe the Prince, their Palatine; and when he made his Entry, as Head of the Confederacy, not above a third Part of them attended. At the Anti-conventional Dyet, when he inſiſted, that the Nobility and Gentry, who had not ſign'd his Confederacy on the 23d of February, ſhould then ſign it, they abſolutely refus'd it, as contrary to their Liberties, and the Laws of the Republick, went immediately out of the Church, enter'd into a new Confederacy, and unanimouſly choſe them a Marſhal; upon which ſeveral of the Palatine's

tine's Party went over to them, and join'd them. Diſſentions begin to run high at ſeveral Places. And in Sendomir it has come to Blows, and ſeveral have been kill'd on both Sides of the Diſpute.

The Pope's Nuncio has Orders to recommend the Intereſt of the Elector of *Saxony*, as a voluntary Convert, and a Prince who has very much promoted the Intereſt of the Roman Catholick Church. At the ſeveral Dietines hitherto held, the Inſtructions of the Deputies have generally run to declare at the Dyet of the Convocation; *that their Palatines will never ſuffer the Election of a* Foreigner *for their King:* and in ſome they have even added, tho' he ſhould have been naturaliz'd. The Palatinates of Great Courland have almoſt unanimouſly declar'd for King Staniſlaus. The laſt Letters from Warſaw import, that a new Candidate had ſprung up, when it was leaſt expected; viz. the Staroſt of Belz, M. Potochi, who, if he ſucceeds, is, as it is ſaid, to marry the Ruſſian Princeſs Elizabeth, Daughter of Peter I.

TURKEY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE Grand Vizier has ſent for the Czarina's Miniſter, and demanded, in the Grand Signior's Name, a Paſſage thro' the Territories of Ruſſia, for as many Tartars as might have Occaſion to march into Perſia, which has embarraſs'd the Court of Ruſſia.

From Perſia we have no further Advice, but that ſome Troops of that Nation being detach'd to make an Incurſion upon the Turks, on the Side of Stendeza, they were repuls'd with great Gallantry.

We ſhall always in our BEE *have a very particular Regard to whatever we are ſatisfied is for the Advantage of the* TRADE *of* Great Britain; *ſince whenever* Trade *is* ruin'd, *we take it for granted our* Nation *is* undone: *We have beheld with the utmoſt Concern the* cruel *and* unjuſt Depredations *lately made by the* Spaniards *on our* Merchants, *whom we take to be the moſt uſeful Body of Men in the Kingdom: We have even known ſome of them do ſuch* handſome *and* generous Actions, *as too many who value themſelves upon their* Birth *would never have had the* Hearts *to perform. While the* Wounds *our Merchants lately received from the* Spaniards *are ſtill* freſh *and* bleeding, *and before they have*

received

received the leaſt Recompence *for all their* Loſſes, *we can hardly conceive any People ſhould be* cruel *enough, to endeavour to lay* new Hardſhips *upon them: That we may ſhew our ſincere* Affection *in the Capacity of* Bees, *for this moſt valuable Body of Men, we ſhall inſert an* Article *in our future Pamphlets particularly deſign'd for their* Service. *This Article ſhall be the* beſt Account *we can* poſſibly *get of all ſuch* Ships *as either* come into, *or* ſail out of *any of our* Ports.

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *or* ſailed from, *any of our* Home Ports, *from* Wedneſday, April *the 4th, to* Tueſday, April *the 10th. both Days inclusive; deſign'd for the Uſe of Merchants, and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Dover, April 2. Arrived the William and Mary, Gutteridge, from Lisbon.

Deal, April 2. The Anna Maria, Kemp, for Cadiz, ſailed Yeſterday. This Day arrived and remains the Gallipoly, Ayres, from Naples for Amſterdam. Wind N. E.

Graveſend, April 2. Arrived the Mary, Peter Smith, from Oſtend; Mary and Margaret, John Hammond, from Dunkirk; Patientia, Peter Chriſtiſon; and the St. Anne, Lars Dahl, from Norway.

Graveſend, April 3. Arrived the Ethelred, Peter Kenwood, from Lisbon; and the St. Clement, Francis Moentack, from Oſtend.

Falmouth, Mar. 31. Since my laſt came in the Princeſs Mary, Bolitha, from Cadiz, for Holland, and the Greenſtead, Champion, from the Canaries, for Orders, both of this Place. Sailed the Dragon, Bullmer, for Marſeilles; and the Cato, Jell, for Seville.

Dartmouth, April 1. Came in here this Day the Mary, Jordan, of and from Tinmouth, to take in Salt for Newfoundland; and the Francis, of Ipſwich, Brook, from Bourdeaux, for Dunkirk and Hamburgh.

Plymouth, April 1. Since my laſt came in the Solebay Man of War from Spithead for Newfoundland; and this Day ſailed the Fortune, of Plymouth, Parſons, for Rotterdam from Genoa. Came in the Grampus Sloop of War from a Cruize.

Dover, April 3. Came in the Betty, Day, from Malaga, for Lynn; the Loyalty, Wallis, from Alicant, for North Bergen; the Francis and Anne, Darby, from St. Ubes, for Riga; the Beaumont, Malvill, from Leghorn; and the Defiance, Bowden, from Cettee, both for Rotterdam. Sailed the Herbert, Burton, for Virginia; and Britannia, Staples, for Lisbon.

Deal, April 3. Remains only the Gallipoly, Ayres, for Amſterdam. Wind North East.

Graveſend, April 3. Arrived the Thomas, Aaron Simmons, from Barcelona; the ------, Michae Anderſon, from Norway; the William and Mary, William Gutteridge, from Lisbon; the Suſanna, Daniel Fogoe, from St. Chriſtopher's; and the Jane, Philip Paine, from Guernſey, where the William and John, Ahier, was arrived from London.

Graveſend, April 4. Arrived the Proſperity, William Mac Leſter, from Santa Cruz; the Betty, Philip Delamotte, and the Proſperity, William Clarke, from Lisbon.

Portſmouth, April 4. Since my laſt came in the Nancy Sloop, Thomas Leiſter, from Guernſey, with Wine; the Dolphin Sloop, Thomas Hancock, from Malaga, with Wine and Fruit, and ſailed the Fountain Fly-boat, Peter Reid, for Dantzick. His Majeſty's Ship the Solebay, Capt. Fanſhaw, being ſailed from Spithead for ----, there remains only the Dreadnought Man of War, Capt. Geddes. Wind E.

Deal, April 4. Remain the Gallipoli, Ayres, for Amſterdam. Yeſterday came down and ſailed thro', the Happy George, Fitzgerald, for the Canaries; the Shadwell, Jones, for Montſerrat; the Betty, Friend, for France; and the Conſtantine, Wright, for Philadelphia. Wind N. E.

Gravelend, April 4. Arrived the John, Valentine Talbot, from Oporto; and the N. S. del Mare y S. Ignacio, Del Puerto, from Bilbao; where the St. Jago, Del Mello, was arrived from London.

Falmouth, April 2. Arrived the St. George, Manning, from Carolina.

Plymouth, April 3. Arrived the Canary Merchant, Grover from the Canaries.

Deal, April 5. Remains the Gallipoly, Ayres, for Amſterdam. Yeſterday came down and ſailed thro' the Joſias, Lawrence, for Barbadoes. Wind N. E.

Graveſend, April 5. Arrived the Hannah and Zipporah Sloop, Harding, from Rotterdam; and the Duke of Charoſt, Pepper, from Dunkirk.

Portſmouth, April 6. On Thurſday came into the Harbour the Canary Merchant Brig. John Grover, from the Canaries, with Wine for London; the John and Lucy Brig. Daniel Ewings, from Topſham, with Woollen Goods for Amſterdam; the Anne and Catherine, Hans Alexanderſon, from Mandall in Norway, with Timber; and Yeſterday Morning the Mary Brig. James Macalpin, from Cadiz for Norway, with Wine and Salt. Only the Dreadnought Man of War is at Spithead. Wind E.

Portſmouth, April 7. This Morning ſailed the George Brig. Engliſh, from London for Guiney.

Deal, April 6. Remains the Gallipoli, Ayres, for Amſterdam. Yeſterday came down and ſailed thro' the St. Catherine, Drayſon, for Cadiz; and this Day came down and ſailed thro' the Halifax, Marrer, for Waterford. Wind N. E.

Deal, April 7. Remains the Gallipoli, Ayres, for Amſterdam. Juſt now arrived the Fanny, Askew, from St. Remo. Wind N. E.

Graveſend, April 6. Arrived the Golden Hart, Matthew Schnering, from Hamburgh; and the Catherine, John Cimbutt, from Calais.

Briſtol, April 7. Arrived ſince my laſt the Providence from Oporto. The Kyrle, Wadmore, and the Charming Molly, Coleman, both from this Place, are arrived at Bremen.

Leith, April 2. On the 28th paſt came in the Luckey Tom, Alexander Todd, from Campvere; on the 30th the Mabella and Mary, John Thompſon, from Norway; on the 31ſt ſailed into the Road the Scipio Africanus, Mac Cun, for Virginia; and the -----, Alexander Crawford, for London.

Weymouth, April 7. On the 4th Inſtant paſſed by this Place the Farmer Snow of Southampton, Knapp, from Seville for London; the Maſter reports, that the 24th paſt he ſpoke with a Sloop from London for Leghorn, Beeton Maſter, who had met with very bad Weather, and the Night before lying to, the Wind then at South by Eaſt, ſplit his Mainſail, and drove his Water and Beer. We have now at Anchor in Portland Road the Content of New York, Johnſon, from Gallipoly for Amſterdam. Wind E. N. E.

Falmouth, April 5. This Day put in the Ringwood, Cobedock Limington, -----, and the James and Anne, Colcheſter, all from Briſtol for Southampton; Batchelors Delight, Scutt, and the Thomas and Richard, Overt, both from Briſtol, for London.

Dartmouth, April 6. On the 4th came in here the Fortune of Plymouth, Parſons, from Genoa for Rotterdam. Sailed the Anne, -----, and the Elizabeth, Newman, both of and from this Place, for Newfoundland.

Liverpool, April 6. Arrived the Orange, Roſs, from Cadiz; and the Carolina, Grigg, from Virginia.

Deal, April 8. Remains the Gallipoli, Ayres, for Amſterdam. Yeſterday came down and ſailed thro', the Halifax, Proctor, for Oporto; and Drake, Pollard, for Briſtol. This Day came down and ſailed thro', the Elizabeth, Howard, from Colcheſter for Dublin. Wind N. E.

Graveſend, April 8. Arrived the Mary, Humphrey, Gilby, from Dunkirk; and the Four Friends, William Judgſon, from Boulogne.

DOMESTICK

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

Our Friend Mr. Humdrum *ſeems to take it amiſs, that we ſeparate thoſe* Domeſtick Occurrences *we think proper to take Notice of, from his* Collection: Why ſhould not we lay our Heads together (*ſays Mr.* Humdrum) and mix our Domeſtick Occurrences? *To oblige our honeſt Friend, and for ſome* other Reaſons *we ſhall comply with what he deſires, and give our Readers for the future all the* Domeſtick Occurrences *flung together under the following Title,* (viz.)

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

THE Squadron ordered for the Mediterranean, conſiſts of one third Rate of 70 Guns, and four fourth Rates.

Apr. 9. On Friday laſt Mr. Gabriel Tahourden, eldeſt Son of the late Mr. Gabriel Tahourden, an eminent Merchant of this City, fell from his Horſe near Wincheſter, by which his Skull was factured, his Jaws diſlocated, and was otherways ſo hurt, that his Life was deſpair'd of.

Yeſterday their Majeſties, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and the three eldeſt Princeſſes, went to the Chapel-Royal at St. James's, and heard Divine Service perform'd by the Rev. Dr. Mawſon; and the Right Hon. the Lord Carpenter carried the Sword of State to and from Chapel.

And afterwards their Majeſties, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Princeſs Royal, and the Princeſſes Amelia and Carolina, din'd in Publick in the Great Ball Room.

On Saturday laſt his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, accompanied by ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction, went to Kew, and in the Evening return'd to St. James's.

The ſame Day there was a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordſhips appointed Mr. Olive to be Carpenter of the Rocheſter, a 4th Rate, and Mr. Hewet to be Carpenter of the Roebuck, a new built Ship of 40 Guns, ready to be launched at Woolwich; likewiſe Mr. Leidger to be Carpenter of the Spaniſh Bomb.

The ſame Day Sir Henry Gough, of Chelſea, Bart. was married at St. James's Church to Miſs Harpur, Daughter of Sir John Harpur.

On Thurſday laſt died the Rev. Mr. Salmon, Rector of High Ongar in Eſſex, having paſs'd his grand Climacteric, 81. He deſcended from an ancient Family, one of which has, for his Merit, a Monument in the Church of Leigh in the ſame County. He was a zealous Lover of the Church and Monarchy.

The ſame Day the Reading Stage-Coach was robbed in Maidenhead Thicket, by a ſingle Highwayman well mounted.

On Saturday laſt was held the ſecond General Seal before Eaſter Term, when a Diſpenſation paſſed the Seals, to enable the Rev. John Libanus, A. M. Chaplain to the Lord Willoughby de Broke, to hold the Vicarage of Wicham, in the Iſle and Dioceſe of Ely, together with the Vicarage of Wichford, in the Iſle and Dioceſe aforeſaid.

Alſo a Diſpenſation to enable the Rev. Thomas Walk, A. M. Chaplain to the Lord St. John of Bletſoe, to hold the Rectory of Bletſoe, together with the Rectory of Wimmington in the County of Bedford and Dioceſe of Lincoln.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond lies dangerouſly ill, at his Houſe in the Privy-Garden, Whitehall.

On Saturday laſt ſome Gentlemen riding along Pancras Lane, diſcover'd a Man hanging on a Tree at ſome Diſtance, who immediately went to the Place and cut him down; he ſeeming warm they were in Hopes he would recover, tho' all poſſible Means us'd were to no Effect: He appears to be about 80 Years of Age; and there was only a Half-penny and a Cruſt of Bread found in his Pocket.

This Day comes on at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, the great Cauſe between the Eaſt-India Company and his Majeſty's Attorney-General, which is expected will laſt three Days.

On Friday laſt a Meſſenger arriv'd Expreſs at Whitehall, from his Excellency the Earl of Eſſex, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Turin. Yeſterday

Yeſterday Morning died Mr. Matthews, Head Chairman to her Majeſty.

On Saturday laſt the Seſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the Seven following Perſons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz.

William Gordon, the Butcher, for robbing Mr. Peters, Deputy Treaſurer of the Middle Temple, between Knightsbridge and Kenſington.

James Ward for robbing Meſſ. Wightman, Lloyd, and Buckley, Brewers, on the Highway near Mile-End.

William Keys, for a Robbery on the Highway.

William Harper, for a Street Robbery.

Samuel Elmes for robbing Dr. Stevens and his Daughter in a Hackney Coach in Pater-noſter Row; Kemp and Taylor were likewiſe try'd with him for the ſame Fact, on the Oath of Powers, alias Cabbage, but acquitted.

William Norman for Felony and Burglary; this Perſon was an Evidence againſt five young Men about ſix Months ago. And,

Elizabeth Auſtin for privately ſtealing from Magdalen Fleetwood 19 Guineas and a half, and a Moidore; ſhe pleaded her Belly; and a Jury of Matrons being impannell'd, brought in their Verdict, *Quick with Child.*

One Murphew was try'd on an Indictment for a Fraud, in extorting Money from Sea Officers Widows, under Pretence of getting them the Penſion, but acquitted.

The two Alexanders and Mary Tracey, who were accuſed by Sarah Malcolm, as being Accomplices with her in committing that horrid Murder on Mrs. Duncomb and the two others in the Temple, were diſcharg'd.

Three were burnt in the Hand, and about thirty caſt for Tranſportation.

Apr. 10. Yeſterday, was held at Guildhall a Court of Common-Council of this City, which was very full both of Aldermen and Common-Council Men, in which a Copy of the Bill, now depending in the Houſe of Commons, for altering the preſent Method of collecting the Duty on Tobacco into an Exciſe, was read in little more than an Hour's Time: A Motion was then made by Mr. Boſworth, ſeconded by Mr. Willimott, and ſupported by Mr. Evans, for the Court to petition the Hon. Houſe of Commons againſt paſſing the ſaid Bill, which was unanimouſly reſolved on: And at the Motion of Mr. Samuel Tatem, Deputy of Tower Ward, the ſame Gentlemen, who, in the Court held

held the 15th of Feb. were the Committee for drawing up a Repreſentation to the four City Members againſt extending or increaſing the Exciſe Laws, were appointed a Committee for drawing up this Petition, viz. Sir Richard Brocas, George Champion, Eſq; John Salter, Eſq; and Robert Godſchall, Eſq; *Aldermen*; Mr. John Boſworth, Mr. Robert Willimott, Mr. Thomas Sandford, Mr. Daniel Lambert, Mr. John Thomas, Mr. Henry Siſſon, Mr. Sheldon, and Mr. William Tims, *Commoners* (the laſt in the Room of Mr. Robert Peirce, abſent). The Court continued ſitting until the Committee, who had retired, returned with the Petition; which being read, was unanimouſly agreed to, and the Sheriffs were directed to preſent it this Day; who, we hear, will be accompanied by a great Number of Aldermen, Merchants, Common-Council Men, and other reputable Citizens.

Mr. Gabriel Tahourden, mentioned in our laſt to have received ſo much Injury by a Fall from his Horſe, near Wincheſter on Friday Evening, that his Life was deſpaired of, died on Sunday Morning.

We hear that Thurſday the 26th of this Month is appointed for the Election of a Coroner for the County of Middleſex, in the Place of George Rivers, Eſq; at Hicks's-Hall in St. John's-Street; and that Mr. Troughton of the Middle-Temple does ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office, whoſe Intereſt, 'tis believed, is very conſiderable, notwithſtanding ſome late Inſinuations to the contrary.

On Saturday Night laſt, the Mayor of Cheſter, Alderman Bennet, and ſeveral other Perſons, came to Town from Cheſter, in order to be examined concerning the Election of Sir Thomas Groſvenor, Bart. and John Manley, Eſq; which is appointed to be heard by the Hon. Houſe of Commons on Thurſday next.

We hear that John Myddleton, Eſq; will ſtand Candidate for the Borough of Denbigh, in the Room of his Brother Robert Myddleton, Eſq; lately deceaſed.

Laſt Night the Corpſe of Mrs. Amy Blois, Relict of Robert Blois, Eſq; was interred with great Pomp and Solemnity in Weſtminſter-Abbey.

Yeſterday ſeveral Files were found in the Cell where William Gordon the Butcher is confin'd, and 'tis imagin'd he had a Deſign to make his Eſcape; but it being diſcover'd, one Lloyd, a Runner, who was ſuppoſed to be aſſiſting in it, was diſcharged from his Employment.

April

April 12. *Laſt Night, upon the Miſcarriage of the* Exciſe Bill, *ſuch Rejoicings were made in* London *and* Weſtminſter *as have hardly been known in the Memory of Man: The City ſeemed to be nothing but one continued* Blaze of Light: *There were innumerable Bonefires; the* Bank of England *and all* Private Houſes *were finely Illuminated, and a Great Number of* Fire-Works *play'd off. The Bells Rang all Night, and are ſtill ringing this Morning. Even thoſe who hate our* Merchants, *are forced to allow, that upon this* Great Occaſion, *they have acted in ſuch a Manner as* large Bodies *ſeldom do:* (*viz.*) With Great Reſolution, *and yet with* Great Decency. *The* Common People *could not keep their* Joy *within* Bounds, *and carried it a little too far. Amidſt their* Shouts *and* Acclamations *they loaded that* Perſon, *whom they look upon to be the* Projector *of the Bill, with* Millions of Curſes: *They burnt his* Effigies *in a Great many Streets, and cry'd round the Bonefires,* Burn his filthy Fingers. Put thoſe Fingers into the Flames which have taken away, and told over ſo much of our Money; *with ſome* other Expreſſions *too* hard *to be mentioned: What all this will produce a little Time will probably ſhew.*

BANKRUPTS *ſince our laſt.*

Robert Collington, of Stamford in the County of Lincoln, Grocer and Shopkeeper.

Joſeph Baker of London, Merchant, and ſurviving Partner of John Nutt, late of London, Merchant, deceaſed.

Thomas Rowe of Biſhopſgate-Street, London, Tobacconiſt.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	184	Buried	Males	253
	Females	157		Females	288
	In all	341		In all	541

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 35.

The

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS, *January*, 1733.

Of new Books publiſh'd in this City the following may be worth the Reader's Notice.

I. *LE Brigandage de la Meditine, dans la Maniere de traiter les petites Veroles, et les plus grandes Maladies, par l' Emetique, la Saignée du Pied, et le Kermes Mineral. Avec un Traité de la meilleure Maniere de guérir les petites Veroles, par des Remedes et des Obſervations tirées de l'Uſage.* That is,

The apparent Fraud of Phyſick, in the Manner of treating the Small-Pox, and the moſt difficult Diſtempers, by Vomiting, Bleeding in the Foot, and the Mineral Kermes. With a Treatiſe upon the beſt Method of curing the Small Pox, by Medicines and Obſervations, drawn from Practice, in 12mo.

II. *Le Repos de Cyrus, ou l'Hiſtoires de ſa Vie depuis ſa ſeiziéme juſqu' à ſa quarantiéme Année.* That is,

The Repoſe of *Cyrus*, or, The Hiſtory of his Life from his ſixteenth to his fortieth Year, in 8vo.

The Author obſerving, that none of the *Greek* Authors, who have written on *Cyrus*, take any Notice of his Actions from the 16th to the 40th Year of his Age, has agreeably fill'd up that Chaſm.

III. *Reflexions ſur l'Attachement d'* Athenaïs, *Imperatrice d'Orient, pour* Paulin, *Favori de l'Empereur; où l'on refute l'Auteur de la* Vie d'Anthenaïs; *inſérée dans le IX Tome des Memoires de Litterature et d' Hiſtoire du R. Pere* des Molets, *Lettre à Mr. D.*——— That is,

Reflections on the Kindneſs of *Athenais*, Empreſs of the Eaſt, for *Paulinus*, the Emperor's Favourite. A Confutation of the Author of the *Life of* Athenaïs inſerted in the IX Vol. of the Memoirs of Literature and Hiſtory, of the R. F. *Des Molets.* A Letter to M. D——

IV. *Refutation des Critiques de* Mr. Bayle *ſur* St. Auguſtin; *où ſont contenus trois Traitez.* Le premier: *Veritable Clef des Ouvrages de* St. Auguſtin *contre les* Pelagiens. Le ſecond: *Examen des Critiques repanduës dans le Dictionaire de* Mr. Bayle, *ſur divers Endroits des Ecrits du même Saint Docteur.* Le troiſiéme: *Diſſertation touchant la Nature de la Loi de* Moyſe. That is,

A Con-

A Confutation of Mr. *Bayle's* Criticisms on St. *Austin*; in which are contain'd three Treatises. (1.) A true Key to St. *Austin's* Works against the *Pelagians*. (2.) An Examination of the Critical Observations, which are dispers'd in several Parts of Mr. *Bayle's* Dictionary, on divers Passages in the Writings of the same holy Doctor. (3.) A Dissertation concerning the Nature of the Law of *Moses*, in 3 Vol. in 8vo.

LEYDEN, *January* 1733.

Vita et Res gestæ Sultani, Almalichi, Alnasiri, Saladini, *Abi Modaffiri Josephi F. Jobi, F. Sjadsi. Auctore* Bohadino, *F. Sjeddadi. Nec non excerpta ex Historia universali* Abulfedæ, *eosdem res gestas, reliquamque Historiam temporis, compendiose exhibentia. Itemque Specimen ex Historia majore* Saladini *grandiore cothurno conscripta ab* Amadoddino *Ispahensi*, Arab. & Latin. *Ex Manuscriptis Arabicis Academiæ* Lugduno-Batavæ *edidit ac Latine vertit* Albertus Schultens. *Accedit Index, Commentariusque Geographicus ex Manuscriptis ejusdem Bibliothecæ contextus.* That is,

The Life of *Saladine*, written by *Bohadin*, the Son of *Sjeddad*; with some Extracts on the same Subject, taken from the Universal History of *Abulfeda*; and a Specimen of a more extensive History of *Saladine*, written by *Amadoddin* of *Ispahan*. The whole translated into *Latin*, from the *Arabian* Manuscripts of the Library of *Leyden*, by *Albert Schultens*. To which is added an Index, and a Geographical Commentary, taken from Manuscripts of the same Library, *in Folio*. We cannot doubt but some Account of this Piece will please our English Readers, when we inform them that this *Saladine* was the Sultan upon whom our own Prince *Richard* the first made War in the *Holy Land*.

By the Title of this Work, a Man would take it to be a compleat History of the Life of *Saladine*; whereas it is more properly an Historical Relation of the Conquest of *Jerusalem*, and the Destruction of that Kingdom, which the *Mussulmen* look'd upon as one of the most renown'd Actions of this Prince's Reign. It may be properly divided into two Parts. The first contains the Birth, Education, natural Qualities, and Manners of *Saladine*. And in the second, our Author represents him advancing perpetually from one Victory to another; and he follows him with all the Accuracy of an Historian, who ties himself down to the Order of Time.

Saladine was born in the Year of the *Hegira* 532, (or, *of* J. C. 1137.) at *Tecrit*, a Fortreſs of *Meſopotamia*, of which his Father, *Job* the Son of *Schadſi*, a Native of *Dawin*, a City of *Armenia*, in the Neighbourhood of *Teflis*, was Governor. *Job* his Father, having left *Tecrit*, came with his Brother, *Aſedoddin-Schirkouhé*, to ſettle at *Moſul*, where the two Brothers were inveſted with the moſt honourable Dignities, under the Favour and Protection of *Atabek*, or *Sultan Zenchi*, whom our Weſtern Hiſtorians call *Sanguin*. Some Time afterwards, *Job* remov'd a ſecond Time, with his whole Family to *Balbec*, a City of *Syria*, of which he was made Governor. Here his Son *Saladine* was educated in a Princely Manner, and began to ſhew, in his earlieſt Years the moſt favourable Diſpoſitions to the Arts of Politicks and War. *Sultan Noradine*, the Son and Succeſſor of *Zenchi*, conceiv'd ſo advantagious an Opinion of him, that he ſoon plac'd him in the Number of thoſe intimate Favourites, who were admitted to the entire Confidence of their Prince.

Here our Author breaks off the Thread of his Diſcourſe to take a more exact View of the excellent Qualities of his Heroe. He paints, in the moſt lively Colours, the Piety, Juſtice, Liberality, Valour, Conſtancy, Patience, Clemency, and Policy of *Saladine*; and gives ſeveral remarkable Inſtances of every one of theſe Virtues. We ſhall juſt mention ſome of them.

His Liberality (ſays our Author) was ſo great, that the immenſe Treaſures, which paſs'd thro' his Hands, would hardly ſuffice to anſwer it; ſo that at his Death, he left his Heirs neither Houſes, Lands, Gardens, Meadows, nor any other Effects whatever; and the whole Amount of ready Money found in his Treaſury was but Seven and Forty Pieces of Silver, and one ſingle Piece of Gold. Like *Alexander* the Great, he gave away Cities, Countries, and whole Provinces. When he took the City of *Armida*, *Kara*, the Son of *Arſlan*, ſuing for it, the Sultan generouſly made him a Preſent of it. After the Conqueſt of *Jeruſalem*, ſeeing his Court fill'd with Ambaſſadors, which were ſent to him from every Side, and his Treaſury drain'd by his continual Bounty; he order'd all his Jewels to be ſold, that he might diſtribute Preſents to thoſe foreign Miniſters equal to his Grandure. His Hiſtorian aſſures us, that when *Saladine* was incamp'd in the Plain of *Acres*, a Computation was made of the Horſes, with which he had gratify'd his Offi-

cers

ers and Soldiers, out of his own Stables, and that it appear'd they amounted to Ten Thousand. In a Word *Saladine* hardly knew what it was to refuse a Request, and the Importunity of Suitors, never put a Stop to the Readiness and Affability with which he dispens'd his Favours. This generous Disposition, which almost amounted to Prodigality, oblig'd his Treasurers (says *Bohadin*) to keep always some Sums in Reserve, for his most urgent and unexpected Occasions, without which the Sultan would frequently have been expos'd to Want. He so enrich'd all who were about him, that they had no Occasion to ask elsewhere. I have been frequently confounded (says *Bohadin*) at the Assurance, with which some, upon whom this Prince had heap'd his Benefactions, came to sue for farther Favours; which they obtain'd without any Trouble on their Side, or Disgust on the Sultan's.

His Valour and Intrepidity placed him above the Fear of Danger. We have seen him (*says our Author*) at the Conclusion of a Campaign, when the greater Number of his Troops have been discharged, head a Handful of Men, encounter numerous Armies, harrass them continually, kill a hundred thousand, drown a greater Number, and reduce the Remainder to almost nothing. In the hottest Wars, he would ride alone between the two Armies, range his Troops in Battle-Array, review them from one Wing to the other, order one Battallion to advance, and another to halt; and all this with the utmost Presence of Mind and Unconcern. But nothing comes up to his Bravery at the famous Battle of *Acres*, where, after the best Part of his Army was put to Flight, he rally'd the Fugitives, renew'd the Battle, and wrested the Victory out of the Hands of the Christians, who at last were totally defeated.

His Zeal for the Holy War was so fervent, that, from the Moment he undertook it, to the Time of his Death, he had no other View in all his Actions. Rather than deviate from his principal Aim, which was wholly to exterminate the *Infidels*, (*so the Mahometans call the Christians*,) or to perish in the Enterprize. He was contented to pass his Life under a Tent, at a great Distance from his Children, Family, and Dominions, where he might have reign'd in the midst of all the Opulency of the most powerful of Monarchs.

Our Historian next gives several memorable Instances of the Clemency, Humanity, and Affability of *Saladine*. The

following may ſerve to give us ſome Idea of the Reſt. Being once diſappointed in his Deſign to take the King of *England*, *Richard* the Firſt, Priſoner, by ſome of his Officers neglecting their Duty, at a Time, when that King was in ſuch a Situation, that he could not poſſibly have eſcap'd, the enraged Sultan found himſelf under a Neceſſity of retiring to the little Town of *Yaſour*, where his Army was incamped. The *Emirs* (or Chief Officers) durſt not appear before him, apprehenſive that this Prince, in the height of his Paſſion, might cauſe a good Number of them to be ſtrangled: Even his own Son was afraid of ſhewing himſelf. In the Interval, ſome fine Fruits being brought the *Sultan* from *Damaſcus*, he immediately ſent for his Son, and ſoon afterwards gave Orders for the *Emirs* to come into his Preſence, and to partake of the Fruits. Thus ended this Prince's Indignation.

Sitting one Day at the Door of his Tent, one of his favourite Slaves offer'd him a Petition, in Behalf of a Friend who was under Oppreſſion: *Defer this Affair* (ſays *Saladine*) *my Thoughts are now other ways employ'd.* The Slave perſiſting to force the Petition upon him, *Saladine* at length reads it, and allows the Cauſe to be juſt. *Be ſo gracious then, my Lord,* (*ſays the Slave,*) *to give a favourable Anſwer to it. I have no Ink* (ſays *Saladine.*) There chanc'd to be a Standiſh on the Table in his Tent, but the *Sultan* ſitting at the Entrance, no Body could paſs by to come at it. *I ſee,* reply'd the *Slave, a Standiſh on the Table in your Tent*; this was indirectly ſaying, *Go and fetch it. Saladine* turning his Head about, and ſeeing it, adds, *He is in the Right*; and immediately, leaning upon his Left hand, ſtretched out his right Arm, reached the Standiſh, and wrote a favourable Anſwer upon the back of the Petition.

He often wink'd at the Frauds of his Treaſurers, and when their Crimes were enormous, they were ſure to come off with the Loſs of their Places only: As thoſe did who had purloined two Bags full of Gold Coin, and put others, fill'd with Copper Money in the room of them. His Converſation was free and engaging. He was perfectly vers'd in the Hiſtory and Genealogy of the *Arabians*, and in every other Part of their Literature. He examin'd the moſt minute Circumſtances of whatever concern'd his Friends or Domeſticks. He enquir'd into the State of their Health, what Remedies were preſcrib'd them in their Sickneſs

ſickneſs, the Food which was allow'd them, and into a thouſand other Particulars. He was an utter Stranger to Calumny, or Obſcurity, in his Diſcourſe: And was remarkable for being a Father to Orphans, and the Support of the Aged.

Thus far our Author. We ſhall give an Extract of the Second Part of this Work, another Time.

To compleat this Great Man's Character, we ſhall add two Inſtances of his Generoſity and Politeneſs, out of Rapin's *Hiſtory of* England, *in the Reign of* Richard I.

This King falling into an Ambuſcade of the *Saracen* Troops, with only ſix of his Attendants, four of which were ſlain, *William Deſpreaux*, one of the remaining two, in order to give the King (who otherwiſe muſt have been taken Priſoner) an Opportunity of eſcaping, cried out, in the *Saracen* Tongue, *I am the King of* England. At which Words, thoſe who were fighting with *Richard*, left him, to take *Deſpreaux*, whom they imagin'd to be the King. This Device gave *Richard* time to ride off full Speed, whilſt the *Saracens*, overjoy'd at their Succeſs, conducted their Priſoner to *Saladine*, to whom *Deſpreaux* ingenuouſly confeſs'd what he had done to ſave his Maſter. The *Sultan*, far from taking a barbarous Revenge, for being hinder'd from obtaining ſo glorious a Prize, *commended* Deſpreaux's *Fidelity, and did him a great deal of Honour.*

Richard having concluded a Peace with *Saladine*, and being upon his Departure for *England*, ſent him Word, that *he might depend upon ſeeing him again, for that he deſign'd to try once more to recover the Holy-Land.* The *Sultan*, with the utmoſt Politeneſs, reply'd: *That, If it muſt be his Fate to loſe that Part of his Dominions, he had rather it ſhould be to the King of* England, *than to any other Monarch in the World.*

An exact Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets publiſh'd from Thurſday April *the* 5th, *to* Thurſday April *the* 12th.

1. A Candid Anſwer to a Letter from a Member of Parliament to his Friends, &c. Printed for J. Clarke. pr. 6 d.

2. A ſecond Letter to Sir R. Walpole: To which are added, Reaſons againſt a General Exciſe. By C. Forman, Eſq; pr. 1 s. J. Willford.

3. Seaſonable Reflections, occaſioned by the Bills expected in Parliament relating to Wines and Tobacco. J. Crichley. pr. 6 d.

4. The State Jugglers; or, Sir Politick Ribband. A new Exciſe Opera. T. Reynolds. pr. 1 s.

5. A Letter from a Merchant of London to a Member of Parliament, in Anſwer to a Letter from a Member to his Friends, &c. A. Dodd. pr. 6 d.

6. A Vin-

6. A Vindication of the Bp. of London's 3d Paſtoral Letter. J. Roberts. 1s. 6d.
7. The Vintner's and Tobacconiſt's Advocate; in anſwer to the Courant. 1s.
8. The Female Politician; or, The Stateſman unmask'd. A Novel. pr. 1s. 6d. J. Willford.
9. The Commodity excis'd; or, The Women in an Uproar. A Ballad Opera. pr. 6d.
10. The Scate of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts delineated.
11. A Reply to the Vindication of the Tobacco Planters Caſe. price 1s. R. Charlton.
12. Obſervations on the Life of Cicero. pr. 1s. L. Gilliver.
13. French Exciſe; or, An Account of the Exciſes in France, and the oppreſſive Method of collecting them. pr. 1s. R. Smith.

Having given our Readers ſo much Poetry *in the Beginning of this* BEE, *we ſhall only add here a ſhort* Epigram, *occaſion'd by our* MERCHANTS *being lately called* STURDY BEGGARS.

An EPIGRAM.

IN Forty One, on godly Ends intent,
Poor Men *in Crowds petition'd Parliament.*
The Country Party *thought them all profound Heads:*
The Court *abuſively nick-nam'd 'em round Heads.*
But modern Courtiers give their Approbation,
To all thoſe Steps that led to Reformation.
Yet now rich Merchants *under Apprehenſion,*
Join'd with all Traders, *dread* Exciſe-Extenſion;
And humbly ſend Inſtructions, *or* Petition;
The Courtiers *all cry out,* This is Sedition:
Theſe Sots, *of Trade and Merchandize ſuch Braggers,*
Are nought but Pick-Pockets *and* ſturdy Beggars.
Whence can this different Conduct *riſe, to praiſe*
Thoſe Acts of paſt, *and* cenſure *preſent Days?*
In every Age all Courtiers *are the ſame;*
And, as the Great direct, applaud, or blame.

Note, *All Letters and Intelligence left at the Printer's or Publiſher's of this Pamphlet, directed* To the Authors of the BEE, *and* Poſt paid, *will be taken in.*
Note, *This Pamphlet ſhall be forwarded Weekly to any Part of* Great Britain, Ireland *or the* Plantations, *upon Notice to the Printer or Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left every* Saturday, *at all* Publick *or* Private Houſes, *in* London *or* Weſtminſter, *where it is deſired.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Certain Perſon received, the Beginning of this Week, a ſhort Letter, *with a ſmall* Treatiſe, *from* Ph——er *of* Do——t——re: *If* Ph——er *would be ſo kind as to make himſelf known, the Perſon to whom he wrote would be infinitely proud of his Acquaintance, and has a good deal to ſay to him.*

The

The Prices of all *Stocks*; The *Discount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds*; The Course of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the most *Staple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*, as they stood respectively on *Wednesday* the 11th Day of *April*, at 3 *of the Clock* in the Afternoon.

STOCKS.

Bank	151 3 4ths
India	160 3 4ths
South-Sea	102 3 4ths
Ditto Annuity	110, 111
3 per Cent. Ann. 1726.	110 3 4ths
Ditto 1731	3 4ths
Million Bank	116 1 half
Equivalent	111
African	35
York Buildings	No Transfer
Royal Assur. 100*l. pd. in*	105 1 half
Lond. Assur. 12*l. pd. in*	13 3 4ths
Bank Circulation	6 l. 5 s. 0 d.

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35
Ditto at Sight	34 10
Rotterdam	35 2 a 1
Antwerp	35 5 a 6
Hamburgh	34
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 1 8th
Bourdeaux at 1 half Uſa.	31 3 4ths
Cadiz	42 7 4ths
Madrid	42 1 4th
Bilboa	41 7 8ths
Leghorn	50 3 8ths
Genoua	53 3 8ths
Venice	49
Lisbon	5 3 5d 1 4th
Dublin	11 7 8ths

	Intereſt per Cent.		Bonds, &c.	
4	India	5 l. 7 s. 2 8.	5 l. 7 s. 2 8s.	5 l. 9 s. Premium
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	2 l. 15 s.	2 l. 16 s.	2 l. 18 s. Premium
4	50 l. South-Sea	2 l. 14 s.	2 l. 14 s.	2 l. 14 s. Prem.
3	20 l. Prizes	20 l. 18 s. 6 d.	20 l. 18 s. 6 d.	20 l. 18 s. 6 d.
3	Blanks	7 l. 17 s.	7 l. 17 s.	7 l. 17 s. 0 d.

The above Stocks ſell as above for their ſeveral Openings, with their ſeveral Dividend.

India Stock ſells as above for the Opening Transfer Books open the 19th Inſtant.

N B. Bank Stock ſell as above for the Dividend, Warrants for which are ready to be delivered out and paid.

	Open	Pay the Dividend
Southſea Ann.	3d May,	18 May 2 per C.
Million Bank	17 Inſt.	26 Inſt. 2 per C.
Lond. Aſ.	19th dit.	16 dit. 6s. per ſhare

ANNUITIES, viz.

14 l. per Cent. at 25 2 1 4th
1704 to 1708 inclusive 26
1 half
} Yrs. Purch.

9 l. p. Cent. A. 1710 8

Lottery 1710. for 10 Years from Michaelmas laſt.

Prizes 7 1 4th Years Purchaſe.

Blanks 5 l. 12 s. per Set.

Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity, per Cent. Premium.

		Given for	Paid off	No.
In Exch.	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	890000	39
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	102900	
	Malt 1731	730000	637925	
	Salt	300000	50000	13

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Pieces of Eight.

GOLD in Bars, per Ounce,	3 l. 18 s. 4 d.
ditto in Coin	3 l. 18 s. 4 d.
Pillar Pieces of Eight	5 s. 4 d. 7 2 8ths
ditto Mexico	5 s. 4 d. 5 8ths a 3 4ths
Silver in Bars Standard	5 s. 4 d. 3 ths a 1 half

Grocery Wares by the C.

Almonds Jordan 4 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*
Ditto Valentia 3 *l.* 5 *s.* 0 *d.*
Raisins of the Sun N. 1 *l.* 10 *s* 0 *d.*
ditto Malaga 19 *s.* 0 *d.*
Currans new 45 *s.*
Prunes French 18 *s.*
Figs 20 *s.* 0 *d.*
Sugar Jamaica Muſc. 16 *s.* a 20 *s.*
Fine ditto 28 *s.* a 34 *s.*
Loaf Sug. dub. Refi. 8 *d.* 1 half a 9 *d.*
Molaſſes of London 8 *s.* 6 *d.*
Rice of Carolina 15 *s.* 0 *d.*
Bees-Wax East Country 6 *l.* 6 *s.*
Brimſtone 16 *s.* 0 *d.*

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7 *s.* 8 *d.*
Cloves 9 *s.* 2 *d.*
Mace 15 *s.* 0 *d.*
Nutmegs 8 *s.* 7 *d.*
Pepper for home Conſump. 16 *d.*

Drugs by the C.

Allom Roach 21 *s.* 0 *d.*
Almonds bitter 28 *s.* 0 *d.*
Anniſeed of Alicant 45 *s.*
Aſſafœtida 8 *a* 14 *s.*
Coffee 20 *l.* 00 *s.*
Gentian 26 *s.* 0 *d.*
Gum Sandrack uncertain
Harts Horns the C. wt. none
Myrrh 9 *l.* 0 *d.*

Dying Wares by the lb. C. & Ton.

Cochineal *per l.* at 18 *s.* 3 *d.*
Indico French 21 *s.* 11 *d.*
Indico Guatimalo 2 *s.* a 3 *l.*
Ditto Lahore none
Annotto 6 *s.* 7 *d.*
Verdigreece 12 *d.* 16 *d.*
Gum Sticklack 4 *l.* a 10 *l.*
Iſinglaſs 18 *d.* 4 *s.* 0
Gum Arabick, *per* C. 65 *s.*

Oil, Tallow, and Whale-Fins.

Oil in Jars 5 *l.* a 8 *l.*
Greenland ditto none
Ditto Linſeed 30 *l.*
Ditto Rape 19 *l.*
Town Melt Tallow 38 *s.* 0 *d.*
Country Tallow 36 *s.* 6 *d.*
Iriſh Tallow 34 *s.*
Grenl. Whale-Fins *per* T. 630 *a* 635 *l.*
New-England ditto *per* C. 25 *l.*

Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Roſin, &c.

Hemp Riga *per* C. none
Ditto Peterſburgh 23 *a* 25 *s.*
Pitch of Carolina *per* C. 4 *s.* 6 *a* 5 *s.*
Tarr of ditto *per* B. 10 *s.* a 12 *s.* 0 *d.*
Ditto Stockholmper Laſt 10 *l.*
Roſin black and yellow 9 *a* 11 *s.*
Turpentine common 9 *s.* a 10 *s.*
Pot-Aſhes Ruſſia 30 *a* 32 *s.*
Ditto East-Country 25 *a* 26 *s.*
Soap Marble 40 *a* 46 *s.*

Woollen Factory of England.

Colcheſter Bays Crown 13 *d.*
Red List & Seale 13 *d.* & 10 *s.*
Perpet Kertens Ells 22 *s.* 0 *d.*
Cloudeis 22 *s.* 0 *d.*
Moch Sandford 21 *s.* 0 *d.*
Second ditto 22 *s.* 6 *d.*
Prime ditto 24 *s.* 0 *d.*

Wine, Brandy and Rum, &c.

Oporto red *per* Pipe 36 *l.*
Ditto white 24 *l.*
Liſbon red 35 *a* 40 *l.*
Ditto white 26 *l.*
Sherry 26 *l.*
Ditto old 30 *l.*
Canary new 30 *l.*
Ditto old 36 *l.*
Florence *per* Cheſt 3 *l.* 3 *s.*
French red *per* Hhd. 30 *l.* a 40 *l.*
Ditto white ditto 20 *l.*
Mountain Malaga old 24 *l.* 00 *l.*
Ditto new 20 *l.* a 21 *l.*
Brandy Fr. *per* gall. 6 *s.* a 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
Rum of Jamaica 7 *s.*
Ditto Lewd. Iſlands 6 *s.* 4 *d.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.*

Corn, Malt, Hops, &c.

Wheat 8 gall. to the buſhel and 8 buſh. to the qr. 19 *s.* 2 22 *a* 25 *s.*
Rye 14 *s.* a 15 *s* 16 *s.*
Barley 12 *s.* a 14 *s* 15 *s.*
Oats 8 *s.* a 10 *s* 12 *s.*
Boiling Peaſe 16 *s.* a 18 *s* 20 *s.*
Hog ditto 14 *s.* a 18 *s.*
Beans 14 *s.* a 16. *s* 19 *s.*
Tares 18 *s.* a 20 *s* 23 *s.*
Malt Pale 17 *s.* a 19 *s* 20 *s.*
Ditto brown 16 *s.* a 17 *s* 18 *s.*
Rapeſeed *per* Laſt new 10 *s* 11 *l.*
Flaxſeed ditto 12 *s* 14 *l.*
Hempſeed *ditto* 9 *s* 10 *s* 11 *l.*
Hops new 7 *l.* 10 *s.* a 10 *l.* 10 *s.*

Sundry ſorts of Merchandize.

Cork from Port 20 *a* 23 pC.
Tortoiſhel per lb. 6 *a* 8 *s.*
Lime-juice per gall. 1 *s.* 3 *d.*
Stock-Fiſh per C. 14 *a* 16 *s.*
Lignum Vitæ per Ton 3 *a* 5 *l.*
Hambr. Pipe-ſtaves per M. 23 *l.*
Hogſhead ditto 15 *l.*
Barrel ditto 11 *l.*
Elephants Teeth 2 to C. 14 *l.* 00 *s.*
Coals in the Pool none

THE BEE: OR, Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

THE following Letter wrote from Paris *laſt Summer, by a young Rake of good Senſe, to his Friend in* England, *has been put into our Hands: As it is wrote with Spirit and Freedom, and ſeems to give a good Account of the* French *Court, we ſhall lay it before our Readers. We do not, perhaps, agree with our Spark in all his Sentiments; however, ſince his Friend deſires that no Alteration may be made in his Letter, we ſhall print it juſt as we received it.*

PARIS, *July* 15, 1732. O. S.

'Dear *Ned*,

'YOU know that I could never deny you any thing: To ſhew you, that you ſtill retain the ſame Power 'over me which you have ever exerciſed, tho' I hate long 'Epiſtles, yet in Obedience to your Worſhip's Commands, 'and in anſwer to ſome of your Worſhip's Queries, I ſend 'you the following Obſervations which I have made ſince 'my Arrival in *France*.

'In the firſt Place, dear *Ned*, let me aſſure you of one 'thing: However we *Engliſh* Eſquires may value our-'ſelves upon our *Good Nature*, yet I have received ten

'times more Civilities, and more Marks of *Good Nature* 'already among the *Frenchmen*, than you and I met with 'among our own Country-Gentlemen in all that Summer 'when we rambled together into the Weſt of *England*. To 'our Shame be it ſpoken, dear *Ned*, the *French* do moſt 'certainly outdo us in their Civilities to Foreigners. I like '*France* a great deal better than I thought I ſhould have 'done; yet I find a Man has his Misfortunes every where. I 'have been on this Side the Water now almoſt three Months, 'and, would you believe it, dear *Ned*, I cannot get a 'Drop of ſuch Claret as you and I had from *Brinſden*: The 'Wine every Body drinks here is *Burgundy*; but is, ge-'nerally ſpeaking, ſuch damn'd Stuff, that I believe I ſhall 'hate the Name of *Burgundy* for the future as long as I 'live: In ſhort, we ſhould break a Drawer's Head in *Lon-'don*, who brought us ſuch curſed Wine as they ſell at all 'the Taverns in *Paris*. 'Tis true, I have drank good 'Wine at a few Great Mens Tables; but I thought I 'muſt have run back to old *England* to have got a Skin full 'of good Claret, (for I find our Merchants buy up the beſt 'here) if a Friend, who I know I can depend upon, had 'not promiſed me Yeſterday to get me an Hogſhead, which 'he is ſure I ſhall like.

'I have been pretty buſy ſince I came over: I have ſeen 'all the Royal Palaces, *Chantilly* and St. *Cloud*. Ah! '*Ned*, I am afraid I ſhall never more love *Engliſh* Gar-'dening; and ſhall ſcarce have the Patience to look even 'upon Lord *Cobham*'s Gardens, after what I have ſeen 'here. By *Jove*, that old *Lewis*, tho' you and I have 'heard an hundred frightful Stories about him, was a moſt 'glorious old Fellow. I cannot tell yet, *Ned*, what I 'have ſeen: I have bought three Volumes which contain 'the *Wonders of Verſailles*; and when I have ſtudied theſe 'about a Fortnight upon the Place, perhaps I may have 'ſomething to ſay to you; and yet, after all, give me little '*Marli* for my Money. Did you never hear, *Ned*, of 'the Pavillions of *Marli*? Ah, *Ned!* if thee and I, and 'thoſe two delicious Creatures we got acquainted with 'at *Tunbridge*, had but two of theſe ſame Pavilions to paſs 'one Summer in, I would not envy *Mahomet* in his Para-'dice. I cannot tell thee what a prodigious Sum of Mo-'ney muſt have been laid out upon the Royal Buildings 'and Gardens; and yet, perhaps, the great Number of 'Strangers which come every Year into *France*, to ſee

'thoſe

'thoſe Buildings, pay a large Intereſt for the Money they 'coſt. There is one thing beſides, which makes the People 'of *France* pretty eaſy, who, perhaps, would never other-'wiſe have endûred to ſee their King lay out ſuch im-'menſe Sums upon his Houſes and Gardens. You muſt 'know, *Ned*, that theſe delicious Gardens are, in a Man-'ner, the *Gardens of the People*. They are ſo far from be-'ing kept *ſhut up* for the *ſole* Uſe of the *Royal Family*, 'that every *Sunday* and Holyday the Gardens at *Verſailles* 'are full of Tradeſmen, their Wives and Children: Nor 'is any thing more common than for theſe ſort of People 'to make a Party of Pleaſure, and go to *Marli*. I have 'read of a *Roman* Emperor that cauſed this Inſcription to 'be ſet over his Palace, *The Publick Buildings*: Accord-'ingly his Palace, and all the Gardens belonging to it, 'were conſtantly *open* to the *People of Rome*, and the 'meaneſt *Roman* might, if he pleaſed, have an *Audience* 'of this Godlike Emperor. To ſay the Truth, methinks 'the *Publick* have ſome ſort of a Right in thoſe magnifi-'cent Palaces, for the building of which they have paid: 'But it is not only the *King* of *France*, who keeps his 'Palaces and Gardens conſtantly open to be enjoyed by his '*Subjects*: The *French* Nobility imitate their Prince. The 'meaneſt Peaſant in the Neighbourhood of *Chantilly*, can 'ſhew a Man Monſieur the Duke's Palace, and all over 'his Gardens, thro' Part of which he has even ſuffered a 'common Road to be made for Horſes. There is, me-'thinks, ſuch an Air of *true Grandure* and *Humanity* in 'this Procedure of the *French* Nobility, as I could heartily 'wiſh our Great Men (who have followed many a *fooliſh* '*French* Faſhion) would learn to imitate.

'You are ſo inquiſitive, dear *Ned*, about the Great 'People at the *French* Court, that I muſt ſay ſomething 'to ſatisfy your Curioſity. I have ſeen the King and Queen 'very often: His Majeſty is, in my Eye, much the hand-'ſomeſt Man I have ſeen in all *France*; tho' he is a keen 'Sportſman, and never ſcruples to expoſe his Face to all 'Weathers; he has, notwithſtanding this, ſo fine a Com-'plection, and ſuch a charming White and Red in his 'Cheeks, as many an *Engliſh* Lady would give ten thou-'ſand Pounds, and her very Smock from her Back to be 'Miſtreſs of. His Beauty, however, is far from making 'him look effeminate: He has a certain Sweetneſs and Vi-'vacity in his Eyes, which I want Words to give you a true

'Notion of: He is very well ſhaped, and, in my Opinion, 'neither too ſhort, nor too tall: In his Behaviour and 'Dreſs he is affable and genteel, and without Pride or Af-'fectation. Some of his Servants have aſſured me, that 'he is one of the beſt humour'd Men alive, and leſs dif-'ficult to be pleaſed than moſt private Gentlemen in '*France*. If all his Coaches or Horſes are not ready at 'the Hour he ordered them, he goes away without 'them, and only makes a Jeſt of it. Hunting is his chief 'Diverſion: At this Sport he is indefatigable, and conſtant-'ly makes Uſe of our *Engliſh* Horſes, of which he has 'about three hundred in his Stable, and ſome as good as 'I ever ſaw. Tho' he is yet too young to apply himſelf 'cloſely to Buſineſs, he is regularly enough at Councils, 'and after the Council riſes, is frequently ſhut up for a 'conſiderable Time, either with the Cardinal, or the 'Keeper of the Seals, who, 'tis thought, are endeavouring 'to give him juſt and proper Notions of the State of his 'Kingdom, and his true Intereſt. The *French* flatter them-'ſelves, that with theſe Lights and Helps, he will one 'Day, be capable of being his own *firſt Miniſter*.

'The Queen of *France*, dear *Ned*, tho' ſhe is far from 'being the moſt regular Beauty, yet, take her altogether, is 'one of the moſt agreeable Woman I ever ſaw in all my 'Life. You muſt know, *Ned*, all the *French* Ladies are 'of the ſame Complection; and as they keep their Roſes 'and Lillies in their Dreſſing-Boxes, lay as great a Quan-'tity upon their Cheeks as they have Occaſion for. It was 'ſome Time before the Queen of *France* could be brought 'to *paint*. But at preſent, to pleaſe the King, as it is ſaid, 'and to keep the Ladies of *Paris* in *Countenance*, ſhe lays 'on a little *Red*, tho' not in that Quantity which other 'Court Ladies do. So much good Humour, ſo much 'Sweetneſs and Condeſcenſion, without the leaſt Spice of 'Affecta ion, appear in all her Words and her Actions, that 'thoſe who come near her are infinitely charmed, and 'pleaſed with her Behaviour. The Splendor of the *French* 'Court is more than ſufficient to turn the Head of a ſilly 'or a vain Woman; yet all who ſee the Queen of *France*, 'ſee plainly, that Grandure and Ceremony are ſo far from 'being naturally agreeable to her, that ſhe only ſupports and 'endures them to pleaſe other People. She is become ſo 'abſolutely and entirely a *French Woman*, that ſhe has none 'of her Country Folks or Relations about her: Even her

'own

'own Father King *Staniſlaus* reſides at a conſiderable Di-
'ſtance from *Verſailles*, and comes but ſeldom to Court.
'This Prince, who is allow'd by all who know him to be
'a Man of an excellent Underſtanding, has behaved with
'ſo much Prudence, and in ſo genteel a Manner ſince his
'coming into *France*, that the *French*, far from being jea-
'lous of his meddling in their State Affairs, have conceiv'd
'an high Eſteem and a real Affection for him. Should
'King *Auguſtus* die, King *Staniſlaus*, in all Probability,
'would once again mount the Poliſh Throne. I have
'not yet ſeen this Prince, but intend ſhortly to take a Trip
'to his Court. I have heard that the *Engliſh* in *Particular*
'are well receiv'd there.

'Having ſaid thus much of the crown'd Heads in *France*;
'in the next Place in Obedience to your Commands, *Ned*,
'I will give you ſome Account of their firſt Miniſter, of
'whom I have a very different Notion ſince I came into
'*France*, from what I had in *England*.

'Cardinal *de Fleury*, tho' I take him to be about Seventy,
'yet having always liv'd temperately, is ſtill an hail Man,
'and has a very good Conſtitution: His Perſon and Be-
'haviour are extreamly graceful: He has an honeſt,
'and a ſenſible Look, and if I am rightly inform'd, is
'really an honeſt and a wiſe Man. Every Body allows,
'that there never was a firſt Miniſter in *France*, who was
'ſo little ſollicitous to lay up Money for himſelf, or to
'make a vaſt Fortune: I am told that when he makes an
'Entertainment for foreign Miniſters, he is forc'd to bor-
'row ſome of the King's Plate, having little or none of
'his own; nor has he any ſuch thing as a *Country Seat*.
'The Place call'd *Iſſy*, to which he often retires, and
'which People in *England* fancy is ſome *magnificent Pa-*
'*lace*, is nothing more than a Seminary for the Education
'of Prieſts: It lies about a Mile from *Paris*: In this Col-
'lege or Seminary, the Cardinal has a *ſmall Appartment*, and
'when he is there, lives like a private Man. While he is
'in this Retreat, he is ſure never to be diſturb'd by any
'*Female Viſitants*; for by the Orders of the Houſe, no Wo-
'man can come within their Walls. It is very evident,
'that he has the ſame Affection for the King, who was edu-
'cated under him, as a *tender Father* has for a *Son*; and
'that all the Gold in the *Indies* would not tempt him to
'do any thing, which he imagin'd was againſt the real In-
'tereſt of the *King, and Kingdom of France:* There has been

'no

'no ſuch thing as any Alteration in the Coin ſince his Miniſtry, and this was one of the greateſt Grievances, which the *French* too often felt under other firſt Miniſters. He is a Man of Letters himſelf, an Encourager of *Learning*, and perfectly well acquainted with the Intereſts of the ſeveral States in *Europe*. Thoſe who beſt know him, confidently affirm, that he is far from wanting Courage; but that he did not think proper to involve *France* in a War, while their King was a Minor, and their Finances in Confuſion: He has at laſt brought theſe into Order, diſcharg'd many Debts of the Crown, and put others upon a regular Foot of being paid off. *France* is at preſent in a Capacity to make her Enemies fear her, and wherever the Cardinal aims a Blow, he will in all Probability ſtrike ſure. He ſeems to be one of thoſe ſilent, prudent Men, whom I ſhould wiſh for a *Friend*, and dread as an *Enemy*.

'Nothing can be more falſe, than a Notion we had in *England*, that the Cardinal was diſcarded; and that Monſieur *Chauvelin*, the Keeper of the Seals, was put in his Place. It was at the Cardinal's earneſt Deſire, that Monſieur *Chauvelin* was made his Aſſociate in the Miniſtry. There has for many Years been a moſt intimate and ſtrict Friendſhip between theſe two Great Men; the Cardinal has long had a very great Affection for the Keeper of the Seals, and could not have plac'd his Favours upon a more grateful, or a more able Man.

'Monſieur *Chauvelin* is in the Vigour of his Age, that is about Forty; a Man of great Capacity and Addreſs, has been converſant in a good deal of Buſineſs, and is indefatigable: I am aſſured, that he makes no Suppers, that he riſes every Day of his Life at five o' Clock, and is ready to give Audience to all, who have any Buſineſs with him. The French Miniſters in general, are indeed ſo *eaſy of Acceſs*, as is hardly credible, conſidering the Number of Affairs they are oblig'd to diſpatch: Their Ears are conſtantly open to hear any Complaints which are made to them, againſt any *inferior Officers*; and if the Perſon who complains is found to have *Juſtice* on his Side, he is ſure to have his Complaints immediately redreſs'd, and to ſee thoſe who *oppreſſed* him puniſh'd. 'Tis true, the King is abſolute, and will be obey'd; yet I cannot find but impartial and ſpeedy Juſtice is uſually done between private Men. There is an Officer in *Paris* call'd the *Lieutenant de Police*, who upon any Complaint made to him, and

'eſpecially

'eſpecially by *Strangers*, does Juſtice in a ſummary Way; 'in ſuch Caſes, where in *England* a Man muſt have en-'gag'd in a tedious *Law Suit*, and perhaps, after all, have 'ſpent his Money and his Time to no Purpoſe. Upon the 'whole, I cannot help doubting, whether the *French* are ſo 'much *Slaves*, or ſome other People ſo perfectly *free*, as I 'once believ'd. I cannot ſee but the *French* talk as freely 'of their Miniſters in *Paris*, as we do of ours in *London*. 'The Cardinal, and the preſent Set of French Miniſters 'are ſufficiently rail'd at by ſome People, who do not like 'what has been done in the Affair of the Conſtitution, the 'Buſineſs of Madamoiſelle *Cadiere*, and of the Abbee 'Paris; yet to be plain with you, I take the mighty Noiſe 'which has been made about theſe three ſilly Affairs, to 'proceed wholly from the natural *Vivacity* of the *French* 'Nation, and from their wanting ſome other Subject of 'greater Conſequence to talk of. The *French* have ſo 'much *Life* and *Spirit*, that they love to be in Action, and 'muſt talk of ſomething or other. It would therefore, 'perhaps, be no ill Policy of their Governors to give them '*ſomething* to talk of. *France* has hitherto been taking 'Breath, and wanted Time to recover thoſe terrible Wounds 'we gave her in the laſt War. By the Cardinal's prudent 'Adminiſtration, ſhe is, at preſent, pretty well recovered, 'and ſeems capable once more of making a very conſider-'able Figure in *Europe*.

'Should the *French* ſee any great Enterprize ſet on Foot 'which they imagined was for the Glory of *France*, as 'there is no Nation upon Earth who have the Honour 'of their Country more at Heart, believe me, dear *Ned*, 'you would find them, one and all, unite in the Service 'of the Publick; you would then hear nothing more of 'their Diſputes about the Pope's Bull; whether Miſs *Ca-'diere* is a Maid, or not; or whether the Abbee *Paris* was 'a Saint or a Sinner. You would likewiſe find one other 'Conſequence from the *French* being engaged in ſome '*Great Action*; namely, that their preſent Miniſtry would 'be the moſt popular Miniſtry in all *Europe*. Cardinal *de 'Fleury* is (even by the Confeſſion of his greateſt Enemies) 'the moſt diſintereſted Miniſter *France* ever ſaw; and he 'is ſo far from filling the Great Poſts in the Kingdom 'with his own *Relations*, or giving them an unjuſt Prefe-'rence to other Men, that in the Opinion of moſt People 'he does not give them what is really their due, and what

'their

'their perſonal Merit ſeems fairly to demand. I need not
'ſay how effectual a Shield againſt *Envy* ſuch a Conduct
'as this muſt be, or how popular ſuch a Miniſter would
'naturally grow, if People could no longer Object to him
'the *only Fault* which, with any Appearance of Reaſon I
'ever yet heard, laid to his Charge; namely, that He *ſuf-*
'*fers the* French *Armies to lie idle.* I have already ob-
'ſerved to you, that his Coadjutor, Monſieur *Chauvelin*, is
'a Man of acknowledged Abilities, in the Vigour of his
'Age, indefatigable in Buſineſs, and of a moſt eaſy Ac-
'ceſs. I could name to you ſeveral other of the inferior
'Miniſters, who are allowed to be Men of very great
'Abilities. As to the *French* Generals, the famous Ma-
'reſchal *Villars*, tho' he muſt now be near fourſcore, looks
'extreamly well, aſſiſts conſtantly at Councils, and I hear,
'keeps a Miſtreſs. Our own Countryman, the Duke of
'*Berwick*, who is likewiſe a Mareſchal of *France*, deſerves
'to be mentioned next to Mareſchal *Villars*, and will, proba-
'bly, be the General whom the *French* will chiefly rely on,
'after the Death of the former. The Duke of *Berwick* is,
'at preſent, amuſing himſelf with Planting, and making
'Gardens at his Country Seat near *Claremont*, which lies
'within a Days Journey of *Paris*. As he is a temperate
'Man, lives in a fine Air, and takes Care of himſelf, his
'Conſtitution, which is a very good one, will fully enable
'him to bear the Fatigues of the Field, if he ſhould be
'call'd into Action: I need ſay nothing of his military
'Skill; *The Battle of Almanza* was too fatal a Proof of
'it.

'You deſire to know, dear *Ned*, what ſort of Figure
'the *Engliſh* Miniſters have lately made in *Paris*; and how
'they have been eſteem'd at the *French* Court; but, ſince I
'am not able to ſay what I wiſh I could, you muſt allow
'me to be entirely ſilent upon this Head.

'I will however venture to aſſure you, that the *French*
'are very far at preſent, from having a deſpicable Idea of
'our Nation in General. In the Reign of *Lewis* the XIVth,
'when *Arts* and *Sciences* were carried to ſo great a Height
'in *France*, the *French*, who are naturally apt to have
'too good an Opinion of themſelves, began, like the anci-
'ent *Greeks* and *Romans*, to look upon all other Nations as
'*Barbarous*; and had no great Opinion of *Engliſh* Genius's.
'The late Peace, which has made them better acquainted
'with our Nation than ever they were before, has likewiſe

rectified

rectified their Notions with Relation to the *Engliſh* Tongue and Writings: Some of our moſt celebrated Pieces, ſuch as *The whole Duty of Man*, *Sidney upon Government*, Mr. *Locke*'s *Human Underſtanding*, *The Spectators*, *The Guardians*, *The Tale of a Tub*, and ſeveral others, have been tranſlated into *French*, and are univerſally admir'd, by their Men of Genius and Letters. Even a Book, which you would think the leaſt likely of any to be tranſlated into *French*, has been lately put into that Tongue, and printed at *Paris*; the Book I mean, is *Milton*'s *Paradiſe Loſt*; to which the Tranſlator has prefix'd the Great Mr. *Addiſon*'s Remarks upon that Poem. It is tranſlated by Monſieur *Saumour Du Prez*, a very learned Gentleman, and Treaſurer of *France*: Good Judges ſay it is much better done, than they could have thought any Frenchman capable of doing it. *Milton* is at preſent read and admir'd in *Paris*, and the *French* have the ſame Notion of him that we have; namely, that he was a prodigious, tho' an irregular Genius. I am told, that the late Biſhop of *Rocheſter* let Monſieur *Du Prez* into the true Meaning, and the greateſt Beauties in *Milton*: Few People were more capable of doing this than the Biſhop, and it muſt be confeſs'd, that he could hardly have done any thing, which could have more redounded to the Credit and Honour of his native Country. The ſeveral Pieces I have mention'd to you have given the *French* ſo great a Notion of our Men of Wit and Learning, that a great Number of the firſt Quality in *France* are at preſent learning *Engliſh*: Several of them underſtand it already, and I hear that the Count de *Maurepas*, who is Secretary of State, ſpeaks it. The beſt Judges ſeem to allow that there is at preſent more Wit, Knowledge, and Learning in *England* and in *France*, than in any other two Nations in *Europe*; and methinks, (tho' I am ſure I am a *True Engliſhman*,) I could wiſh we had a good Underſtanding with theſe our *Polite Neighbours*. I don't know whether it would not be poſſible to put Things upon ſuch a Foot as might be for our *mutual* Advantage: I fancy I could name a Nation, who are much more likely to be our Rivals in *Trade* than the *French*; but I won't ſtir a Step farther in *Politicks*, for fear of wading out of my Depth. I fancy, *Ned*, I have already gone much farther than you expected from me; but while you are riding round your Park, or in Purſuit of a Fox, you cannot imagine how *Wiſe* and how *Politick* we

'Travellers grow. I ſhall ſpend the Winter where I am, 'but intend to pay my Reſpects to you next Summer in a 'Suit of Cloaths *A-la-mode de Paris*, and this brings me 'to ſay ſomething of the *French* Dreſs. The Men's Coats 'are cut pretty much like ours, but all the young Fellows, 'and ſome of the old ones, wear their Wigs in Bags and 'a Ribbon (inſtead of a Cravat) ty'd in a Knot under their 'Chin, which they call a *Solitaire*. Some of them this 'Summer have made their Appearance in *white Bags* and '*Roſe-colour'd Solitaires*, which to tell you Truth, dear '*Ned*, does in my poor Opinion look a little fantaſtical. 'All the Women wear a looſe flowing Robe, ſo that you 'cannot tell a bad Shape from a good one; however, let me 'tell you, *Ned*, that in the Main they are good agreeable 'Girls, and ſeem to have rather an higher Reliſh of *that* '*ſame* than our Countrywomen. As I am reſolv'd to 'make myſelf a compleat Maſter of *French*, and have been 'told that the *Graces* of the Tongue are learnt no where ſo 'well as between a *Pair of Sheets*, one of the firſt Things 'I did when I came to *Paris*, was to look out for a Mi-'ſtreſs: I have got a pretty, little, lively, good-natur'd 'Wench; and my remembring that I am to go to the *Bois* '*de Boulogne* this Evening with her and her Siſter, who is 'kept by *Jack S*——, makes me finiſh this Epiſtle, and 'ſubſcribe myſelf,

Dear NED,

Your humble Slave.

The CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anvers *in his laſt* Craftſman *has ſeveral* Obſervations on the Caſe of the Planters of *Virginia*. *In a Letter to*—; *but as the* Exciſe-Bill *is dropp'd, and as we believe, moſt of our Readers have been already ſurfeited with things relating to the* Exciſe, *we ſhall not lay any of theſe* OBSERVATIONS *before them.*

Articles

Articles of News extracted from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

Bruſſels, April 13. The Report increaſes of the French deſigning to make a handſome convenient Port of Graveling, ſituate between Calais and Dunkirk; this, if true, may probably give Umbrage to a neighbouring Power.

London, April 14. On Monday laſt was held a Court of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of London; in which it was unanimouſly reſolved to petition the Houſe of Commons againſt the Bill then depending, for exciſing Tobacco, and that it ſhould be preſented to the Houſe by their Sheriffs, in Purſuance of an ancient Privilege of this great City.

On Tueſday the Sheriffs accordingly went and preſented the ſaid Petition at the Bar of the Houſe. The Court of Requeſts, Weſtminſter-Hall, and all Places contiguous were filled with a vaſt Concourſe of mercantile Beggars, who had the Inſolence to go thither in their own Coaches, which reached almoſt from Guildhall to Weſtminſter.—— *This is a plain Proof, according to the Doctrine of ſome ingenious* Robertſmen, *that the* Britiſh Merchants *riot in* Luxury *and* Riches, *and therefore ought to be reduced.* —— But, unfortunately for their Scheme,

On Wedneſday laſt, the ſecond Reading of that Bill was adjourned over to the 12th of June next; upon which Occaſion the Evening concluded with Bonefires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other publick Demonſtrations of Joy through the whole City.

A few Days ſince a ſhort but pithy Sermon was preached, at a certain famous Chapel in Weſtminſter, from the following Text in *Ezekiel*, Chap. xxvii. Verſes the 35th and 36th.

All the Inhabitants of the Iſles *ſhall be aſtoniſhed at Thee, and their Kings ſhall be ſore afraid. They ſhall be troubled in their Countenance.*

The MERCHANTS *amongſt the People ſhall* HISS *at Thee. Thou ſhalt be a Terror, and never ſhalt be any more.*

We ſhould have inſerted in our Paper this Week, Letters from ſeveral Corporations to their Repreſentatives, in Relation to the intended Exciſe, had not that Deſign been laid aſide.

We hear that in the General Court of the South-Sea Company, which will be held on Tueſday next, the Directors will take the Court's Approbation of a Petition deſigned to be preſented to the Parliament, for dividing their preſent Capital, 3 4ths into Annuities, and the other 1 4th to remain a trading Capital.

Extract from FOG's *Journal*.

Whenever a Senate or Parliament *grows* corrupt, the *People are* Slaves.

MR. Fog, *in his laſt Journal, obſerves, that he has already made it appear by Compariſons between the Senate of* Rome, *under the Government of the* Cæſars, *and the preſent Parliament of* Paris, *that in the beſt contrived Conſtitutions, whenever the* Senate *grows* corrupt, *the* People *are* Slaves; *and that on the contrary in thoſe Governments which are not generally eſteemed to be* free, *while the* Magiſtracy *preſerve their* Honour *and* Integrity, *the Subjects who live under them may enjoy the* Sweets *of* Liberty.

If we examine our *Engliſh* Hiſtory (ſays Mr. *Fog*) we ſhall find ſome Examples of both theſe Extreams; nay, in the very ſame Reign we meet with an Inſtance of one Parliament, that behaved like a Parliament of *Paris*, and of another, that acted like a ſlaviſh *Senate* of *Rome*.

No Prince ever came to a Crown with a more univerſal Love and good Will of his People than *Richard* the IId, not only upon the Account of his Grandfather *Edward* the IIId, who was ſo highly reſpected, but upon the Account of his Father the *Black Prince*, who was perfectly adored; yet by the wicked and blundering Adminiſtration of thoſe he had the Misfortune to employ, he at length intirely loſt all Eſteem and Affection among his Subjects; for all the Politicks of theſe Men, had no other Tendency, but to ſqueeze Money from the People at Home, while the true Intereſt of the Nation was ſo neglected Abroad, that *Calais*, and other Dominions, were in Danger of being loſt, or rather ſcandalouſly given up by the Conſent of the Miniſters, for a Sum of Money; as it appeared by Letters, that were taken upon an Agent of *France*, by the Lords confederated againſt the wicked Miniſters.

The

The Parliament, which had ſome Indulgence for the young King, thought it inconſiſtent with their Truſt and Duty to bear longer with the Miniſters. Wherefore they ſent a Meſſage to the King, who was at *Eltham*, a Village not far from *London*, declaring, that *De la Pool*, Earl of *Saffolk*, the Chancellor, and *Robert De Vere*, the Treaſurer, ought to be removed from all Office and Truſt, and from about the Perſon of the King, for that their Councils and Influence had proved to the Diſadvantage of him and the Kingdom; and what exaſperated the People and Parliament, (for the Parliament and People had the ſame Inclinations and Intereſts,) more particularly againſt the Chancellor was, that he had in the King's Name demanded of the Commons an extraordinary Supply for the King's Houſhold, or in other Words, that he had pretended a Deficiency in the Civil Liſt, and Demanded that the ſame ſhould be made good by the Commons; to which Demand the Commons returned this brave and honeſt Anſwer, That they neither cou'd, nor wou'd proceed in any Buſineſs in Parliament, nor diſpatch the leaſt Article, till the King ſhou'd come in Perſon amongſt them, and remove the Chancellor from his Office.

The next Day the Parliament, by common Conſent, (or *Nemine Contradicente*, as it is now expreſs'd) diſpatch'd the King's Uncle the Duke of *Glouceſter*, and *Thomas De Arundel*, Biſhop of *Ely*, to *Eltham*, to deliver to the King the Senſe of both Houſes, which they did accordingly in a Speech, in which were theſe Words:

'That it was eſtabliſhed by ancient Cuſtom in this 'Realm, that the King ought to call a new Parliament every Year upon many Accounts.

'Secondly, That if the King did by ungovernable Will, 'eſtrange and withdraw himſelf from his Parliament for 'the Space of forty Days, the Members were at Liberty to 'return to their ſeveral Habitations without any farther 'Proceedings.

The Miniſters being a little alarm'd at theſe Proceedings, as ſeeing that they threatned their Deſtruction, thought to intimidate the Parliament, by adviſing the King to tell them, 'That he perceived his Parliament as well as People 'intended to make Inſurrections againſt him, in which 'Caſe he was reſolved to call in his Couſin, the King of '*France*, and to receive both Advice and Aſſiſtance from 'him, and even to ſubmit himſelf to him, rather than

'truckle

'truckle to his own Subjects;' —— but ſo far was the Parliament from being terrified at theſe Threats, that they returned this ſevere Anſwer, 'That they had an ancient 'Conſtitution, which was not long ſince put in Execution, 'that if the King thro' evil Council, Obſtinacy, Contempt 'of his Subjects, or by any other irregular Courſes, ſhou'd 'alienate himſelf from his People, and not govern by 'the ancient Laws and Statutes of the Realm, and ſhou'd 'precipitate himſelf into wild Deſigns, and abandon him-'ſelf to an arbitrary Will, that from that Time it ſhou'd 'be lawful for his People, by their full and free Conſent, 'to depoſe that King from his Throne, and to ſet upon 'it another of the Royal Family.

This Speech brought the King a little to himſelf, ſo that in a few Days he came to the Parliament, and ſuffered *De la Pool* to be impeached by the Commons; —— and having gratified them thus far, he thought fit to ask a Supply; to which the Commons returned this Anſwer, 'That he needed not to want Supplies from his People, 'while he might ſo eaſily ſupply himſelf from thoſe, who 'were his and the Nation's juſt Debtors, (meaning the 'Miniſters and other Place Men.)

The publick Robbers (that is to ſay, the Miniſters) found it wou'd be abſolutely neceſſary to go a little farther, and therefore the Councellor and Treaſurer were removed from their Employments; but this was but a meer Grimace, it being done by their own Conſent and Advice, to ſee if it wou'd put the Parliament into a Humour of granting the Supply: And indeed it had that Effect; for the Parliament expecting that by their Removal the publick Money might from thenceforth be applied to the publick Uſe, granted ſuch a Supply as they judg'd to be neceſſary.

There is one Thing in the Nature of this Tax that muſt not be omitted, becauſe it ſhews the Tenderneſs our Parliaments had for the Circumſtances of the People —— for it was reſolv'd that the Trading People ſhou'd be intirely exempt from this Tax, and that none ſhou'd pay towards it, but Perſons diſtinguiſh'd by the following Ranks, viz. Dukes, Earls, Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Sheriffs, Knights, Eſquires, Parſons, Vicars, and Chauntry Prieſts.

They conſider'd next, that by the great Corruption of the Place-Men, the publick Revenues being ſquander'd, the King defrauded, Trade decay'd, the common People by continual Burthens miſerably impoveriſh'd, the Rents of the

the landed Gentry impair'd, and at the ſame Time the Place-Men grown immeaſureably Rich, they choſe eleven Lords, to whom they gave Power to hear all Cauſes and Complaints relating to the publick Revenues, from the Death of King *Edward* the IIId, to the preſent Time —— and then they broke up.

The Money being gain'd, and the Parliament diſmiſs'd, the Miniſters reſum'd their Places and Practices too, and their Influence appeared to be as great as ever, and now they bent their whole Study to make themſelves ſafe. —— The general Diſaffection of the People they valued little, for they knew the People are nothing without Leaders, and if they cou'd take off ſome great Men, who were become extreamly Popular by oppoſing them, they thought they might afterwards act without Reſtraint; to which Purpoſe they laid a Deſign of having the Duke of *Glouceſter* and other of their principal Oppoſers invited to an Entertainment in the City, where they were to be murder'd: But this Plot was ſpoilt by its being communicated to Sir *Richard Exton*, the Mayor of *London*, whoſe Concurrence they judg'd to be abſolutely neceſſary, who not only refuſed to be concerned in ſo wicked an Affair, but gave timely Notice of it to the Duke of *Glouceſter*, who prevented the reſt from accepting any Invitation.

'Such is the feeble Policy of violent and ſelf-intereſted 'Stateſmen, whoſe Councils are only applied againſt Men, 'but never turn'd to the mending of Things, as if the 'taking off a few Perſons who oppoſed them would make 'Affairs eaſy; whereas as long as there are injur'd Men in a 'Nation, that is to ſay, as long as there are Subjects, ſuch 'Miniſters muſt have Enemies; and let them flatter themſelves with what they will, their Safety cannot be ſecur'd 'but by more honeſt Meaſures, and this the Men of whom 'we are writing prov'd to be true; for afterwards when 'they found Means to compaſs the Deaths of ſome of theſe 'Patriots, they were no ſooner remov'd, but others had 'the Courage to ſtand in their Places; ſo that for them to 'think of deſtroying their Enemies was attacking a *Hydra*, 'where one Head was no ſooner cut off, but twenty ſtarted up in the Place of it.

Their firſt Scheme was to take off all Terrors of Parliament, and to render that Aſſembly paſſive, and obedient to their Commands. —— In order to put this in Execution, they adviſed the King to go to *Nottingham*, or rather they carried

carried him there, ſuch a Tool did they make of him; where *Treſillian* the Chief Juſtice, as well as the other Judges, and, in fine, the whole Gang met him; the Sheriffs of all the Counties were alſo ſummon'd to attend the King there. Now they tamper'd with the Sheriffs to raiſe Forces (for the King as they pretended, but in Effect for themſelves;) and, Secondly, they required of them that they would return none to ſerve in the next Parliament, but ſuch Perſons as they (the Miniſters) would name.—The Sheriffs anſwer'd that the Perſons who oppoſed the Meaſures of the Miniſters were greatly belov'd by the People, who they were ſure would not fight againſt them. Secondly, as to Perſons to be return'd for Parliament, they could not hinder the People from their ancient and undoubted Right of free Elections. —— Upon this Diſappointment they applied to the Judges, where they met with much better Succeſs; for theſe worthy Gentlemen mov'd (ſome perhaps by the Promiſes of Advancement, others of Titles and Honours, and others of Penſions) promiſed to make the Law ſpeak juſt as they would have it.

I cannot omit one Story which happen'd about this Time: The ſeveral Lords and Commiſſioners who had confederated together to relieve their Country from the Tyranny and Oppreſſion of theſe vile Miniſters, had a Meeting at *Haringay* Park neat *Highgate*; of which Intelligence being brought to the King, at a Time that one Sir *Hugo de Lyn*, who was reckon'd crack-brain'd (perhaps for ſpeaking Truth at Court) was preſent; the King turn'd to him and ask'd him what he ſhould do with theſe Men, the old Knight anſwer'd with a ſmiling Countenance, Let us march out and kill every Man of them, and then by God's Eyes you will have deſtroy'd the worthieſt Men and beſt Subjects in your Kingdom.

Our Miniſters finding they miſcarried in their Deſign upon the Sheriffs, did not think themſelves ſafe yet, but when the Year was out, and new Sheriffs were to be appointed, they put in a Pack of profligate Fellows fit for their Purpoſe, who readily complied with what the others had refuſed, and return'd ſuch Tools to Parliament, as would have match'd a *Roman* Senate in its moſt ſcandalous Days. They were, in fine, the very Negroes of the Men in Power, and did their villainous Drudgery paſſing well; for they impeach'd all thoſe Lords who had oppoſed their Maſters, particularly thoſe that had been appointed by the laſt Parliament

Parliament to inſpect the Diſſipations that had been committed in the Publick Revenues. —— Theſe, above all Men, were never to be forgiven, for an Attempt to put an End to pilfering under ſuch an Adminiſtration, was attacking the very Freehold of our Men in Employments, ſo that ſome of theſe brave Men were baniſh'd out of the Realm, and their Eſtates confiſcated, and others brought to the Scaffold.

Thus it will ever be where wicked Men preſide, and Meaſures muſt be ſupported by the Oppreſſion and Ruin of thoſe who are conſiderable enough to make a ſtrong Oppoſition againſt them. In ſuch a Government it will be always found, that when any extraordinary Efforts are made for the Safety and Preſervation of any particular Set of Men, it is certainly for thoſe that deſerve to be hang'd.

Now Things went on ſmoothly enough, and if it be a Happineſs for the People that the Miniſters ſhou'd make the Laws of the Land the Rule of their Government, the People were now the happieſt in the World; for it muſt be own'd they were both fleeced and oppreſſed according to Law, for never did a Parliament and Miniſtry ſuit each other ſo well —— When they had done all that was required of them, they were only prorogued, which was a ſtrange Innovation in thoſe Days, when no Parliament was ever known to ſit twice; but this Parliament was too good to be parted with, and therefore they were kept ſtanding.

Mr. Fog *concludes with obſerving, that this* Parliament *continued to gratify and ſupport the* Miniſters, *till at laſt they robbed the* King *of the* Affections of his People, *and occaſioned the Loſs both of his* Crown *and* Life.

Articles of News extracted from Fog's Journal.

WE hear from Amſterdam, that the People there are very anxious about the Succeſs of a Bill now depending in the Engliſh Houſe of Commons in Relation to *Exciſe*, becauſe it is look'd upon, by many, the moſt knowing in Commerce, that it will be a Means of transferring ſome Branches of *Trade* to that Place.

Bruſſels, April 9. N. S. The French Court have declar'd, that they will not hear of any farther Demolition of the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, having fully perform'd their Engagements in that Reſpect.

Here goes a Report, that they deſign to make a Harbour at Graveling, between Calais and Dunkirk; which, if they pretend to carry into Execution, it is great odds but they will meet with Oppoſition from a certain Quarter.

London, April 14. A few Days ſince, one Lee Barnaby was committed to the Houſe of Correction in Southwark, as an idle Vagrant, where it ſeems they have no Allowance of any Suſtenance, but what they earn by their Labour; and the Fellow falling ſick, and, as 'tis ſaid, not able to work, and having no Relief, died in a few Days; whereupon the Coroner's Inqueſt having ſate on the Body, brought in their Verdict, *ſtarved to Death.* We hope, for the Credit of our Country, it will be made appear, that the Fellow was not Sick, *but Obſtinate and Lazy.*

On Monday there was a Court of Aldermen and Common Council at Guildhall, in which a Copy of the Bill now depending in the Houſe of Commons, for altering the preſent Method of Collecting the Duties on Tobacco, and turning it into the Method of Exciſe, was read; whereupon it was unanimouſly reſolv'd to petition the Hon. Houſe of Commons againſt paſſing the ſaid Bill: And a Committee being nam'd, they immediately withdrew, and drew up a Petition accordingly; which, upon their return being read, it was unanimouſly agreed to, and the Sheriffs were directed to carry it next Day to be preſented to the Houſe. And accordingly the Sheriffs went next Day in Form, and preſented the ſaid Petition to the Hon. Houſe of Commons. Before the Sheriffs went from Guild-Hall, the Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and a very great Number of eminent Merchants and Citizens had aſſembled there; and tho' they did not attend the Sheriffs to Weſtminſter, yet they all went thither in their Coaches in about an Hour after, ſo that the Cavalcade conſiſted of above 250 Gentlemens Coaches and Chariots, beſides Hackney Coaches. From whence 'tis to be hop'd, it will appear, that the *Oppoſers of an Exciſe are not all ſturdy Beggars.*

We hear that on Friday was 7-night the Grand Jury for the County of Middleſex at Hicks's Hall (to their great Honour) preſented one of the Jurymen for receiving from ſeveral Perſons Sums of Money as a Reward for his cauſing and procuring ſeveral Indictments, preſented to them, to be forwarded and diſpatch'd. The poor Fellow, we ſuppoſe, imagin'd he might imitate his Betters, and make the moſt of the Office he was in: But he ought to have conſider'd, *that his Office was not above the Reach of the Law.*

The

The ſame Grand Jury alſo preſented (as very great Grievances) the Aſſemblies in Moorfields of looſe, idle and diſorderly Perſons playing at Cricket, and uſing many other new-invented Ways of Gaming, to the Depravation and Corruption of Youth and good Manners, more eſpecially by Booths being continually erected there. *The good People of* England *ſeem reſolved not to admit of any new-invented Way of taking their Money from them.*

On Wedneſday Night laſt a clumſy Figure of a Man made of Straw, dreſs'd up with Ribbons, a Pipe in his Mouth, and a Bottle in his Hand, was burnt with great Triumph in Fleet-ſtreet: Two ſuch like Figures were burnt the ſame Night in Smithfield, and two more ſuch in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. The City throughout was illuminated with Candles and Bonfires, the Bells ringing, and the Populace crying out, *No Exciſe, no Wooden Shoes.*

The Daily Courant.

MR. *Carus*, Mr. *Meanwell*, and the Occaſional Financer, having obliged the Publick with none of their *Diſſertations* ſince the *Miſcarriage* of the *Exciſe-Bill*, we can at preſent extract nothing for our Reader's Entertainment out of the *Daily Courant.*

The London *Journal.*

MR. *Osborne*, however it happens, is ſo *ſick* of Politicks, that his laſt Journal contains nothing but an *Eſſay upon Friendſhip*, with which we do not think it proper to *trouble* our Readers.

Extract from the Free Briton.

Remarks on the Proceedings of the Common Council of the City of *London*, in Reading a Copy of the Tobacco-Bill, on *Monday April* the Ninth, in the *Court of Common Council.*

THO' Mr. *Carus*, Mr. *Meanwell*, and Mr. *Osborne*, are ſilent; Mr. *Walſingham* has given us a very *Remarkable* Paper. Mr. *Walſingham*, in his laſt *Free Briton* of the 12th Inſtant, ſeems to charge a certain M———r of the H——e of Co———ns almoſt in direct Terms, with

having lately committed a *Publick Robbery*. It is no great Secret who this M———r is: We ſhall not determine whether Mr. *Walſingham*'s Reflections are juſt or not; but as his laſt *Free Briton* is of an *Extraordinary* kind, we ſhall lay the Paper itſelf almoſt *entire*, before our Readers, which will enable each of them to judge for himſelf.

Mr. *Walſingham* ſays, that when he read the *Daily Journal* of *Tueſday* the 10th of *April*, he was exceedingly ſurprized: The Account (ſays Mr. *Walſingham*) which that Paper gives of the Proceedings of the COMMON COUNCIL of the *City of London*, is moſt extraordinary, and to me aſtoniſhing. I do not indeed think it ſurprizing, that they ſhould aſſemble in order to petition the *Houſe of Commons* againſt the paſſing of the BILL, *for Repealing the preſent Duties on Tobacco imported into this Kingdom, and for impoſing an inland Duty in Lieu thereof.* As far am I from diſputing their Right to petition, as any *impartial* Man will be from denying the Arts and Management by which they have been ſpirited up to this Procedure. I am an *Engliſhman*, and I ſhall ever be tenacious of *Engliſh Liberty*, however ſometimes exerciſed in any Manner againſt my private Opinion. But I ſee in this Account, which the *Daily Journal* hath given us, and I am informed by ſeveral Gentlemen, Witneſſes of the Proceedings in this Court of *Common Council*, that the BILL, now depending in the *Houſe of Commons*, was exhibited in the *Common Council*, and a *Copy of that Bill* was publickly *read by the Order*, and in the Hearing of this Aſſembly.

To me it always appeared, that the Powers and Privileges of any Aſſembly are veſted in that Aſſembly for the Good of the whole Community: And when any publick Aſſembly is formed, and conſtituted with Powers and Privileges eſſential to the common Good, a Violation of their particular Immunities is an Act of Violence done to the whole Frame of Government. When once the Laws by which ſuch Aſſemblies ſubſiſt, and by which they are enabled to preſerve the Publick, when once thoſe Laws and Rights are invaded, thoſe Aſſemblies themſelves become precarious; and that very *Publick* which they ſupport, and which their Power was given to them meerly to ſupport, becomes as dreadfully precarious, even as their own uncertain Power. If Powers and Privileges are therefore given for publick Good, it follows, that to encroach upon ſuch Rights, is making War againſt the Publick; and, let

the

the Pretence be ever ſo popular, the Tendency is nevertheleſs deſtructive to the People.

Whoever conſiders the *Court of Common Council*, muſt conſider them as a Body inveſted with many and great Privileges, which have been given them for the Good of the *City of London*. It is neither the Wiſdom nor the Virtue of thoſe particular Perſons, that entitles them to ſit in that Place, and to exerciſe Power over other Men more in Number, richer in Property, and in all Reſpects of greater Conſideration than themſelves; but it is the *Free Election* of their *Fellow Citizens*, who choſe them to act *for the Whole*, and to exerciſe Powers, which, in their own *private* Capacities, they could with no Right, or Pretence, or Safety to the Publick, aſſume. Theſe Powers are ſacred to them as a publick Aſſembly; and ſo far as their Aſſembly is uſeful or neceſſary to the publick Good, ſo far are the Powers of ſuch an Aſſembly ſacred to publick Good: For *Power* in a Body politick, is as *Life* in a human Body; and to deſtroy the *Power or Privileges*, by which the one acts, is like ſtopping the *Breath*, by which the other exiſts, and leaves them *both alike* DEAD CARCASSES. Whoever then attempts to violate thoſe *peculiar Rights*, which form and conſtitute this *peculiar Body*, is an Enemy to the People, and to the Publick. He breaks in upon the Fences of national Liberty: He renders theſe Forms and Conſtitutions precarious, by which all Liberty in the Community ſubſiſts, and is maintained in the Community: He ſets Examples to *other Men* to invade *other*, and even *more eſſential Forms*, as their Paſſions, or private Intereſts, may induce them. So that all the Laws, which uphold a State, are expoſed to Subverſion, by indulging the Humours of Party; and all thoſe Boundaries of Power, which the Wiſdom of Ages have deſigned for the Securities of *equal* Government, are thrown down and aboliſhed in a Fit of wild Popularity.

If then the *Common Council of London* are a great *privileged* Body, whoſe Being is neceſſary to the common Good of the City; if the Invaſion of their Privileges would be invading the Welfare of the City, in how much greater Degree muſt this Reaſoning be of Force with Relation to the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the *ſupreme Repreſentative* of the People; by whoſe Power and Privileges *the People* act as *a People*, without whom they cannot act in any *National*

tional Capacity, and without whom they cannot be long even a *Free People*?

Raiſing Money is the great and ſacred Privilege of the *Houſe of Commons*, and hath therefore been deſervedly ſecured *to the Houſe of Commons*: They maintain Poſſeſſion of this Privilege with the moſt juſt, and the moſt ſtrict Attention: They will not allow it to be *debated at any Conference*: They will not ſuffer it to be *argued by* Council *at their own Bar*: They will not ſuffer the *Bills to be printed* whilſt they are depending: And they will not ſuffer their *Clerks to give Copies of ſuch Bills to any but their own Members*, and to them *only for their* private Uſe *in the Debates and Proceedings of the Houſe*: Cautions which have been eſtabliſhed from Time to Time, and continued from one Age down to another, by the Wiſdom of the *Houſe of Commons*, that they might preſerve this Power entire to themſelves; that they might prevent, as far as poſſible, all Encroachments, and maintain their Poſſeſſion of this Privilege as inviolable as it is ineſtimable.

No Man can deny, that a *Bill for repealing* of certain Duties is a *Money-Bill*: No Man can deny, that a *Bill for impoſing Duties* in Lieu of thoſe which are repealed is a *Money-Bill*: Nor can any one ſay, that a Bill, which anſwers *both* theſe Intentions, is leſs a *Money-Bill*, than it would be, if it propoſed *only* one *of them*. The *Tobacco-Bill* is therefore a Bill of ſuch a Nature, as, I conceive, with great Submiſſion, the *Commons* would aſſert to be a *Money-Bill*, even to the *Lords*: And they did aſſert it to be ſuch by refuſing to allow that it ſhould be *printed, though for the Uſe of their* own *Members*: Nor would they hear Council againſt it on any Petition, becauſe it was a *Money-Bill*.

If then, as a *Money-Bill*, no Member can be allowed a *printed Copy* of this Bill; if alſo none, but a *Member*, can obtain even a *written Copy* of this Bill, by what Means did the *Common Council* obtain a *Copy of* this *Money Bill*, whilſt it was depending in the *Houſe of Commons*? Is it poſſible that any *M———r*, even a *M———r* repreſenting the City itſelf, could be ſo unfaithful to that Houſe, of which he is a *M———r*, as to betray the Truſt which hath been repoſed in Him by the Houſe; betray the *Copy of a Money Bill*, which they allowed him to take for his own *private* Peruſal; betray it in ſo unexampled a Manner, as to bring it

it into a *City Common Council*, and draw the moſt ſacred of all the Proceedings of the *Houſe of Commons*, even a *Money-Bill*, under the Cenſure of ſuch a *City Common Council*? Is it poſſible, that a *M——r* could bring a *Money-Bill* out of the *Houſe of Commons*, to be *tried*, Paragraph by Paragraph, at the BAR of a *Foreign* Juriſdiction; and, even after the *Houſe of Commons* had proceeded in it, and ordered it to be read a ſecond Time, *exhibit a Copy* of it to be *arraigned* and *judged* in the *Chamber of a Corporation*?

As this would be ſo heinous a Charge againſt any M—r, I dare not affirm the Fact to be true of any M—r: But that a Copy of the Bill was read in *Common Council* is undoubtedly true; and that none but a *M——r* could obtain a Copy, —— let others judge how far this is true.

None will diſpute, that the *Printed Votes* were proper to be read in ſuch an Aſſembly, and ſufficient Foundation for the *Common Council* to form their *Petition* upon; but to neglect that Account of the Proceedings of the *Houſe of Commons*, which the Houſe *had publiſhed*, and to enter on the View and Examination of ſuch Parts of their Proceedings, as the Houſe had *refuſed to publiſh*, or even to *print* for the *private Uſe* of their Members, ſeems to me to be as high an Infringement of the moſt ſacred Privilege of Parliament, as ever was attempted by any *private Man*, or *particular Community*.

It is an Infringement of the Privilege of Parliament, which tends to the Infringement of all their Privileges. If even the *Money-Bills* of a *Houſe of Commons* are tried and judged by a *Common Council*, I know not any Privilege that may not be diſpenſed with; and I know not why a *Pariſh Veſtry* may not claim as much Liberty of dictating to the higher Powers, as a *City Common Council*; nay, I will not undertake to ſay, that *the ſame* communicative *Perſon*, who oblig'd the *Common Council* with a *Copy of the Bill*, will not ſend it to all the *petty Fraternities*.' for their judicious Peruſal.

Let me tell the Perſon who committed this Action, that he committed a PUBLICK ROBBERY, a Fact which hath been adjudged to be ſuch by the *Roman Law*, and is at this Day held to be ſuch by the *Law of Nations*. I mention this for the Sake of others, as well as of him; I mention it for the Inſtruction of thoſe who betray the *Truſt of Office*, in Employments under the Government, and give any one

Copies

Copies of *Office-Papers* without the Leave of the Government. I have heard, that there are ſuch Perſons, though a *worthy Gentleman* was pleaſed, not long ſince, to make it a Complaint, that the *Clerks of the Cuſtom-Houſe* would not oblige him by committing this Crime.

By the *Julian Law* it is termed PECULATUS, and treated as the ſame Crime with *Robbing*, or *Embezzling* the publick Treaſure. It was puniſh'd by TRANSPORTATION, *Forfeiture of Goods and Chattels*, and *Loſs of all Privileges as a* ROMAN CITIZEN, or MEMBER *of the Commonwealth*; as may be ſeen by the ninth Law, Paragraph the fifth, of the DIGEST. *Ad Legem Juliam Peculatus, Lib.* 48. Tit. 13. in theſe Words: 'Senatus juſſit, Lege peculatus teneri eos, 'qui injuſſu ejus *qui ei rei præerit*, tabularum publicarum 'inſpiciendarum deſcribendarumque poteſtatem fecerunt.'

The Puniſhment is ſet down in the *third Law* of the ſame Title, in theſe Words:

'*Peculatus* pœna, aquæ & ignis interdictionem, in quam 'hodie ſucceſſit deportatio, continet. Porro qui in eum 'ſtatum deducitur, ſicut omnia priſtina jura ita & bona 'amittit.'

Extract from the GRUBSTREET JOURNAL.

We are in ſome Hopes that the following Piece taken out of the laſt *Grub-ſtreet Journal*, may divert our Readers.

A ſhort Hiſtorical Account of the Proceedings of many Dealers in that ſtaple Commodity of this Kingdom, called Dullneſs, *reſiding in the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *or in the Suburbs thereof: In order to prevent the Effect of a Scheme, lately offered to the Publick, for laying a Tax on* Dullneſs, *inſtead of an Exciſe upon* Wine *and* Tobacco: *Faithfully written by* SCRIBLERUS CUM DASHO, *Clerk to the Committee appointed on that Occaſion.*

SECT. I. IN the ſeventeen hundred and thirty third Year, in the third Month of the ſayed Year, (COLLEIUS KIBERUS being Laureat of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*; JOHANNES OLDMIXONUS Hiſtoriographer, and EDMUNDUS CURLEIUS Biographer, in chief, of the ſayed Dominions,) there aroſe great Suſpicion, Diſſatisfaction, and Exclamation

Exclamation among the Merchants and Traders reſiding in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and in all the Cities and Towns of *Great Britain*. This Fermentation began at firſt among thoſe whoſe Dealings lay in Tobacco and Wine; and was occaſioned ſolely, (as many great, wiſe, and good Men aſſerted,) by the Leaven of Malice and Wickedneſs, put into their Mouths by one DEMETRIUS, and his *Craftſmen*; which they ſwallowed greedily with their Eyes ſhut, at the ſame Time ſtopping their Ears againſt all the frequent and loud Remonſtrances, repreſenting to them the great Danger and evil Conſequences thereof. This Leaven was compoſed of a large Quantity of acid Liquors, mix'd with ſome Alkali's. The former conſiſted of ſtrong Aſſurances, that ſome evil-minded and ambitious Perſons, not having the Fear either of God, or of the People, before their Eyes, but inſtigated by an inordinate Deſire of Gain, had reſolved to lay an heavy Burden, called an Exciſe, upon Wine and Tobacco, in Time of full Peace and Tranquillity, in order to extend it hereafter, in a Time of War, to all Commodities whatſoever. The alkalic Part conſiſted of great Commendations of the Peoples Judgment and Power, great Concern for their Welfare, great Compaſſion for them on Account of the Hardſhips under which they groaned, and much good Inſtruction and Information as to the Nature of them, in order to procure a proper Remedy.——This Leaven ſoon put the Merchants and Traders in Wine and Tobacco into a very great Ferment, and cauſed them to utter very loud Complaints. Which paſſing through the Air, as it were by Poſt, to Places at a great Diſtance, and meeting with Heads that had ſomething in them, and being by them reflected back upon more which were empty, rolled inceſſantly from one to another, and by continual repeated Echoes ſounded throughout the whole Kingdom.

SECT. II. Now there were reſiding in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, at that Time, a great Number of Perſons, who dealt in a ſtaple Commodity called *Dullneſs*. The Trade in which was very extenſive; and being not confined to particular Societies or Bodies of Men, was not liable to thoſe Abuſes and indirect Practices, whereby the Directors of Companies commonly inrich themſelves, to the Prejudice of the leſſer Proprietors. But it was free and open to every private Man, from the higheſt to the loweſt, who might make uſe of his own natural or acquired Stock, and utter and vend it to any Part of the Kingdom. Nay,

the Clergy, who are under ſome Reſtraint as to other ſorts of Merchandize, had full Liberty as to this: And ſome of them, who were conſiderable Dealers this Way, were not thought at all the leſs canonical, or leſs worthy of Preferment. —— Neither was this kind of Merchandize burthened, like ſeveral others, with heavy Impoſts, Cuſtoms, or Exciſes; which laſt eſpecially are repreſented by ſome free political Writers, as Marks and Badges of the Subjects Slavery. It is true indeed, that one particular Branch of this Trade, which aroſe from the daily or weekly Productions of *Grub-Street*, lay under ſome Inconveniences by the Duty upon Paper, but more eſpecially by the Stamp-Duty, which brought in a great Revenue to the Crown. But notwithſtanding this Incumbrance, even this Part of the *Britiſh* Manufacture of *Dulneſs*, (as it may be juſtly called, ſince it employs as many Hands as Heads) flouriſhed exceedingly; and not only moſt of the Dealers gained a comfortable Support thereby, but ſome of them likewiſe, who furniſhed the Court-end of the Town with large Quantities, arrived at great Wealth and Eminence; and whereas they formerly uſed to foot it between *Chancery-Lane* and *Grub-Street*, they now attract the Eyes and Envy of their ſcribbling Brethren, as they paſs lolling in their Chariots through *Pall-Mall* to St *James*'s.

Sect. III. In the midſt of the Noiſe and Clamour occaſioned by this general Averſion to the intended Extenſion of the Exciſe, a certain Projector of *Grub-Street* propoſed a new Scheme to the Conſideration of the Parliament and good People of *Great Britain*. In which he intirely diſapproved of the Deſign of exciſing Wine and Tobacco, as likely to be very detrimental to *Courage* and *Policy*; which, he ſayed, were much promoted and increaſed by taking large Quantities of thoſe two Commodities. But he ſeems to have been a little miſtaken in the very Foundation of his Objections, making the former of thoſe Commodities *the Incitement* only *of Bravery* in the Army, and the latter of *political Wiſdom* in Coffee-Houſes. For as to Wine, none but Officers can afford to drink it; and yet it muſt be acknowledged, that the Courage of the private Centinels is at leaſt equal to theirs. And as to Tobacco, it is taken as much in Taverns and Ale-Houſes, as in Coffee-Houſes: So that it is difficult to diſcover, whether Politicks do not proceed as much, or more, from Wine, or Ale, or Coffee, in all thoſe Places, as from Tobacco. — For my Part, I think, that

Liquor

Liquor and Tobacco mutually assist each other, and jointly produce the most consummate Courage and Policy. Let any one observe the Officers and private Soldiers in our Army, he will find the Generality of them frequently taking Tobacco, either with their Nose, or Mouth, or with both; either snuffing, or smoaking, or chewing. To this I chiefly attribute their intrepid Courage; which however, I own, may be accidentally elevated, by Wine, or Gin, or Beer. In like Manner take a Survey of Taverns and Ale-Houses, you will find them as full of Politicians, as Coffee-Houses themselves. And Politicks is never at so great a Height, as towards Midnight, when the Glass has circulated a good while very freely.—This Objection therefore proves too much, and holds equally strong against any Excise upon Coffee, Ale, Beer, &c. and consequently seems to be insidiously urged by some Person, privately disaffected to the Government, and the Largeness of its Revenues. For which Reason, this *Grubean* Projector ought to be the less regarded, when, instead of an Excise upon Wine and Tobacco, he proposes, that one should be layed upon Dullness; which he affirms will raise a Sum much superior to that which can arise from both the other.

Sect. IV. As soon as the Rumour of this Project had reached the Ears of the Traders in Dullness (which it soon did, they being of a great Length, and none of them having been cropped of late Years, excepting those of Curleius, &c.) it made them all to tingle, and their whole Bodies to tremble exceedingly, like the trembling of an Horse or Ass in the Staggers. In this general Consternation, they thought fit to have recourse to publick religious Ceremonies, generally neglected in Prosperity; but frequently in Fashion in Times of Distress. And accordingly it was resolved to offer a large Burnt-offering to the Goddess of Dullness: A short Account of which here follows particularizing the Names of the chief of the Traders who brought their Offerings, and the Quantity which each of them offered.

Sect. V. Besides the professed constant Traders in Dullness, there were some, who, only trading in it now and then accidentally, were willing to shew their freedom from Pride and Hypocrisy, by bringing their Offerings on this solemn Occasion; whose Names I shall first mention. These were Demetrius, who brought some Quires of *Craftsmen*, reflecting upon K. Charles I. Foggius, with near the same Number of Journals taken from printed

Books; and BAVIUS, with a good ſquare Bundle of *Grub-ſtreet Journals*, written by variety of Authors, and perhaps ſome of them by himſelf. — The moſt eminent among the conſtant Traders were KIBERUS LAUREATUS; and his Offering was nine hundred Weight of tranſlated Tragedy; half that Quantity of ſtolen Comedy, ſpoiled in the tranſmographying; and three hundred Weight of *New-year* and *Birth-day Odes*, finely printed in Quarto. CARUS, ſurnamed (falſely as he ſays) BOOTROTICUS; whoſe Offering was two Reams of unſold *Daily Courants*. FRANCISCUS OSBORNIUS, who offer'd ten Reams of *London Journals*. FRANCISCUS BRITONICUS, whoſe Offering was fifteen Reams of *Free-Britons*, which had been given away, but were returned unread. Laſtly, PUFFERUS HYP-ORATORICUS, whoſe Offering conſiſted of *Oratory Tranſactions* lately anabaptized, *Books of the Oratory, proper for Gentlemen and Ladies to take into the Country*; a Load of *Academical Lectures*, ſo heavy, that they broke the Back of poor MAC-EWEN his Bookſeller; *Hyp-doctors*, as innumerable, as unintelligible; *Orations*, *Lectures*, *Sermons*, *Expoſitions*, *Poſtills*, &c. in Manuſcript; all *new*, and ſuch, as the like to them were never delivered in any Pulpit in *Great Britain* —— There were many others of leſs Note, whoſe Names were unknown, who brought Offerings according to their ſeveral Abilities; among whom, I myſelf, who have but newly begun Trade, was one; and was willing to contribute my Mite on this extraordinary Solemnity.

To be continued.

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

WHen the Pope's *Nuncio* came to *Verſailles*, to preſent three of his Holineſs's Briefs, one againſt the Parliament, another againſt the Advocates, and a third againſt ſome of the appealing Biſhops; he had the Mortification to be prevented by Mr. *Chauvelin*, Keeper of the Seals, who adviſ'd him, *to ſend the three Briefs back again immediately*; *for* (added he) *if you ſhould not, you will be oblig'd to carry them yourſelf*? The Affair of *Avignon* is yet undecided, the *Pope* refuſing to ratify the Articles of Agreement concluded

concluded between his Vice-Legate, and the Marquis *de Maillebois*.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW COUNTRIES.

THO' the News from *Berlin* be confirm'd, that the *King of Pruſſia* has given Orders for the *Dutch* Soldiers, who have been ſome Time under Confinement, to be forthwith releaſed, that Order is hitherto without Effect.

The three Provinces, of which the *Prince of Orange* is Stadholder, made lately a Motion by their Deputies, in the Aſſembly of the *States General*, that the Effects belonging to this Prince, by Inheritance from the late *King William*, be now conſigned to him, without any farther Delay; ſince the Provinces of *Utrecht* and *Overyſſel* have likewiſe given their Conſent: But the Deputies of the *States of Holland* thought fit to defer giving their Anſwer to this Propoſition till the next Aſſembly.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

AT *Seville* they have an Account, that the Squadron commanded by Don *Blaiſe de Lezo* was arrived in the Canal of *Malta*, and having joined the *Spaniſh* Men of War from the Gulph *della Spezia*, together with four Gallies and three Men of War of *Malta*, waited there in Expectation of the *Algerine* Tranſports and *Turkiſh Saicks*, with the Troops ſent by the *Grand Signor* to aſſiſt at the Recovery of *Oran*, ſo that a Sea Fight between the Chriſtians and Infidels may probably enſue.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE Differences between the *Pope* and Don *Carlos*, concerning the Dutchies of *Caſtro* and *Ronciglione* begin to encreaſe: The former is ſo enraged at the two Edicts publiſhed in thoſe Dutchies by Command of the latter, that he has ſent him a very angry Brief, in which, among other Things, he calls that Proceeding *An Encroachment upon the Dignity of the Holy See*; *a Violation of the moſt ſacred Laws, and ſo criminal an Undertaking, that it cries to Heaven for Vengeance.*

It is remarkable, that the *Holy Father* is at this Time, at Variance with ſeveral of his dear Children; not only Don *Carlos*,

Carlos, and on his Account *Spain*, but likewiſe *Portugal*, *Sardinia* and *Poland*, are not ſo aſſiduous in their Duties as his Holineſs ſeems to expect; even his *eldeſt Son*, the moſt Chriſtian King, oppoſes the ſupream ſpiritual Authority: His Holineſs, highly provok'd at the many Inſults (as he calls them) offered to his *Nuncio* at *Paris*, lately ſent for the Duke *de St. Aignan*, and among many other loud Complaints, told him, *That he could not reflect on the Arret of the Parliament of* Paris *of the* 23d *of* February *laſt, otherwiſe than with an holy Indignation: That it was an Attempt againſt the very Foundation of Religion, and furniſhed Matter of ſingular Triumph to the Hereticks.* To which Cardinal *Corſini*, the Pope's Nephew added, *That he expected very quickly to ſee the Edict of* Nantes *revived, for the Encouragement of the Hugonots.*

The Emperor begins to give Inſtances of his Favour to Don *Carlos*; having, according to Advices from *Florence*, at length conſented, that the States of *Tuſcany* may do Hommage to him on *Midſummer-day* next: This is look'd upon as a pretty forward Step towards an Accommodation between his *Imperial Majeſty* and the Court of *Spain*.

GERMANY.

THE following Devices for the Candidates to the Crown of *Poland*, are handed about by the Wits at *Vienna*, *viz.* For King Staniſlaus; *Princeps Staniſlaus morti proximus:* For the Elector of Saxony; *Ex certis cauſis Hæres et Filius eſto:* For Prince James Sobieski; *Deficiente Pecu-deficit omnenia:* For the Chevalier de St. George; *Non omnis qui dicit Domine, intrabit in Regnum.*

It is generally thought, that the Marriage of the eldeſt *Archdutcheſs* with the Duke of *Lorrain* will be celebrated towards *Michaelmas* next, and that her Houſhold will be previouſly eſtabliſhed.

It is likewiſe reported, that the Infant of *Portugal* Don *Emanuel*, has received the King, his Brother's Conſent to enter into the Liſt of the Candidates for the Crown of *Poland*, with a Promiſe, at the ſame Time, that, if there be any Probability of Succeſs, he will remit him a very conſiderable Sum to ſupport his Pretenſions.

From *Berlin* we have Advice, that the Margravine of *Anſpach*, eldeſt Daughter of the King of *Pruſſia*, is happily delivered of a Prince.

The

The *Dutch* Reſident at *Hamburg*, Myn Heer *Mauricius*, has received Advice, that another Ship from *China* was arrived at *Cadiz*, deſigned for the North Sea, under the Pretext of coming from the Coaſt of *Africa*.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE Affairs of *Poland* remain ſtill in the ſame uncertain Situation. It is however in general believed, that King *Staniſlaus* has the moſt Intereſt in *Great Poland*, though the *Lithuanians*, and ſome other Provinces, ſeem more inclined to the Elector of *Saxony*, or a Nobleman of their own Nation. Some of the Confederacies in the Intereſt of the former, are endeavouring to get him previouſly made Generaliſſimo of the *Poliſh* Troops, and thereby to pave his Way to the Throne. Some will have it, that the King of *France*, in order to know how the *Poles* in general ſtand affected to the Family of *Staniſlaus*, will at firſt only propoſe the advancing one of his Nephews to the Crown. Others, on the contrary pretend, that King *Staniſlaus* can never be duly elected, becauſe he is diſqualified, by being declared a Traitor to his Country, by the Dyet in 1717, and in Conſequence thereof his Eſtate confiſcated, and his Perſon out-lawed. This Objection may probably be made, or at leaſt backed, by the Czarina, her Predeceſſor, *Peter* I. having been Guarantee to this Reſolution of the whole Nation: Yet if the *Poles* ſhould reſolve to reverſe this Decree, the Guarantee will fall of Courſe. Prince *Lubomirski* having engaged above 3000 of the Nobility to enter into his Confederacy, the Primate has ordered ſeveral of the Crown Regiments to take Poſſeſſion of the Palatinate of *Cracow*. Other Advices, however, will have it, that Prince *Lubomirski*, at the Perſuaſion of the Senate, had disbanded moſt of his Troops.

The *Muſcovite* Troops, to the Number of 15,000 Men, are already arrived on the Frontiers of *Poland*; and, it is ſaid, they are to be follow'd by 30,000 more to be ready for executing the Czarina's Orders, if the Election in *Poland* ſhould not fall out to her Liking. This Princeſs has declar'd, ſhe would depart herſelf for *Riga* by the Middle of *April*, and all neceſſary Preparations are making for that End.

From *Stockholm* we have Advice, that the Squadron, which is fitting out at *Carlſcroon*, will be ready to put to Sea by the firſt of *May*: And that the Officers, Seamen, and

and Land-Forces, deſigned for the Service of that Fleet, had Orders to be in Readineſs to embark at an Hour's Warning. It is ſaid, that a Squadron of *French* Men of War are expected in the *Baltick* to join with the *Swedes*, and that the united Fleet will then cruize before the Port of *Dantzick*.

The *French* Ambaſſador at *Copenhagen* is very aſſiduous to learn the Sentiments of the *Daniſh* Miniſtry, whether a Squadron of *French* Men of War will be ſuffered to paſs peaceably through the *Sound*.

TURKEY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

SOME Advices from *Perſia* mention, that a pretty large Body of *Ottoman* Troops, being upon their March to relieve the City of *Babylon*, were met by the *new Protector*, who, with his Army, engaged and routed them, and afterwards made himſelf Maſter of that Place. Other Advices add, that the Protector had cauſed ſeveral *Perſian* Lords to be put to Death, who had conſpired to ſeize his Perſon, with that of the young *Sophi*, and to reſtore *Schach Thamas*.

The *Genoeſe* having laid ſome new Taxes on the Inhabitants of *Corſica*, the Highlanders have taken Arms again. They proteſt againſt all Impoſitions whatever, at leaſt, till the Act of Pacification paſſed under the Emperor's Guaranty, be publiſhed and fixed up by the Republick throughout the Iſland of *Corſica*.

We ſhall always in our BEE *have a very particular Regard to whatever we are ſatisfied is for the Advantage of the* TRADE *of* Great Britain; *ſince whenever* Trade *is* ruin'd, *we take it for granted our* Nation *is* undone: *We have beheld with the utmoſt Concern the* cruel *and* unjuſt Depredations *lately made by the* Spaniards *on our* Merchants, *whom we take to be the moſt uſeful Body of Men in the Kingdom: We have even known ſome of them do ſuch* handſome *and* generous Actions, *as too many who value themſelves upon their* Birth *would never have had the* Hearts *to perform. While the* Wounds *our Merchants lately received from the* Spaniards *are ſtill* freſh *and* bleeding, *and before they have received the leaſt* Recompence *for all their* Loſſes, *we can hardly conceive any People ſhould be* cruel *enough, to endeavour to lay* new Hardſhips *upon them: That we may ſhew*

our

our ſincere Affection *in the Capacity of* Bees, *for this moſt valuable Body of Men, we ſhall inſert an* Article *in our future Pamphlets particularly deſigned for their* Service. *This Article ſhall be the* beſt Account *we can* poſſibly *get of all ſuch* Ships *as either* come into, *or* ſail out of *any of our* Ports.

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *or* ſailed from, *any of our* Home Ports, *from* Wedneſday, April *the 11th, to* Tueſday, April *the 17th, both Days incluſive; deſigned for the Uſe of Merchants, and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Portſmouth, April 9. Yeſterday ſailed the Canary Merchant. Grover, from the Canaries, for London; the Mary Brig. Maccalpin, from Cadiz, for Norway; and the John and Lucy, Ewings. from Topſham, for Amſterdam.

Deal, April 9. This Day ſailed the Gallipoly, Ayres, for Amſterdam. No Ship in the Downs. Wind S.

Graveſend, April 9. Arrived the Lydia and Rachel, Richard Lamming, from Dunkirk.

Dublin, March 25. On the 19th arrived the Eagle, 100 Tons, of and from New England; the Caroline, 60 Tons, of and from Carolina for Liverpoole: on the 23d the Johannah of London, 70 Tons, from Chicheſter; Rebecca, 60 Tons, of and from Aire for Virginia; Palm Tree of Dublin, 60 Tons, from Marſeilles; and Neptune, 90 Tons, of and from Dumfreis for Virginia; on the 24th the Richard and Henry of Liverpoole, 80 Tons, from St. Remo and London with Oranges and Lemons; and the St. Antonio, 70 Tons, of and from Oſtend with Wheat, which laſt is ſunk on the North Bull; on the 25th the Joſeph of Dublin, 70 Tons, from Cette.

Dartmouth, April 8. Yeſterday ſailed the Francis of Ipſwich, Brook, from Bourdeaux, for Dunkirk and Hamburgh; and the Fortune of Plymouth, Parſons, from Genoa for Rotterdam.

Falmouth, April 9. The 6th came in the Kirtlington of Briſtol, Pitt, laſt from Plymouth, and is loading Fiſh for the Streights; as alſo the Hart, Hutt, for London from Maryland, which was forc'd up the North Channel, and near being loſt. This Day ſailed the Expedition Packet, Clies. for Lisbon; and the Townſhend Packet, Cooper, for Corunna. Wind at North.

Southampton, April 9. Since my laſt came in the Penquite, Smytherd, from Guernſey; the Hope of Guernſey, Grout, with Proviſions for Newfoundland, but proving leaky at Sea, put back to this Port to repair. Stopp'd at the River's Mouth and ſail'd the Farmer, Knapp, from Seville, bound for London. Sailed the Mary of Southampton, King, for Oporto.

Cheſter, April 9. Arrived the Robert, Matthews, from Oporto. The Unity Brig. ----, from Falmouth, was arrived at Aveiro.

Portſmouth, April 10. Since my laſt ſailed from the Harbour the Betty Sloop, Henry Leyard, for Chriſtiana in Norway with Salt and Wine. At Spithead have arrived, and are ſince ſailed the Diligence, Elias Guilliot, from Genoa, and the Princeſs Carolina, Lambert Butford, from the Canaries, both for Hamburgh; and the Haverton Hill, Charles Read, from Charent, with Brandy for Dunkirk. Remains only the Dreadnaught Man of War. Wind. N. W.

Deal, April 10. Yeſterday put back and remains the Gallipoly, Ayres, for Amſterdam. Yeſterday came down and ſailed thro' the Neptune, Weldon, for Topſham, and Alexander, Downing, for New York, and ſome others not known. Wind N.

Graveſend, April 10. Arrived the Phœnix, George Joad, from Amſterdam; Menabella, Matthew Blake, from Oſtend; Succeſs, Thomas Duſtin, from Rotterdam; and the Bacchus, from Boulogne.

Portſmouth, April 11. This Morning arriv'd at Spithead the Prince Frederi of New York, Wilſon, from South Carolina for Dover. &c.

Deal, April 11. This Day ſailed the Gallipoly, Ayres, for Amſterdam. Y ſterday ſailed thro' from Holland the Rudge, Pinkethman, for Guinea. Th Day arrived the Sterling, Row, from Milford; and the Canary Merchant Gr ver, from the Canaries. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, April 11. Arrived the Lady Elizabeth, Cornelius Baarens, fro Amſterdam; and the Samuel and Rebecca, John Cock, from Norway; a the Benjamin, Benj. Wych, from Rotterdam.

Plymouth, April 10. Since my laſt came in the John and Anne, Shirley, fro Philadelphia; the Henly, Creamer, of and for this Town from St. Martin' and the James and Peter, Delander, of and from this Town from St. Sebaſtian'

Cowes, April 11. On the 10th came in the Hope, Serjeant, from South Car lina. Sailed the Mary, King, for Oporto.

Weymouth, April 11. Yeſterday paſſed by this Place the Elizabeth, Lee, and for London from South Carolina. Sailed the Anne, Manſell, of and fro this Place for Rotterdam.

Deal, April 12. Remaining, but are preparing to ſail, the Sheldon, Nisbe for Barbadoes; Eltham, Macnamara, for Cadiz; and the European, Burn for Lisbon and Philadelphia. Wind E, S. E.

Graveſend, April 12. Arrived the London, Dover, from Jamaica; Swif Alexander Reade, from Guinea; John and Dorothy, William Thompſon, fro South Carolina; Hope, Richard Church, from Bourdeaux; Hart Frigate, Ge Hurr, from Maryland; Farmer, Richard Knapp, from Seville; and the Cana Merchant, John Grover, from the Canaries. The Beaver, Thomas Smith, fro New York arrived in South Carolina the 16th of Feb.

Falmouth, April 12. Yeſterday put in the Carteret, Titoe; the Friend's Ad venture, Vallis, and Doddington, Gaden, all of and from Pool, for Newfound land; and the Joſeph, Nicholas, of and from Pool, for Milford. Wind S.

Dartmouth, April 13. Yeſterday came in the Otway, Gibbs, of and for Lon don from North-Carolina.

Weymouth, April 14. 'This Day was landed here out of a Dutch Pilot Boa 'from on board the Darby, Capt Anſelme, from Fort St. George, the Purſe 'who is going Poſt for London, with the Eaſt-India Company's Packet: H 'ſays, they have been twelve Weeks and three Days from St. Helena, an 'came from thence with the Duke of Cumberland, Capt. Braund, and parte 'from her in the Latitude 39, 40.' This Day came to an Anchor in Portlan Road the Two Mary's, of and from Hampton, for Guernſey; and the Mer maid of and from Hampton, for Guernſey. All the Ships from London wer arrived at Fort St. George and Bengal, that could be expected there. Win S. S. W.

Dover, April 15. Arrived the Elizabeth, Edward Lee, from South-Carolin for Amſterdam; and the Mary, Cowley, from Sunderland.

Deal, April 15. Remains the Succeſſion, Ayres, for Dantzick. The Outward bound in my laſt ſailed Yeſterday with the Lady Rebecca, Sprat, for Genoa and the Batchelor's Adventure, Slater, from Hamburgh for Lisbon. This Da came down and ſailed thro' the Anne, Speed, for Oporto. Wind N. E.

Graveſend, April 15. Arrived the Dolphin, Nathaniel Alden, from New England; the Charles, Thomas Dawſon, from Cadiz; the London, James Wenlock, from Lisbon; the Betty, James Norcum and the William and James, James Kirk, from Seville; the Sarah and Eliz. John Sibſon, from Jamaica; the Chandos, Tobias Jewers, and the Barcelona, Theophilus Weight, from Rotterdam; the Henry and John, Francis Dewis, from Calais; the Molly, John Carruthers, and the St. George, William Manning from Carolina; the Thomas and Jane, Nicholas Auher, from Dunkirk; and the Weſt, Stephen Hammond, from Dunkirk.

Graveſend, April 16. Arrived the St. John Evengeliſt, John Wetegrove, from Hamburgh; and the Don Carlos, John Clarke, from the Canaries. The John and Mary, Pringle, and the Fanney, Oliver, from London, were arrived at Antigua.

DOMESTICK

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

ACounts arrive from all Parts of the Kingdom, of the prodigious Rejoycings which are made in almoſt every Town, upon their hearing of the Miſcarriage of the *Exciſe Bill:* It appears by theſe Accounts that in moſt Places they have burnt the Effigies of a *certain Perſon.*

The Earl of Cheſterfield has reſigned his Poſt of Lord Steward of the Houſhold.

The Lord Clinton has reſigned his Poſt of one of the Lords of the Bedchamber.

It is ſaid that ſeveral other great Perſons will likewiſe ſpeedily reſign their Poſts.

A Suffolk Gentleman of Fortune and Character, was lately ſeiz'd in the Court of Requeſts, being accuſed of hiſſing Sir Robert Walpole, and being carried to the Gate-Houſe, was ſoon after admitted to Bail in a Recognizance of 500 *l.*

London, April 17. They write from Coventry, that a Courier arriving there on Thurſday Morning, in his way to Liverpool, with the News of the poſtponing of the Exciſe on Tobacco till the 12th of June, the Joy that immediately appeared in every Countenance, was inexpreſſible, and demonſtrated itſelf by Ringing of Bells, Bonfires and Illuminations, with the Sound of Trumpets, Drums, French Horns, Warming Pans, and every thing that would make a Noiſe, while Healths went briskly round to all the honeſt Gentlemen that were againſt the Exciſe. An Effigies was burnt in two Places in Coventry on Thurſday Night.

It is written from Nottingham, that no ſooner was the News heard of the Inland Duty upon the Tobacco Bill being put off to the 12th of June, but the Bells in all the Churches began to ring, and continued ſo to do all the Day, and at Night the Inhabitants met at ſeveral Houſes in

the Town, and drank their Majeſties and Royal Family's Healths; the worthy Patriots who voted againſt the Extenſion of the Exciſe Laws; and to the Trade and Liberties of the Subjects of Great Britain: The Night concluded with Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Illuminations, and other the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy.

Briſtol, April 14. Laſt Thurſday Night, at Eleven o'Clock, an Expreſs arrived from London to the right worſhipful the Mayor, from Meſſieurs Cooper, Lloyd, and Innys (the Gentlemen deputed by the Merchants and Traders in this City, to make Application in their Behalf againſt the Exciſe Bill) to acquaint him with the agreeable News, that the 2d Reading of the Tobacco Bill was poſtponed to the 12th of June next.

This Advice has ſo univerſally pleaſed the Inhabitants, that the Bells of the Steeples began to ſound their Notes by two o'Clock Friday Morning, and continued all that Day, Evening, and are ſtill repeating the ſame; and the Rejoycings on this Occaſion have been ſo very extraordinary, that Barrels of Ale were given to the Populace, large Bonfires lighted throughout the City and Suburbs (particularly one before the Exciſe-Office in Broad-ſtreet) firing of Guns, Muſquets, Rockets, and Huzzaing from one part of the Town to the other.

In the mean Time, the Merchants and principal Traders were aſſembled in a great Body at the Council Houſe, by Invitation, where the Healths of all the honeſt Gentlemen who oppoſed the Exciſe Bill were drunk, whilſt others repeated the ſame, with hearty good Wiſhes, amongſt their Friends at their own Houſes.

Though it was late when the Expreſs came in, yet ſo eager were ſome of the Merchants to impart this good News, and to congratulate each other thereupon, that they knocked at the Doors of thoſe who were in their Beds.

At the Bonfire before the Exciſe-Office, an Effigies was burnt by the Mobb, as was another at that in Queen's Square.

London, April 18. Yeſterday was held a General Court of the South-Sea Company, at their Houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet, when the Petition to Parliament for reducing three Fourths of their Capital into Annuities, and rendring the Remainder a Trading Stock, ſubject to the Payment of all the Debts due from the Company, and inveſted in all

the

the Claims and Debts due to it; the ſame having been drawn up, purſuant to the Reſolution of a former General Court, was read, and after a ſmall Oppoſition, approv'd; and a Motion being made to add a Clauſe thereto, for preventing any Perſons whatſoever, in the Company's Service, carrying on an illicit Trade to the South Seas in the Company's Ships, and likewiſe a ſecond, for preventing the Fallacy of Directors in making out larger Dividends to the Proprietors than their Trade will ſupport; both of them were agreed to, and the Petition, with theſe Additions, was order'd to be preſented to the Honourable Houſe of Commons.

Laſt Monday Night the new born Son of John Evelyn, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Helſton in Cornwal, was baptiz'd at his Houſe in Groſvenor Square; his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle ſtood Godfathers, and the Lady Viſcounteſs Falmouth Godmother.

On Monday 70 Parcels of Tea were ſeiz'd at the Cuſtom-houſe, made up in the form of Houſings for Piſtols, and covered with ſpeckled Skins adorn'd with Taſſels.

In the Storm that happen'd yeſterday Morning, the Lightning was ſo violent, that it beat down a Turret on the top of Sir Jeremy Sambrook's Houſe, at Buſh-hill near Edmonton, and broke the Clock that was therein all to pieces; it likewiſe ſtruck down a Man about a Quarter of a Mile from that Place, and he died in leſs than two Hours after.

It has been mentioned (we preſume by Miſtake) in ſome of the Papers, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Cheſterfield, *Lord Steward of His Majeſty's Houſhold, as alſo that the Right Hon. the Lord* Clinton, *one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber to His Majeſty, had* reſigned *their Places, but we are ſince credibly informed, that their Lordſhips were* removed.

BANKRUPTS *ſince our laſt.*

Charles Sandy's, of the Town of Brecon in the County of Brecon, Mercer.

John Lewis, late of Spittle in the County of Wilts, Malſter and Grazier.

Patrick Crawford, of London, Merchant.

Henry Popjay, of Tokenhouſe Yard, London, Merchant.

The

The Tryal of *William Gordon*, the famous Highwayman.

HAving promiſed our Readers, that with the Aſſiſtance of the Seſſions Paper, *we would from Time to Time entertain them with ſome of the* moſt Remarkable Tryals *that happened at the* Old Baily; *we ſhall in this* BEE *inſert the Tryal of* William Gordon *the famous Highwayman, who was convicted laſt Seſſions.*

William Gordon, of St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, was indicted for robbing and aſſaulting *Francis Peters*, Gent.

To this Indictment the Priſoner pleaded *not Guilty*, and deſired that the Evidences againſt him might be examined ſeparately and apart; which was granted.

Mr. *Peters*. On the 26th of *February*, near 8 at Night, I and my Daughter were returning from *Kenſington* in a Hackney Coach; the wooden Shutters of the Coach-doors were drawn up cloſe; a little on this ſide of *Knights-bridge*, ſome body tap'd at one of the wooden Shutters, and my Daughter let it down, when preſently a Man on Horſeback put ſomething into the Coach (I ſuppoſe it was a Piſtol) and ſaid, *Deliver your Money!* I took out ſome Money, I gueſs it might be about 12 *s.* and gave him. He then ſaid, *Give me your Hand*, which I did; and he pulled off my Ring. It was a mourning Ring, I had it made with ſeveral others of the ſame kind, on the Death of my Uncle; the Inſcription was, *Dan. Brown ob.* 22 *May*, 1732. *Æt.* 80. He asked for my Sword; I told him I had none; *Then give me your Watch*, ſays he. I pulled my Watch out, and in pulling, the Chain ſlip'd off. I gave the Chain to my Daughter, and the Watch to the Priſoner. Whether it was after I had given him my Watch, or before, I cannot be certain, but he ſnatch'd off my Hat and Wig. I expoſtulated with him on that Occaſion. I told him it was very unuſual for Men of his Profeſſion to take ſuch Things, and that it being very cold it might indanger my Health. He ſwore plentifully, gave me a great deal of opprobrious Language, and told me that he would take all he could get. While we were in this Debate, a Man came from the Cauſeway with a Candle and Lanthorn, upon which the Highwayman rode off. The Man with the Lanthorn follow'd, and alarm'd the Neighbourhood, and my Servant (*Tho. Watts*) who was behind the Coach, got down and went after them, but return'd

turn'd before the Priſoner was apprehended. I ty'd a Handkerchief about my Head, and the Coachman drove on. Next Morning, being *Tueſday*, I ſent for Mr. *Delander*, who made my Watch, to have it advertis'd. He went home to look for the Number, and brought me word, that the Priſoner was taken at *Knightsbridge*. I have a Friend there (Major *Aldy*) who is a Juſtice of the Peace. I ſent my Man that way, to enquire if any of my Goods were found upon the Priſoner; my Man went to the Major, who ſent me word of the Particulars, and that he could not detain the Priſoner without my Evidence. I took Horſe, and went thither that Afternoon. Mr. *Aldy* ſhew'd me theſe Goods. This is the Watch, I have Reaſon to know it, for I have had it theſe 20 Years. The Swivel is broken off, and here's my Name *F. P.* in a Cypher engraven on the Back of the Caſe. This is the Wig, 'tis ſeal'd with black Wax ('tis my Daughter's Seal, with my Coat of Arms in a Lozenge,) this, with as much Certainty as is poſſible, I believe to be mine; and this is the Ring which I verily believe is mine too. Here's the Inſcription on it, which I mentioned before, tho' indeed I gave away ſeveral of the ſame Sort upon my Uncle's Death; but they were all made fit for the Perſons they were deſign'd for, and this fits me exactly. Mr. *Aldy* told me, the Priſoner was in the Round-houſe, and ask'd me if I would have him ſent for, but I choſe to go to him. There's an Inner-Room in the Round-houſe, in which the Priſoner was lock'd up. I told him, he had uſed me hardly, in taking my Hat and Wig. He ſaid, he had no Remembrance of it, but he was ſorry ——

Court. What did he ſay he was ſorry for?

Mr. *Peters.* He did not ſay for what, but only that he was ſorry. I told him I did not expect him to make a Confeſſion to me. As near as I can gueſs, he at that time had on the ſame kind of Habit as the Perſon had who robbed me. And I thought him much of the ſame Bulk and Size, being a very luſty tall Man, though I am the leſs certain as to that, becauſe he that robbed me was on Horſeback, and I could not ſo well determine as to his Height. And as it was near Eight at Night, it was too dark for me to diſtinguiſh his Perſon, or the Colour of his Clothes, though when the Lanthorn came, the glimpſe of the Candle gave a better Obſervation, but not enough to enable me to be poſitive.

Peiſoner.

Priſoner. When the Gentleman came to me in the Roundhouſe, he ſaid that I was the Man; upon which I told him, if I was, I was *ſorry for it.*

Court. The Gentleman ſpeaks very fair, he does not ſwear that you ſaid you was *ſorry you had robbed him*, but only that you was *ſorry.*

Thomas Watts. I was behind the Coach when my Maſter was robbed; it was about Eight o'Clock on *Monday* Night, betwixt *Knightsbridge* and the *Park-Gate.* I believe the Priſoner to be the Man; I could diſtinguiſh his Perſon by the light of the Lanthorn; he had a whitiſh great Coat on; he bid the Coachman ſtand, and then went to the Window and bid them open it. Then he ſaid, *Give me your Money*; which I ſuppoſe was done, becauſe I heard him ſay, *Is this all?* Then he ſaid, *Give me your Sword.* My Miſtreſs anſwered, *My Father has none.* And then he asked for my Maſter's Watch and Ring, and I believe they were delivered to him, but I do not know for certain. And about that time I ſaw him make a Motion with his Hand in the Coach, and he brought out my Maſter's Hat and Wig. A Man coming along with a Lanthorn, I beckoned and ſpoke to him ſoftly. He came towards me, and I jumped down, and told him, that a Highwayman was robbing my Maſter; the Light coming up, the Priſoner turn'd his Horſe and rode towards *Knights-bridge. That's the Man*, ſays I; and ſo I and the other Man follow'd, and alarm'd the People; but the Priſoner was not then taken. So I came back, and found my Maſter with a Handkerchief on his Head. Next Morning my Maſter ſent me to *Newgate*, to ſee if any ſuch Perſon was come in. I heard of none there, and then I went to the *Gatehouſe*, and there was none there neither; but going towards *Kenſington*, I called at the *Sun* Alehouſe, where I heard that ſuch a Man was taken, and coming back I ſaw the Priſoner going from the *Roundhouſe* to the Juſtice's. The Juſtice gave me a Note to my Maſter to deſire him to come and ſee the Priſoner in the Afternoon, and my Maſter went.

Henry Spencely. As I was coming home from *London* with my Lanthorn, I ſaw a Coach ſtanding in the Road, and the Footman behind beckoned to me. I went towards him, and ſaid, *What do you want honeſt Friend?* He made me no Anſwer juſt then, but preſently ſuch a Man as the Priſoner is for bulk bruſhed by me. He was in a white Rug Coat;

Coat, he had ſomething in his Hand, which I gueſs was a Piſtol; I ſtruck at him, and cry'd out, *Stop Highwayman*, The Town was alarmed, but no Body ſtopt him.

Court. How ſo?

Spencely. Becauſe I ſuppoſe they did not dare to do it. I followed him, and Mr. *Peters*'s Man came after me, expecting the Highwayman had been taken; but finding that he was not, he return'd to his Maſter. I continued my Purſuit till I came to the Halfway-Houſe betwixt *Kenſington* and *Knights-bridge*, and looking through the Window I ſaw the Priſoner ſitting on Horſeback in the Kitchen.

Court. On Horſeback in the Kitchen? Was the Door high enough for him to ride in?

Spencely. Yes; I ſaw he was ſuch a Man as I had ſeen at the Coach-ſide about a Quarter of an Hour before; that was at about Eight a Clock, and this was at about a Quarter paſt Eight. I would have gone in and taken him directly, but 2 Women (who were with me, and ſaw him ſitting upon the *Houſe* —— the *Horſe*, I would ſay —— as well as I) would not let me. Says I, *There's a Highwayman, by God.* —— I beg your Lordſhip's Pardon —— and I'll go and pull him off his Horſe; (for I was Man ſufficient to do it without any Aſſiſtance) but as I ſaid, the 2 Women would not let me. They begged me not to venture; for ſaid they, *If you ſhould be murder'd, we ſhan't bear to ſee your Wife.* Though I had certainly done it nevertheleſs, if he had been alone; but beſides the Priſoner, I ſaw the Landlord there, and a Woman, and a Soldier, and the Houſe was a Houſe of ill Repute. So I proceeded to get more help, and met the *Kenſington* Stage-Coach with ſome Men in it, and deſired them to aſſiſt, but they refuſed. Then I went to Mr. *Swinnow*'s, where the two young Women (who went forward while I ſtopt to ſpeak with the *Kenſington* Coach) were got before me. There I found *Henry Corniſh*, and he agreed to go with me. We went back to the Half-way-Houſe, but the Priſoner was not then in the Kitchen.

Mr. *Peters.* When you ſaw the Priſoner thro' the Window, had he one or two Hats on?

Spencely. I can't ſay as to that; but not ſeeing him in the Kitchen when I came back, I asked the Landlord if ſuch a Man had not been there. He did not anſwer me readily, which made me ſuſpect the Priſoner was concealed in the Houſe; but at laſt he ſaid, ſuch a Man had been there,

but he was gone. I told him that Gentleman was my Friend, and I ſhould be glad to drink with him. My Landlord made me no anſwer, and I finding that the Pretence I made would ſignify nothing, I told him that that Man was a Highwayman, that I had ſeen him thro' the Window but a little while ago, and that I had been to get Aſſiſtance to take him. Preſently a Man came to the Door, and cry'd *Hollo!* ſome Body ſaid, *That's he.* I was juſt going to ſtep out, but my Landlord puſhed out before me, and ſeized him firſt; I followed directly, and others after me, and then my Landlord pulled him off the Horſe.

Court. Did he make any Reſiſtance?

Spencely. After we had ſeized him, he dragged us, I believe, a matter of 18 or 20 Yards before we could get him down, and he ſtruggled a little upon the Ground, but I believe that was rather to make away with what he had about him, than upon any other Account.

Court. What Clothes had he on at that time?

Spencely. A dark Wig, a light Rug Coat, with a Red Coat under it.

Priſoner. Was I drunk or ſober?

Spencely. He was ſeemingly very ſober. We brought him into the Houſe and ſearched him. I examined his Right-hand Coat Pocket, and took out a Handkerchief, a light Bob Wig, and this Ivory Whiſtle; it has a ſingle *Call* at one end, and a double *Call* at the other. You ſhall hear now—— Here's the ſingle *Call* [whiſtles]——and here's the double one [whiſtles again.]

Mr. *Peters.* The Wig that *Spencely* found was not mine.

Spencely. While we were ſearching him, the Landlady ſeem'd to take the Priſoner's part; *What! are you going to rob the Man?* ſays ſhe —— *He's a ſubſtantial Innkeeper —— and as he is a Gentleman, uſe him like one.* I carried him before the Juſtice at *Knights-bridge*, and there the Things that were taken from him by ſeveral Perſons were produced and put in a Hat. I ſaw there was a Mourning Ring among them with the Name of *Dan. Brown* upon it.

Mr. *Peters.* I have People here, who made the Watch, the Ring, the Hat, and the Wig, if your Lordſhip pleaſes to have them called now?

Court. No; fix them firſt upon the Priſoner. Shew that they were in his Poſſeſſion before you give any farther Proof of their being your Property.

——— *Arundel,*

——*Arundel*, I am Landlord of the Halfway-Houſe, On *Monday* the 26th of *February*, about 6 at Night, the Priſoner, on Horſe-back, call'd at my Door for a Mug of Beer; he drank and did not ſtay a Quarter of an Hour, but went away, and came again in about half an Hour more. Then he alighted and came in a-doors, and I put his Horſe in the Place where I Brew my Beer, for my Pigs were in the Stable. He call'd for a Quartern of Brandy, and when he had ſtay'd a little while, he bid me bring out his Horſe, which I did, and he mounted, and rode away. It was then 7 a-Clock, or a little after.

Court. Which way did he go?

Arundel. I don't know.

Mr. *Peters.* Had he but one Hat on then, or two?

Arundel. I ſaw but one Hat. He came a third Time, and call'd at the Door for a Mug of Beer. It wanted then about 10 Minutes of 8. We deſir'd him to come in, as People often ride into our Kitchen. He did ſo, and had another Quartern of Brandy, and would have had a third Quartern, but I did not care for drinking any more. Then he rode out again, and ſaid, *Now for* London.

Court. Had he one Hat or two when he call'd this third Time?

Arundel. He had two Hats, and the uppermoſt had a Crape Hat-band — Preſently after he was gone, Mr. *Dukes* a Diſtiller of *Hammerſmith* came in, and ſaid, *You had a Highwayman drinking here juſt now. I don't know what he was*, ſays I, *but he paid me honeſtly for what he had, and it was no Buſineſs of mine to inquire into other People's Affairs; though if I had known as much before, I ſhould have taken him if I could.* Then *Spencely* came in and ſaid, a Highwayman had been there on Horſe-back, and that he ſaw him thro' the Window, but was afraid to come in. While we were talking, the Priſoner came the fourth time to the Door, and cry'd, *Hollo!* I went to the Door, and catch'd him faſt by the Arm, and ſaid, *I take you on Suſpicion of being a Highwayman.* He ſnatch'd his Arm away, and I catch'd hold of the Lappet of his Great Coat. He made off 18 or 20 Yards, but I ſtill hung by his Lappet, tho' I could not have held much longer; but then I fetch'd him off his Horſe, and ſaid, *I have him! Spencely*, I believe, was the next Man, for he was juſt by at the Door, when I came out; but I think no Man was *anewſt* me when I firſt ſeiz'd the Priſoner; then he was ſearch'd.

Mr. *Peters*. Did he pull out a Watch when he came in with the two Hats?

Arundel. Yes.

Mr. *Peters*. Had it a Chain?

Arundel. No; it was a Silver Watch, I look'd on it to ſee the Hour.

Court. Is that the Watch?

Arundel. It was about this Size, but I can't ſwear to it.

Priſoner. Was I drunk or ſober?

Arundel. I don't think he was quite drunk, but he was thoroughly merry; for if a Man is capable of fitting upon his Horſe, I can't think, he can be ſaid to be drunk.

Suſan Arundel. The Priſoner was 3 times at my Houſe that Night, but I never ſaw him before. I took notice of him by his coming ſo often, but I knew nothing of him before.

Court. The Court is not now enquiring how long you have known him, and therefore you need not be afraid on that Account. --- Did you obſerve whether he had one Hat on or two?

S. Arundel. The firſt time he came into the Houſe he had but one Hat; but the ſecond time he had two.

Court. The ſecond Time?

S. Arundel. Yes, the ſecond time he came *into* the Houſe. He was *in* the Houſe but twice, for the firſt Time he call'd, he only came to the Door.

Court. Then it was the third Time of his calling, that you ſaw him with two Hats: Did he pull out a Watch then?

S. Arundel. Yes, he held it in the Palm of his Hand by the Fire-ſide. I ſaid it was 8 a-Clock, but he ſaid, it wanted 10 Minutes.

Court. Had it a Chain or not?

S. Arundel. I ſaw no Chain.

Court. Was it a Silver Watch or a Gold one?

S. Arundel. Silver. Then he paid, and went away, and preſently Mr. *Dukes* came from *Hammerſmith*, and ſaid, we had a Highwayman there, who had robb'd a Coach. Upon which I ſaid to my Husband, *My Dear, if he comes again ſtop him*. After that there came in five or ſix People more, and the Priſoner came a fourth Time, and rid to the Door as uſual; ſays I, *My Dear, that's the Man, I beg you would go and take him*. And with that my Husband went out, and the People follow'd, and I heard them

them ſay that my Husband pull'd the Priſoner off his Horſe.

Solomon Powell. I was call'd out of my Houſe, by a young Man and *Harry Corney*, to aſſiſt in taking a Highwayman, and after he was taken he was ſearch'd; I did not ſee the Things taken from him, but when we came before the Juſtice, they were put in a Hat, and I ſaw among them a large Knife and a Whiſtle, and 16*s.* 3*d.* in Money.

Henry Corney. I aſſiſted in taking the Highwayman. The Priſoner is the ſame Perſon that we took. I ſaw him ſearched, and ſaw a Wig, a large Knife, a Whiſtle, ſome Powder and Ball, and 16*s.* 3*d.* taken from him.

Court. Any Thing elſe?

Corney. Nothing elſe.

Court. Recollect.

Corney. Yes, there was three Keys.

Court. Nothing elſe?

Corney. No; the Wig had a black Seal in it; I believe, this is the ſame. After the ſearch I went out into the Road to the Place, where he was taken, and there I found two Hats one in another; I brought them in, the Priſoner own'd one of them, and the other had a black Crape Hatband. I found a good double breaſted brown Cape-Coat too; but the Priſoner did not own it, nor did any Body elſe. We found a Loaded Piſtol too, near the ſame Place, this is the ſame; but this was not found till after he was carry'd to the Round-houſe.

Court. Do you know any thing of that Ring? [*a Ring is ſhewn him, he looks at it and returns it.*]

Corney. Yes, I remember now, that this Mourning Ring was taken out of his Breeches Pocket, at the Halfway-houſe. This is the very ſame, I am ſure of it by the Name.

Court What Name?

Corney. Name ---- Name ---- let me ſee ---- it is ---- it is---- *Daniel Brown.*

John Wheeler. I was call'd to aid *Spencely*, I believe the Priſoner is the ſame Man, that we then took at the Halfway-Houſe. He was ſearch'd there, and I ſaw a large Knife, two Keys and a Whiſtle, and ſome Money taken from him.

Court. Any thing elſe?

Wheeler. I did not ſee any more taken from him; but there was a Wig and a Watch produc'd.

John

John Gritton. Coming from *Kenſington*, I met *Kenſington* Stage-Coachman, and he told me, a Highwayman had robb'd a Coach, and was gone into the Halfway-houſe. I went thither, and call'd for a Mug of Beer; by and by the Priſoner came to the Door, and *Hollo'd*. The Landlord went out and I follow'd, and aſſiſted. The Landlord and the Priſoner ſtruggled on the Ground together; but in about 5 Minutes, we got the Priſoner into the Houſe, and I took a Silver Watch out of his Hand. It had no String nor Chain, and there was a Cypher on the Back-ſide. This is the Watch, to the beſt of my Knowledge; I kept it all Night in my Cuſtody, and deliver'd it to the Juſtice next Day.

Juſtice *Aldy.* This is the ſame Watch that I had from that Witneſs.

Gritton. I ſearched the Priſoner farther, and took a Wig with a black Seal in it out of his Coat Pocket --- I believe this to be the ſame. I gave it to *George Lines*, who delivered it to the Conſtable or the Juſtice. The Priſoner ſtood ſtill, and was eaſy while we ſearch'd him.

George Lines. That's the Wig that was taken from the Priſoner in the Halfway-houſe, I can ſwear to the Seal. I deliver'd it to Juſtice *Aldy*, and the Juſtice gave it to the Conſtable.

Priſoner. How was I dreſs'd?

Lines. You had a black Wig, a light colour'd Great-Coat, and a Red-Coat under that?

Priſoner. Was the Great-Coat Cloth?

Lines. Yes.

Court. Are you ſure of that? Recollect.

Lines. Yes, it was Cloth to the beſt of my Knowledge.

William Wichelow, Conſtable. On *Monday* Night the 26th of *Feb.* the Beadle told me, that a Highwayman was apprehended, and I muſt come and take him into Cuſtody; I found him at the Beadle's Houſe, from whence he was carry'd to the Round-houſe, and next Morning he was taken before the Juſtice. Several things were given me in a Hat; there was a Whiſtle and three Keys, a Bag with ſome Powder, and five Bullets, and a Mourning Ring --- this is the very Ring; and the Juſtice gave me a Wig that was deliver'd to him by *George Lines*; this is the Wig, I have kept it ever ſince under Lock and Key.

J. Walker.

J. Walker. I was quarter'd at Mr. *Arnold*'s [*Arundel*'s] Houſe, where the Priſoner was taken. The ſecond time he came *into* the Houſe he had two Hats on, and the top Hat had a Mourning Hat-band. He asked what a-Clock it was; Somebody ſaid near 8, upon which he pulled out a Watch without a Chain. He ask'd how far it was to *Kenſington*? I ſaid half a Mile. Then he ſaid, he'd go to *London*. Soon after he was gone, *Spencely* the Baker came in, and enquired for him, and in a little time the Priſoner rid up to the Back-Door, and call'd. I ſaw him thro' the Window. I ask'd him what he would have? He ſaid, *A Mug of Beer, Soldier*. I went into the Back-Parlour, and told my Landlord. Then I went out firſt, and took hold of the Priſoner's Horſe's Bridle, and then my Landlord came out, and ſeiz'd him. Upon which he ſpur'd his Horſe, and broke the Bridle out of my Hand, and as he turn'd about; my Landlord ſlipt his Hand, and catch'd hold of the Lappet of the Priſoner's Coat, and cry'd, *I have him*. The Priſoner got Seven or Eight Yards from the Door, and then we ſecur'd him.

Court. Seven or Eight Yards?

Walker. It was there or thereabouts; I won't ſwear to a Yard or two. The Priſoner was brought in, I ſaw two Wigs taken out of his Pocket. This Wig with the Black Seal is one of them; there was a Whiſtle and a Ring too; I heard it ſaid before the Juſtice, that there was the Name of one Mr. *Brown* upon the Ring. There was a Purſe of Powder found upon him too, and five Bullets, and a green Silk-Purſe, with 16*s*. 3*d*. After he was ſearch'd, I and another Man went out with a Lanthorn and Candle to the Place where he was taken, and there we found two Hats ſtuck together, the ſame that he had on in the Houſe; the outermoſt was a new Hat, with a Mourning Hat-Band. I left a Mark on it, and this is the very ſame. We found a brown Double-breaſted Coat too, I ſuppoſe he might let it fall, when he was pull'd off the Horſe. I brought all theſe Things into the Houſe, and the Priſoner own'd his own Hat, and his Wig that was in it.

Charles Stafford. I was preſent when the Priſoner was taken; I ſaw him ſearch'd, and two Wigs taken out of his Pocket, one of them had a black Seal; a Mourning Ring was taken out of his Breeches Pocket, the Inſcription upon it is *Dan. Brown*—— this is the Ring. I held him while he was ſearched; I had the Ring in my Hand, and look'd on it,

it, and ſo did others, but we did not then ſtand to read the Inſcription.

Court. You ſaid it was inſcribed, *Dan. Brown*; when was it that you ſaw that Inſcription?

Stafford. Not till we came before the Juſtice.

John Garlick. Coming from *Kenſington*, our Stage Coachman, *Will. White*, ſaid there was a Robbery committed between *Hyde-Park Corner* and *Knights-bridge*, and the Highwayman was at the Half-way Houſe, ſitting on Horſeback in the Kitchen. We went thither; the Priſoner was gone; but in a quarter of an Hour he came again, and knock'd at the Door, and ſaid, *Hollo! let's have a Pint of Beer.* Says *Spencely*, *That's the Man.* The Landlord and *Gritton* went out and ſeiz'd him, and cry'd, *Help!* I lifted the Priſoner up, and ſaid *Let's bring him in, and ſee that he don't kill ſome of us.* *Gritton* took a Watch out of his Hand, and a Wig with a black Seal, out of his Pocket. The Watch had no String, nor Seal, nor Chain, and there was a Cypher on the Back, for I took Notice of it, and this is the ſame Watch. I took the Powder and Ball, and Ring, out of his Pocket, and I ſaw the two Hats taken up where the Priſoner was pull'd off his Horſe.

Mr. *Delander.* I made this Watch for Mr. *Peters*, and I had it to mend about 2 Months ago. And this Ring is one of thoſe I made for him, on his Uncle's Death. The other Rings had the ſame Inſcription.

Mr. *Gambol.* I ſold this Hat to Mr. *Peters*, I know it by my own Mark in the Crown.

Robert Martin. I made this Wig, and ſold it to Mr. *Peters*, and I put this black Seal in it; and beſides, I know it by the Work and the Caul, and by its being taken up at the Ears.

Priſoner. Pray let *Gritton* or the Conſtable be ask'd if I was drunk or ſober.

Gritton. I believe he was drunk.

Wichelow. And I believe ſo too, becauſe after I had put him in the Watch-houſe, I heard him a hammering and thumping, and I called to him, and told him, I'd be with him preſently, and when I came he had broke down the Bracket of a Bench; I asked him why he did it? And he ſaid, he wanted to get out.

Court. Is a Man's endeavouring to get out of Cuſtody a ſign of his being drunk?

Priſoner. What Coat had I on?

Wichelow.

Wichelow. A lightiſh-colour'd Rug Coat, with a Nap.

Gritton. The Morning after the Priſoner was taken, he ſaid, he believed the Ring and Watch would be of detriment to him.

Priſoner. Yes, I ſaid if I had committed the Fact, they won'd be ſo——— I own ſuch Things were taken from me; but I found them on the Road, and I was ſo drunk that I fell twice off my Horſe at the *Park-Gate.* And it is ſtrange that a Man in ſuch a Condition ſhould in 5 or 6 Minutes afterwards commit a Robbery.

Court. Have you any Witneſſes to the Fact, or to your Character?

Priſoner. None to the Fact; but I have ſeveral to my Character.

Then he call'd ſeveral Butchers; but none appear'd, except his Brother-in-law.

Nathaniel Nellis. I have known the Priſoner 14 or 15 Years, and I know no Harm of him.

Court. Were you intimate?

Nellis. Yes; he lived in my Neighbourhood in *Whitechapel.*

Court. What Buſineſs do you follow?

Nellis. I am a Butcher; and he is the ſame Trade, but he does not follow it now.

Court. And you ſwear you have known no Harm of him?

Nellis. Not to me, nor any that belongs to me.

Court. You know that's not the Queſtion. On your Oath, Sir, (and conſider what you ſwear) has he the Character of an honeſt Man or a Highwayman?

Nellis. I have ſaid all that I know, and I can go no farther.

Court. Give a direct Anſwer. What's his general Character?

Nellis. Why—— why—— ſome—— ſome will call him an honeſt Man; and——— and—— and——

Court. And what?

Nellis. And ſome will— call him a Rogue—— but I never called him ſo myſelf.

The Jury having conſidered the Evidence, brought in their Verdict. ——— GUILTY.

A Deſcription of a Burning Vulcano, *in the County of* Kerry, *as communicated by Letter to the Right Rev. the Biſhop of* K---m---e.

My Lord,

I Should before now have fulfilled the Promiſe I made in my laſt, to give ſome Account of the Burning Cliff, but waited till the Earl of Kerry could be at Leiſure to go with me to it; and the low Ebb of the Tide at the Equinox, afforded an Opportunity of obſerving the Cliff and the Coaſt about it more curiouſly. Theſe Circumſtances concurred on Tueſday laſt, and I hope the following Deſcription will not be unacceptable to one of the Biſhop of K---m---e's Taſte,

On the Kerry Coaſt of the Shannon, between the old Caſtles of Dune and Lick (which are about half a Mile aſunder) and oppoſite to Carrick a Holt, the ancient Seat of the Earls of Clare, the Cliffs riſe to a great Height above the Sea, to 1, 2, or 300 Feet perpendicular, from which Height, by the undermining of the Waves, they ſometimes fall with mighty Violence into the Ocean.

Near two Years ago a Piece of one of theſe high Cliffs fell off; whereupon there broke out a Smoak, attended with a ſtrong ſulphureous Smell. I will not take on me to determine whether the ſubterraneous hidden Fire was the Occaſion of the Cliff's falling, or the Colliſion of the Rocks on that Accident, the Cauſe of the Fire; whichſoever of theſe it was, it has continued burning ever ſince, and has waſted away ſo much of the Cliff, that there was falling from Time to Time a Space of it about 60 Feet in Breadth, and 100 in Length. Theſe frequent Breaches have made an eaſy Deſcent to the Sea from the Top of the Cliff, which at firſt was perpendicular.

By this Means I got down, and about Midway came where I obſerved the Smoak breaking out: Here I took Notice that the Heap of Earth which lately fell from the Top, was turned into a Cruſt, which had ſeveral long Cracks from whence the Smoak iſſued out. The Mixture of burnt Clay, and Aſhes, and calcined Stones, was worth obſerving; but the Heat was ſo great, and the ſulphureous Stench ſo ſtrong, that (though Pliny's Fate had not come into Mind) I could not wait to be over curious.

From

From hence I deſcended obliquely to the Bottom of the Cliff, where I had a full view of it, and of the Progreſs the Fire made in it. It was entertaining to look up and obſerve the different Figures into which the Fire had eat it, and the Variety of beautiful Colours according to the different Minerals and Stones it met with. In ſome Places, I obſerved vaſt Columns of the burnt Cliff hanging over my Head: In others, Veins of melted Sulphur and Allum congealed as they ſtreamed down the Rocks, and hanging like Icicles. The whole Face of the Cliff ſeemed to be a Compoſition of red, yellow, black, and white calcined Stones and Aſhes of Clay cemented together by Streams of melted Sulphur and Copperas, that ran among them like the Cement, which Maſons pour into Walls. For your Lordſhip's fuller Satisfaction I ſend you a Sample of each kind, and ſhall here give you a particular Account of the Order they ſeem to obſerve.

The firſt Thing I met with at the Bottom of the Cliff, was a great Number of burnt red Stones, from an Ounce to 20 Pounds in Weight, which ſeemed to compoſe the loweſt Stratum of the Cliff. The Colour of ſome of theſe Stones is a bright red, when the Sulphur with which they are tinged is waſhed off, and they taſte ſo ſtrongly of Copperas, that touching one of them with my Tongue, it raiſed a Bliſter.

Next to theſe, is a Stratum of yellow Stones, which are of a harder Nature, and ſeem by their Taſte to have more Sulphur and leſs Copperas than the former.

The third Stratum is a burnt black Stone, reſembling Iriſh Slate, its Taſte is ſharp like Allum.

The Remainder of the Cliff, from the Stratum of black Stone, up to the Place where the Smoak breaks out, is a Compound of the three Strata, together with Lime, Clay Aſhes, Sulphur, and Copperas; and in this Part the Fire ſeems to be more intenſe than in any other. The Nature of a Fire compoſed of Stones and Minerals is ſuch as does not admit of any great Blaze, and though it had, the Sun ſhone ſo bright that I could not diſcern it. But I was informed by the Inhabitants, that they ſee the Flame very plainly by Night, and I could obſerve the Air over it in a tremulous Motion like the Air over a burning Lime-Kiln.

It is not my Buſineſs to ſearch what Mines this Vulcano may contain, nor how far its burning may in Time pro-

ceed; theſe Enquiries more properly belong to the Fellows of the College, on whoſe Eſtate it is, and who have the beſt Title to whatſoever Gain or Loſs may accrue from it. I can only ſay at preſent, that the red, yellow and black Stones are of Uſe in Colouring. The Ink with which I write theſe Lines ſhews the black Stone, and the incloſed Figures will ſatisfy you as to the red and yellow. Your Lordſhip will regard them with more Pleaſure, when I tell you, that they are the Works of a young Lady, of a noble Family, to which you are related, by whoſe skilful Hand they are diverſified with ſuch Contraſts, as ſhew them to the greateſt Advantage.

I can't take my Leave of this Firework, without adding, that every Thing about it contributes to make it more entertaining and romantick.

The Cliffs are of an amazing Height, and when the Sun ſhines on them, appear as if they were finely gilded. At the Bottom they are full of large Caves, into which the Sea rolls a great Way, and the Sea-Calves ſport innumerably; and while the Waves are foaming and breaking below, there are three very beautiful Caſcades of freſh Water, which falling from the Top of the perpendicular Cliffs, are almoſt quite diſſipated before they reach the Sea, inſomuch that we took the Miſt ariſing from one of them, to be the Smoak of another Vulcano.

Detached from the Cliff into the Ocean, ſtands a curious ſingle Rock; it is a regular ſquare Pyramid, in Height and Size ſomewhat reſembling the Lord Allen's Obelisk, and has on its very Top an Eagle's Neſt. And, that Art might not be wanting where Nature has been ſo bountiful in its Beauties, the two ſtrong old Caſtles of Dune and Lick ſtanding on the Brow of high Cliffs, that jut out like Heads into the Ocean, look as if they were deſigned to guard the Entrance of this romantick Bay. I hope your Lordſhip will ſoon be an Eye-Witneſs of the Caution I have uſed of being exact in keeping cloſe to Truth and Nature, in this Deſcription of ſo extraordinary a Phenomenon, which is the firſt of the Kind that has appeared in Ireland. I am,

Your Lordſhip's
moſt Faithful
and Dutiful
Humble Servant.

March the 11th.
1732 3.

The

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS.

LE SPECTACLE DE LA NATURE: Or, Nature diſplay'd, *&c.*

We have, in ſome former BEES, *given our Readers two Extracts out of this curious Work, upon the* Bee *and the* Silk-Worm; *we now propoſe to Abridge our Author's Obſervations upon* the Spider *and the* Waſp; *two Inſects, which, tho' not ſo advantageous to Mankind as the others, are nevertheleſs very curious in their Labours and* OEconomy.

The *Spider* furniſhes the Subject of the 4th Converſation. The Prior begins by reckoning five Sorts of them; but obſerves, that they are all made alike, and that ſome have ſix, and others eight, beautiful, tho' immoveable Eyes. In the Fore-part of their Head (continues he) they have two Stings, or rather ſtrong Forcipes, with a hooked Nail, like that of a Cat, at the End of them. This Nail they claſp or open at their Will, and under it there is a ſmall Aperture, out of which they emit a very ſubtle Poiſon. When they walk (ſays he) upon Glaſs, or any thing that has a ſmooth Surface, they preſs out of a Kind of Spunge, which they have at the Bottom of their Feet, a Sort of glutinous Subſtance, which cleaving to the Glaſs, enables them to keep their Hold, without depriving them of the Liberty of walking.

The *Prior*, in the next Place, gives an Account of the Manner of their Spinning, which is (ſays he) out of five *Papillæ* in their Belly, placed in ſuch Manner, that they can widen them at their Pleaſure. He then informs the young *Knight* how they clear their Web of the Duſt which ſettles on it, and how the old Spiders, when the gummy Subſtance, out of which they ſpin their Web, is totally exhauſted, get Prey for their Subſiſtence. The *Prior* having finiſh'd his Account of the Houſe-Spider, the *Counteſs* relates what ſhe had obſerv'd of Garden-Spiders, and, in particular, informs the Knight, in what Manner they dart out their Webs from one Tree to the other.

The *Tarantula* is next mentioned, but the *Counteſs* having never ſeen any, only gives a ſhort Relation of what ſhe has heard of this Species of Inſect, which puts an End to the 4th Converſation.

The

The 5th Converſation, which is only between the *Prior* and the *young Knight*, begins with the Deſcription of a *Waſp*'s Neſt. The *Prior* obſerves, that there are in every Neſt, three different Sorts of Waſps. (1.) The Females, which are the largeſt. (2.) The Males, not quite ſo large as the Females, but more numerous: And (3.) Another Species, ſmaller than either of them, which he calls *Mules*, and ſays, they are neither Male nor Female. *Here we might again obſerve, what we have taken notice of, under the Article of the Bee.* It is the Buſineſs of this third Sort (ſays the *Prior*) to work for the reſt, and they are far more numerous than both the other. He next gives a very exact Deſcription of their Neſt (*having procur'd one for the better Information of the Young Gentleman*) and of the Manner of their building it. He ſhews, that the hexagonal Form, which they always make uſe of, is the moſt proper for ſuch an Aſſemblage of Cells. He obſerves, that their Food is equally upon Fruits, Honey, *&c.* or upon Fleſh; but that they never leave any Eggs behind them as Flies do; and gives a very good Reaſon for it: For (ſays he) the Females always keep at home, to watch their Eggs, and the Males bring them Food, which they diſtribute very carefully, and with great Equality to their Maggots or young Ones, when hatch'd from their Eggs. One of the largeſt of theſe Maggots being ſhewn to the *young Knight*, he holds his Finger to it, and has the Pleaſure to ſee the little Inſect gape in Expectation of it's Food. The Deſcription of the Aſſiduity and Care the Females have for the Preſervation of their little Families, during the Summer Seaſon, is very diverting; but the Pleaſure it gives the *young Knight*, is very much allay'd, when the *Prior* tells him, that theſe very fond Mothers, and aſſiduous Fathers, when Winter comes on, are ſo barbarous to deſtroy every one of them, whether Maggots, Aurelia's, or come to their full State; and that they turn their very Houſes topſy-turvy. *How then* (asks the *Knight*, very naturally) *is the Species preſerv'd?* The *Prior*, in Anſwer to this, obſerves, that the Females are hardier than the Males, and tho' there ſhould (ſays he) remain two or three Females, their *Fecundity* is ſo great, that they would reſtore the whole Kind.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

GRammaire Turque: Ou, *Methode courte et facile pour apprendre la Langue Turque; avec de Noms, des Verbes, des Maniers de parler les plus neceſſaires à ſçavoir, avec pluſieurs Dialogues familiers.* That is,

A *Turkiſh* Grammar: *Or,* A ſhort and eaſy Method of Learning the *Turkiſh* Language; with a Collection of Nouns, Verbs, and the moſt neceſſary Phraſes. To which are added ſeveral familiar Dialogues. 4*to.*

Tho' the Author has not put his Name to this Work, it is no Secret, that the Curious are oblig'd for it, to Father *Holderman*, a Jeſuit Miſſionary, who has dedicated it to Cardinal *Fleury*. This Grammar is thought to exceed any that have hitherto been publiſh'd of that Tongue; not excepting that written by *Mininsky*, a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and publiſh'd at *Vienna* in 1680.

The *Turkiſh* Words are printed both in their proper Characters, and in *French* Letters, by which the Author (as he ſays) has endeavour'd to expreſs the *Turkiſh* Pronunciation, as near as the *French* Language would allow him.

This curious Work is lately imported, and may be had at Mr. *Meighan*'s, in *Drury-Lane.*

NAPLES.

SIgnore Nicolo Gaetano, has lately publiſh'd a Work, addreſs'd to his Nephews, entitl'd, *Auvertimento intorno alle Paſſione dell' Animo:* Or, An Admonition concerning the Paſſions of the Mind. 4*to.*

HAGUE.

EXamen du Pyrrhoniſm Ancien et Moderne, par Monſ. de Crouſaz, *de l' Academie Royale des Sciences, Gouverneur de S. A. S. le Prince Frederic de Heſſe-Caſſel, et Conſeiller d' Ambaſſade de Sa Majeſtè le Roi de Suede, et Lundgrave de Heſſe-Caſſel.* That is,

An Examination of the Pyrrhoniſm, both of the Ancients and the Moderns, by Mr. de *Crouſaz*, &c. Folio.

We

We believe the following Extract *of a Letter dated* April 8. *which we have just received from* Hamburgh, *will not be disagreeable to our Readers, as it may convince them that tho' we have already settled a very good Correspondence Abroad, we are still enlarging it.*

To the Authors of The BEE.

Gentlemen,

I Have received your Favours, and your new Pamphlet called *The* BEE. I heartily congratulate you on so laudable an Undertaking, and wish it all the Success, which I doubt not but it will deserve.

We have lately formed a Society here much of the same Nature, consisting of several Members, pretty well versed in all the Sciences. This Society is known by the Name of DIE GESELSCHAFT VOM GUTEN GESCHMACK: (Or, *The Society of good Taste.*) As soon as any of our Flowers are in Blossom, they shall be displayed to the Curiosity of *The* BEE; we wish he may find any Thing worth his rifling. In return, we beg you will let us enjoy some of his *Sweets* as often as a Convenience may offer; and if we may be allowed to partake of his *Honey*, we will run the Hazard of his *Sting*. We have two literal Journals here, one by *Professor Kohl*, and the other by Mr. *Leusner*, both of which are published twice every Week. I shall send them to you from Time to Time, as Opportunity shall offer;

Being, with great Truth, &c.

An exact Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets publish'd from Thursday April *the* 12th, *to* Thursday April *the* 19th.

1. SEdition: A Poem. price 6 d. printed for J. Roberts.
2. A Vindication of the Bishop of London's 3d Pastoral Letter. 1 s. 6 d.
3. An Excise Elegy; Or, the Dragon overthrown: A new Ballad. 6 d.
4. Rome excis'd: A new Tragi-Comi-Ballad Opera. 1 s. 6 d.
5. The Life and genuine Character of Dr. Swift, written by himself. 1 s. J. Roberts.
6. Advice to Sappho; occasioned by her Verses to the Imitator of Horace. By a Gentlewoman. 6 d.
7. A Letter from a Layman to the Author of the Layman's Sermon. 6 d. T. Payne.
8. An Epistle to Mr. Pope, occasioned by Theobald's, Shakespear's and Bentley's Milton. 1 s. L. Gilliver.
9. The Man of Taste: A Comedy. 1 s. 6 d.
10. The Sessions Paper, Number IV. for 1733. J. Willford.
11. A new Essay on muscular Motion. 2 s. A. Bettesworth.
12. Remarks on Dr. Berriman's Sermon, Jan. 30th. 2 d. J. Noon.

13. A

13. A Sermon preached at Hereford. By G. Conningsby, A. M. 6 d. C. Rivington.
14. An Essay on the Universe: A Poem. 6 d. J. Oswald.

CHLOE's *Chamber-Pot.*

A POEM, in Imitation of MILTON.

OF wasteful Havock, and destructive Fate
I sing the tragick Scene; a mournful Tale!
Yet call no slaught'ring Heroe to my Aid,
To strew my bloodless Verse with mangled Foes:
A Torrent spilt, but not of human Gore;
Ruin deform'd, but not of Man erect.
O Heav'n-born Muse (for Muse I must invoke
Or Mistress fair, for Fashion or for Need)
Deign to describe the memorable Fall
Of Chloe's *Piss-pot; so by Mortals nam'd*
The Vessel was, howe'er uncouth the Sound,
And veil'd by modest Maids in gentler Terms.
Like Rome *the Mistress of the World it fell,*
From its own Greatness only not secure.
Say, first, what Colours stain'd its vaulted Sides;
Lest heedless Bards mistake th' important Truth,
And speak as Fancy leads, or Rhime commands.
And he that terms it white, as Silver Swans
That proudly stem Meander's *strenuous Streams,*
As spotless Innocence, or new fall'n Snow
That spreads it's Plumes on Atlas *bleaky Head,*
Shall suffer Blemish in the wrong Compare.
Another hum'rous Sports, and jeers its Hue,
Earthy and coarse, of Substance indigest.
How apt are Men, by devious Error led,
To wander various, wide alike from Truth!
A sickly Pale languish'd on th' inner Round,
Such as betrays the Want of love-sick Maids;
Foe to the rosy Cheek and coral Lip,
But flies the lusty Touch of warmer Man,
And Beauty reassumes its native Seat,
Smooth were its Sides, but from the Bottom rose
A manly Head imboss'd; for Heroe meant
(No Question) fam'd for Arms or antique Stem.
Such Honours the well-meaning Vulgar pay
The Fame of gallant Men, and waste their Skill

On high hung Signs, and Earth of ſable Hue.
What Bluſhes did the virile Image coſt
The harmleſs Maid! fearful leſt ſo employ'd,
The am'rous Stone ſhould kindle into Life!
As erſt Pigmalion's *marble Image chang'd*
Its Parian *Subſtance, by leſs Motive ſway'd.*
Without, the cerulous Dye beſtrew'd the Urn,
And on the ſwelling Surface, Flora's *Pride,*
The Lilly and the gaudy Tulip ſmil'd,
Fed with the briny Nectar it contain'd.
One Handle held the Veſſel, arch'd and ſmooth,
But for its weighty Office far unfit.
Here Weakneſs lurks, in comely Form diſguis'd;
Hence the ſad Source and Root of all our Woe.
Imprudent Man too often truſts his Fate
To one ſmooth Friend, who ſhrinks when nearly try'd.
The unſuſpecting Fair one never fail'd,
At Morn and Ev'n, to 'dew it's ſpacious Womb;
At Morn her firſt, at Ev'n her lateſt Act.
How often has it flow'd with maiden Streams,
Fam'd for rare Virtues, and but rarely found!
'Twas with this magick Stream, Diana *ſpread*
The branchy Horns on bold Acteon's *Brow.*
The Well e'er ſince a ſecret Power contains,
On human Foreheads Antlers to convey.
But now, the heavy Period fix'd by Fate
Haſten'd apace, with evil Miſchief fraught.
'Tis true, no Comet ſhot terrifick Blaze,
Nor Thunder-crack ſiniſtrous roar'd Preſage:
Not but a crazy Sound gave certain Proof
Of hidden Crack, foreboding wider Wounds;
Yet ſcap'd Suſpicion. Foreſight ever fails,
When unavoided Ruin is decreed.
The feeble Sun, array'd with lifeleſs Flames,
Turn'd at the bearded Goat, and drove his Cart
Extinguiſh'd, heavy, half the Tour of Heaven;
And Winter, keen of Breath, blew ſhiv'ring Cold
Around the Globe, and ty'd the vol'ble Streams.
Some to the Chimney's warm Protection fly,
And fright the ſooty Hearth with ſooty Tale
Of Sprite nocturnal, or advent'rous Knight.
Some bid Defiance to th' inclement Air,
Fir'd with the juicy Flame of old Falern,

Amidſt

Amidst a jovial Crew fair Chloe *quaff'd*
With loud Carouse, till fated Nature crav'd
Timely Relax, distent with liquid Pain.
Alone she lifts the Jordan *to her Aid,*
And strait a hideous Din 'gan roar aloud;
Wave dash'd on Wave, Deluge on Deluge rowl'd,
And curl'd the circling Eddy to the Brim.
Whole Cataracts, at once discharg'd, fell down
With violent Gush, and drove the deep Cascade;
Till, weary of its Load, the lab'ring Urn
Flew from its Hold; a horrid Burst ensues,
And num'rous Fragments strew the bruised Floor.
Not louder roars the three-edg'd Sword of Heav'n,
When forg'd by Vulcan, *or when thrown by Jove.*
Forth from th' hiulcous Shards a tepid Sea
Rowls angry Foam, and smoaks along the Plain.
Part of the Stream, with slow and silent Pace,
Sinks unobserv'd, in narrow Crannies lost;
Part murmurs, crowding at the Portal wide
Which ope's the mazy Way, that winding leads
To th' ancient Race of earth-protected Mice:
The Race exiguous, uninur'd to Wet,
Their Mansions quit, and other Countries seek.
Thus fell the Jordan, *that had long withstood*
Firm and resolv'd the Shock of mighty Waves,
Which lost their Strength, and dash'd it's Shoars in vain;
Till at th' Approach of one impetuous Tide,
Fate took th' Occasion, and confirm'd its Doom.
So the fam'd ~~Edistone~~, *near* Plymouth *Coast,*
(Sure Mark to wand'ring Ships and lost in Night)
Contemn'd the Billows tumbling round its Sides,
And mock'd their Sports; till on one fatal Night
The Winds blew loud, th' enraged Ocean roar'd,
And plung'd the Pharos *in the vast Abyss.*

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Christened	Males	143	Buried	Males	320
	Females	180		Females	283
	In all	323		In all	603

Increased in the Burials this Week 62.

Note, *All Letters and Intelligence left at the Printer's or Publiſher's of this Pamphlet, directed* To the Authors of the BEE, *and* Poſt paid, *will be taken in.*

Note, This Pamphlet ſhall be forwarded Weekly to any Part of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Printer or Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left every *Saturday*, at all *Publick* or *Private Houſes*, in *London* or *Weſtminſter*, where it is deſired.

ADVERTISEMENT.

We deſire our Readers to correct the two following *Errors of the Preſs*, which ſpoilt two Lines in that *excellent Poem* we publiſh'd in our laſt BEE; and which was ſo well received by the Publick.

Page 401 line 13, for *to ſome*, read *to thoſe*.

In the ſame Page for *diſtinct* read *diſtant*.

The

The Prices of all *Stocks*; The *Discount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds*; The Course of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the most *Staple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*, as they stood respectively on *Wednesday* the 18th Day of *April*, at 3 *of the Clock* in the Afternoon.

STOCKS.

Bank	148 7 8ths
India	160 3 4ths
South-Sea	102 3 4ths
Ditto Annuity	110, 111
3 per Cent Ann. 1726.	110 3 4ths
Ditto 1731	101 3 4ths
Million Bank	116 1 half
Equivalent.	118
African	35
York Buildings	No Transfer
Royal Assur. 100*l. pd. in*	106 1 half
Lond. Assur. 13*l. pd. in*	13 3 4ths
Bank Circulation	61. 5s. 2 7s. 6d.

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35
Ditto at Sight	34 10
Rotterdam	35 1 2 4
Antwerp	35 6 2 7
Hamburgh	34 1 2 34
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 1 8th
Bourdeaux at 1 half Usa.	31 3 4ths
Cadiz	41 7 8ths
Madrid	42 1 4th
Bilboa	41 3 4ths
Leghorn	50 3 8ths
Genoua	53 3 8ths
Venice	49 2 1 8th
Lisbon	5 1 5d 2 1 8th
Dublin	1⅛

Interest per Cent. ——— Bonds, &c.

4	India	51. 7s. 2 8.	51. 7s. 2 8s.	51. 9s. Premium
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	3l. 3s.	3l. 4s.	2l. 18s. Premium
4	50 l. South-Sea	2l. 14s.	2l. 14s.	2l. 14s. Prem.
3	20 l. Prizes	21 l.	21 l.	20l. 18s. 6d.
3	Blanks	7l. 17s.	7l. 17s.	7l. 17s. 0d.

N B. Bank Stock sells as above with the Dividend, Warrants for which are ready to be delivered out and paid.

Open	Pay the Dividend
South-sea Ann. 3d May.	18 May 2 per C.
Million Bank 17 Inst.	26 Inst. 2 per C.
Lond. Ass. 19th dit.	16 dit. 6s. per share

The above Stocks sell as above for their several Openings, with their several Dividend.

India Stock sells as above for the Opening Transfer Books open the 19th Instant.

ANNUITIES, viz.

14 l. per Cent. at 25 2 1 4th } Yrs Purch.
1704 to 1708 inclusive 25 } Yrs Purch.
1 half
9l. p. Cent. A. 1710 8 } Yrs Purch.

Lottery 1710. for 10 Years from Michaelmas last.

Prizes 7 1 4th Years Purchase.

Blanks 5l. 1s. per Set.

Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity, 4 per Cent. Premium.

In Exch.		Given for	Paid off	No.
	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	900000	40
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	32700	
	Malt 1731	750000	630525	
	Salt	300000	65000	13

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Pieces of Eight.

GOLD in Bars, per Ounce, ——— 3l. 18s. 4d.
ditto in Coin ——— 3l. 18s. 4d.
Pillar Pieces of Eight ——— 5s. 4d. 3 2 7 8ths
ditto Mexico ——— 5s. 4d. 5 8ths 2 3 4ths
Silver in Bars Standard ——— 5s. 4d. 3 ths 2 1 half

Grocery Wares by the C.

Almonds Jordan 4 *l.* 0 *s.* 0 *d.*
Ditto Valentia 3 *l.* 5 *s.* 0 *d.*
Raisins of the Sun N. 1 *l.* 10 *s* 0 *d.*
ditto Malaga 19 *s.* 0 *d.*
Currans new 45 *s.*
Prunes French 18 *s.*
Figs 20 *s.* 0 *d.*
Sugar Jamaica Muſc. 16 *s.* a 20 *s.*
Fine ditto 28 *s.* a 34 *s.*
Loaf Sug. dub. Refi. 8 *d.* 1 half a 9 *d.*
Molaſſes of London 8 *s.* 6 *d.*
Rice of Carolina 15 *s.* 0 *d.*
Bees-Wax East Country 6 *l.* 0 *s.*
Brimſtone 16 *s.* 0 *d.*

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7 *s.* 8 *d.*
Cloves 9 *s.* 1 *d.*
Mace 15 *s.* 0 *d.*
Nutmegs 8 *s.* 7 *d.*
Pepper for home Conſump. 16 *d*

Drugs by the C.

Allom Roach 21 *s.* 0 *d.*
Almonds bitter 28 *s.* 0 *d.*
Anniſeed of Alicant 45 *s.*
Aſſafœtida 8 a 14 *s.*
Coffee 20 *l.* 00 *s.*
Gentian 26 *s.* 0 *d*
Gum Sandrack uncertain
Harts Horns the C. wt. none
Myrrh 9 *l.* 0 *d.*

Dying Wares by the lb. C. & Ton.

Cocheneal *per l.* at 18 *s.* 3 *d*
Indico French 2 *s.* 11 *d.*
Indico Guatemalo 2 *s.* a 3 *s.*
Ditto Lahore none
Annotto 6 *s.* 7 *d.*
Verdigreece 12 *d.* 16 *d.*
Gum Sticklack 4 *l.* a 10 *l.*
Iſinglaſs 18 *d.* 4 *s.* 0
Gum Arabick. *per* C. 65 *s.*

Oil, Tallow, and Whale-Fins.

OIL in Jars 5 *l.* a 8 *l.*
Greenland ditto none
New England Linſeed 30 *l.*
Ditto Rape 19 *l.*
Town Melt Tallow 38 *s* 0 *d.*
Country Tallow 36 *s.* 6 *d.*
Iriſh Tallow 34 *s.*
Grenl Whale-Fins *per* T. 630 a 635 *l.*
New-England ditto *per* C. 25 *l.*

Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Roſin, &c.

HEmp Riga *per* C. none
Ditto Petersburgh 23 a 25 *s.*
Pitch of Carolina *per* C. 45. 6 a 55
Tarr of ditto *per* B. 9 *s.* a 10 *s.* 0 *d.*
Ditto Stockholmper Laſt 10 *l.*
Roſin black and yellow 9 a 11 *s.*
Turpentine common 9 *s.* a 10 *s.*
Pot-Aſhes Ruſſia 30 a 32 *s.*
Ditto East-Country 25 a 26 *s.*
Soap Marble 40 a 46 *s.*

Woollen Factory of England.

COlcheſter Bays Crown 13 *d.*
Red Liſt 6 Seals 13 *d.* & 10 *s.*
Perpet Kertens Ells 22 *s.* 0 *d.*
Chudleis 22 *s.* 0 *d.*
Moch Sandford 21 *s.* 0 *d.*
Second ditto 22 *s.* 6 *d.*
Prime ditto 24 *s.* 0 *d.*

Wine, Brandy and Rum, &c.

OPorto red *per* Pipe 36 *l.*
Ditto white 24 *l.*
Lisbon red 35 a 40 *l.*
Ditto white 26 *l.*
Sherry 26 *l*
Ditto old 30 *l.*
Canary new 30 *l.*
Ditto old 36 *l.*
Florence *per* Cheſt 3 *l.* 3 *s.*
French red *per* Hhd. 30 *l.* a 40 *l.*
Ditto white — ditto 20 *l.*
Mountain Malaga old 24 *l.* 00 *l.*
Ditto new 20 *l.* a 21 *l.*
Brandy Fr. *per* gall. 6 *s.* 2 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
Rum of Jamaica 7 *s.*
Ditto Lewd. Iſlands 6 *s.* 4 *d.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.*

Corn, Malt, Hops, &c.

WHeat 8 gall. to the buſhel and 8 buſh. to the qr. 19 *s.* a 22 a 25 *s.*
Rye 14 *s.* a 15 a 16 *s.*
Barley 12 *s.* a 14 a 15 *s.*
Oats 8 *s.* a 10 a 12 *s.*
Boiling-Peaſe 16 *s.* a 18 a 20 *s.*
Hog ditto 14 *s.* a 18 *s.*
Beans 14 *s.* a 16. a 19 *s.*
Tares 18 *s.* a 20 a 23 *s.*
Malt Pale 17 *s.* a 19 a 20 *s.*
Ditto brown 16 *s.* a 17 a 18 *s.*
Rapeſeed *per* Laſt new 10 a 11 *l.*
Flaxſeed ditto 12 a 14 *l.*
Hempſeed *ditto* 9 a 10 a 11 *l.*
Hops new 7 *l.* 10 *s.* a 10 *l.* 10 *s.*
Coals in the Pool 22 *s.* a 23 *s.*

Sundry ſorts of Merchandize.

CORK from Port 20 a 23 pC.
Tortoiſhel per lb. 6 a 8 *s.*
Lime-juice per gal. 1 *s.* 3 *d.*
Stock-Fiſh per C. 14 a 16 *s.*
Lignum Vitæ per Ton 3 a 5 *l.*
Hambr. Pipe-ſtaves per M. 23 *l.*
Hogſhead ditto 15 *l.*
Barrel ditto 11 *l.*
Elephants Teeth 2 to C. 14 *l.* 00 *s.*

THE BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly Pamphlet.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anvers *was in so high good Humour when he wrote his last* Craftsman, *that he has prefixed the following Verses out of* Horace *as a Motto to his Paper.*

I, pete unguentum, Puer, et Coronas,
Et Cadum, *Marsi* memorem Duelli,
Spartacum, si quà potuit vagantem
Fallere Testa.

MR. D'Anvers *tells us, that instead of condoling with his Countrymen, as he was once afraid he should have done, he has, at present the Pleasure to congratulate them upon their late Deliverance, and that he shall leave the Enemies of* Trade *and* Liberty *to humble themselves in* Sackcloth *and* Ashes.

We have the Pleasure to observe (says Mr. *D'Anvers*) that the *Spirit of Liberty* is not yet extinct in this Kingdom; and that the original Power of the People, in their collective Body, is still of some Weight, when vigorously exerted and united, without any ridiculous Adherence to old Party-names, which have no Relation to

our preſent Diſputes. For this Reaſon, every good *Engliſhman* and Friend to his Country muſt be infinitely delighted to find the ſilly Denominations of *Whig* and *Tory* intirely ſunk in our late Conteſts, and loſt in the more ſeaſonable Diſtinction of *Exciſeman*, or *no Exciſeman*. Such Diſcriminations as theſe are natural and unavoidable, on all great Occaſions; and as they generally ceaſe with their Cauſe, or can be revived only in ſimilar Caſes, they are ſeldom attended with any bad Conſequences to the Publick. Whereas when a whole Nation is divided into two ſeparate Bodies, occaſioned only by ſome circumſtantial Differences about Government, or Religion, a greater Regard is commonly paid to *Names* than to *Things*, and the People are apt to follow their Leaders, in different Herds, through all their Meaſures, without conſidering whether they are reaſonable in themſelves, or even conſiſtent with their own Syſtem of Politicks. Theſe are the Diſtinctions, which ought to be avoided in a free Country; becauſe they uſually become permanent, and are made the Inſtruments of ambitious Men, upon every Occaſion, however foreign to the Principles, which firſt gave them Birth. I thank Heaven, theſe *popular Deluſions* ſeem pretty well laid at preſent; and as the *Coalition of Parties* hath been attended with ſuch glorious Succeſs, I hope they will keep themſelves ſtrictly on their Guard, and not ſuffer any *Seducer* to divide them again.

I am at a Loſs which to commend moſt; the prudent Vigour of the *mercantile Part of the Nation*; or the publick Spirit of the *landed Gentlemen*, in ſupporting them. The *Traders*, on one Side, have made a noble Stand, in Defence of their own immediate Concerns; and the *Country Gentlemen*, on the other, have proved themſelves wiſer than to be deluded into an Opinion that their Intereſts are really diſtinct. As the Happineſs of *both* is reciprocal and depends on each other; ſo they have very juſtly made it a joint Cauſe; and whilſt they continue thus happily united, we may defy all the Powers on Earth to invade our *Liberties* and deſtroy our *Conſtitution*.

It would be ungrateful, in this Place, not to acknowledge the diſintereſted Conduct of ſeveral Gentlemen in high Stations, both *civil* and *military*; but the general Applauſe of Mankind, beſides the inward Satisfaction of having done

done their Duty in ſo critical a Juncture prevents my Pen, and will amply compenſate for the Loſs of preſent Favour, or the Frowns of Power. ——— They have, at leaſt, endeared their Names to Poſterity, and, I hope, ſuch uncommon Virtue will one Day find its Reward, even in this Age.

The unuſual and almoſt ſingular Concurrence of Sentiments, upon this Occaſion, gives us Reaſon to rejoice in a more than ordinary Manner. I congratulate my Countrymen, not only on the *Defeat* of the Scheme, but on the *Project* itſelf; which hath been ſeveral Years in Embryo, and being now cruſhed by ſo high an Authority, is buried, I hope, deep as the Center, and will never riſe again, whilſt the leaſt Spark of *Engliſh Liberty* remains unextinguiſhed. The gloomy Proſpect, which lately preſented itſelf to our View, is vaniſhed at once, and ſucceeded by a ſerene Sky, which ſeems to promiſe us a little Sunſhine and fine Weather; for to whatever Motives the *Projector* and his *Advocates* may think fit to aſcribe our late Succeſs, it is certainly owing to the *general Senſe of the Nation*, which hath ſo fully diſcovered itſelf on this Occaſion. No Arts have been left untried, no Engines unemployed by *theſe Men*, to execute their Deſign; and therefore we may reaſonably conclude that no *M——r* in his Senſes will ever preſume to revive a *Scheme*, which hath been ſo univerſally oppoſed by the *Voice of the People* without Doors, and ſo glorioufly defeated by our *worthy Repreſentatives* within.

I often pleaſe myſelf with reflecting what a Figure this proſperous Struggle will give us abroad, as a *free People*; and that it will, in a great Meaſure, wipe off that invidious Reflection of Mr. *Voltaire*, in his *Hiſtory of the late King of* SWEDEN; *that the* PRESENT ENGLISH *are no more like the* ENGLISH, *in the Days of* CROMWEL, *than the Monks and Prelates of* Rome *are like the* ANTIENT SCIPIO's. ——— I could likewiſe mention ſome other good Conſequences, which we may reaſonably expect from the happy Iſſue of *this Affair*, both with Regard to the *King* and the *People*; but as it may not be proper to explain them at preſent, I muſt deſire to be excuſed.

It always goes againſt my Heart to inſult the *Unfortunate*, or triumph over the *Vanquiſhed*; though their Diſtreſſes and Confuſion have been intirely occaſioned by themſelves. I am rather inclined to compaſſionate the

Caſe of all thoſe, (of whatever Rank or Station they may be) who have ſuffered themſelves to be dragged through an Horſe-pond and bemired, to no Purpoſe, in ſo odious a Cauſe. ——— Even the *Projector* himſelf participates of my Pity.

But if I were of a contrary Diſpoſition, and could take any Delight in the Diſcomfiture of my *Adverſaries*, I am furniſh'd with the ſtrongeſt Materials from the Writings of that choleric old Beldame, Mrs. OSBORNE; who, in one of her ſcolding Fits, very unluckily happen'd to expreſs Herſelf in the following Manner, concerning the late *Petitions* from ſeveral Corporations to their Repreſentatives, *viz.*

* 'Perſons muſt have a very mean Opinion of the Underſtanding, or Reſolution of the *Miniſtry*, to imagine 'They will be *bullied* out of their Reaſon, or *roar'd* out 'of their Senſes; and that They will be induc'd to depart 'from what is right, or juſt, through Fear of a few *hot-headed Petitioners* lifting up their Voices, and making a 'confuſed Noiſe in the dark.

'No; if they are *frightned*, They are *gone*; and I ſhall 'date their *Fall* from that very Moment; for after *ſuch Cowardice*, their Enemies will never ſuffer Them to paſs 'any Act, which They ha'nt a Mind to —— Nor is THAT 'MAN worthy to be at the Head of Affairs, who *dares* 'not do what is right, and leave all Events to Him, who 'governs the World.'

What a fine Opportunity hath this *old Fortune-teller* put in my Hands of triumphing over her *Patron*? But I ſcorn to take any Advantage of ſuch a *blundering Oracle*, and would adviſe Her to conſult the learned Vaticinations of her celebrated Anceſtor, Mother *Shipton*, before ſhe ventures to publiſh any more of her own Predictions.

As to the *Projector* Himſelf, I can only hope that *this Rebuff* will, at leaſt, be Matter of Inſtruction to Him, and induce Him to uſe a little more Caution, for the future, how He provokes the Patience of the People. This will be the only effectual Way for Him to ſleep in quiet, without being haunted with continual Dreams of *Murder and Aſſaſſination*. At preſent, I will give Him this farther Comfort; that as He hath not hitherto diſcovered any Part of the ſame Spirit or Abilities with JULIUS CAESAR, He need not terrify Himſelf with Apprehenſions of falling in the *ſame Manner*.

* *See the* London Journal *of* Feb. 24*th*, 1732-3.

But

But if He is reſolv'd to perſiſt in his *former Meaſures*, and verify Madam *Osborne*'s Prophecies, it is out of my Power to prevent it with all my Endeavours. I will therefore conclude in the Words of *Cicero*, againſt *Piſo* and his *Brother-Colleague*, which I ſhall leave to *this Gentleman's* ſerious Meditation.

Nunquam Ego ſanguinem expetivi tuum; nunquam illud extremum, quod poſſit eſſe improbis & probis commune, ſupplicium Legis, ac Judicii; ſed abjectum, contemptum, deſpectum à cæteris, à Te ipſo deſperatum, & relictum; circumſpectantem omnia; quicquid increpuiſſet pertimiſcentem; diffidentem tuis Rebus; ſine voce, ſine Libertate, ſine auctoritate, ſine ullâ ſpecie conſulari; horrentem, trementem, adulantem omnes videre Te volui. Vidi. Quare, ſi Tibi evenerit, quod metuis ne accidat; equidem non moleſtè feram. Sin id tardiùs fortè fiet, fruar tamen tuâ Indignitate; nec minùs libenter metuentem videbo, ne Reus fias, quàm Reum; nec minus lætabor, cùm Te ſemper ſordidum, quàm ſi pauliſper ſordidatum viderem.

Articles of News extracted from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

We hear from BEDFORD, that upon the Corporation's receiving certain Information that the *Exiſe Bills* were dropt, from the vigorous Oppoſition, which was made to them, there never was known ſo great and general a rejoicing in that Town. The *Mayor* immediately ſummon'd a *Council*; at which it was unanimouſly agreed, to ſend the following Letter to one of their Repreſentatives, ſign'd by the Mayor, Deputy Recorder, ſeveral of the Aldermen, the whole Common-Council, and Numbers of the Burgeſſes and principal Inhabitants.

SIR,

THE early and grateful Account You gave Us of the *Exciſe Bill* being dropt, occaſion'd a Joy in *Bedford*, equal to the Benefit; and yet this Joy, great as it was, was ſenſibly improved, by conſidering we not only owe this immediate Deliverance, but may expect a future Security, from the Aſſiduity, Reſolution, and Integrity of thoſe true Friends of their Country, who had Judgment enough to diſcover *Oppreſſion in Diſguiſe*, and Honeſty enough to oppoſe and diſappoint it.

As

As the Truſt repoſ'd in a Member of Parliament is of the utmoſt Conſequence, ſo a faithful Diſcharge of it is the higheſt Honour; and no Doubt will always be attended with this Diſtinction, that the Man, who has thus greatly acquitted Himſelf, is and ought to be entruſted again on all Occaſions; eſpecially when a Stand is to be made againſt the Encroachments of Power, Avarice, or Ambition, and the hereditary Freedom of the People to be eſtabliſh'd and ſecur'd by the Uprightneſs and Vigilance of their Repreſentatives.

'Tis with Pleaſure we tell you, Sir, 'twas in this Light we choſe you our Repreſentative; and 'tis with Gratitude we acknowledge you have very juſtly anſwer'd our Expectation.

Our Rejoicings, on this Occaſion, were not ſumptuous, but ſincere; ſuch as ſerved to ſhew both the Gratitude and Reſentment of the People. It had this good Effect farther, to unite almoſt all Parties in Reſolution, to chuſe ſuch Gentlemen only for their future Repreſentatives, whoſe Independency on the *Court* might make 'em ſollicitous for their *Country*; and preferably, Thoſe, who had ſhewn their Concern and Zeal for the *Trade* and *Intereſt* of the Nation, by oppoſing a *Bill*, calculated for the Deſtruction of *both*.

We ſhould be very much wanting in our Acknowledgments, were not our Thanks attended with an Aſſurance, that your Intereſt in *this Corporation* ſhall always be ſupported with the ſame Spirit and Conſtancy, with which you have lately vindicated the *Trade*, *Privilege* and *Liberty* of,

SIR,

BEDFORD, *April* 14*th*, 1733. *Your much obliged, Humble Servants.*

We hear from *Southampton* that there were great Rejoicings upon the News of the Fall of the new *Exciſe-Bill*; ſuch as Bonfires, Illuminations, a publick Meeting at the Tavern, and *ſomebody* carried round the Town in Effigie, and then thrown into the Fire.

Liverpoole, *April* 13. The News we receiv'd by an Expreſs from London, that the ſecond Reading of the Exciſe Bill on Tobacco was poſtponed to the 12th of June, was very grateful to all here, and we have teſtified it in the beſt Manner we can. The Day was ſpent in Ringing of Bells, wearing

ing of gilt Cockades on Leaf Tobacco, under which was written, *No Exciſe*, Ships Colours diſplay'd, and thoſe of the Exchange. At Night the Town-Hall and Merchants Coffee-houſe were illuminated.

P. S. Two Exciſe-Men were burnt in Effigie with many Inſtruments, and Guns fired in Honour of the glorious 204.

Letters from *Ryegate* ſay, that on the News of the Exciſe Bill being put off, there were Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, and other Demonſtrations of Joy.

Lewes, April 14. No News comes to this Place, but we are glad to hear by our private Letters, the old Engliſh Spirit ſtill appears for the Preſervation of our Liberties and Properties.

We had laſt Night a Bonfire, and Muſick to attend us, whilſt we drank his Majeſty's Health, and Proſperity to the Trade of Great Britain.

Extract of a Letter from Grantham, *dated April* 16.

'We received the News on Saturday laſt, with great Joy 'and Satisfaction, of the Succeſs of the City Petition, and 'our Bells rang merrily; in the Evening we had Bonfires 'and Illuminations, and the Gentlemen, attended by Mu'ſick, drank ſuitable Healths.'

London, April 18, 1733.

At a Court of Common Council held this Day at *Guildhall*, the following Reſolutions were agreed on unanimouſly, *viz.*

Reſolved,

That this Court doth return Thanks to their Repreſentatives in Parliament, for the great Regard ſhewn by them to the Repreſentation of this Court, and to the Trade and Liberty of their Fellow-Citizens, in ſteadily and ſtrenuouſly oppoſing any Extenſion of *Exciſe-Laws*, which by melancholy Experience are found highly prejudicial to the fair Trader, and the Liberty of the Subject.

Reſolved,

That this Court doth return Thanks to the Right Honourable JOHN BARBER, Eſq; Lord Mayor, for his Care and Vigilance for the Welfare and Proſperity of this City; and particularly for ſo timely and ſo ſeaſonably calling this Court together, and laying before us a Copy of a *Bill* then depending in Parliament, for laying an Inland Duty on Tobacco, whereby we had an Opportunity to apply by Petition to the Houſe of Commons againſt the ſaid Bill, which was attended with Succeſs.

Reſolved,

Reſolved,

That this Court doth return Thanks to Sir *Francis Child*, Knt. Sir *John Williams*, Knt. Aldermen, and Sir *George Caſwall*, who are Members of Parliament, as well as Members of this Court, for their ſteady and ſtrenuouſly oppoſing the Bill in the Houſe of Commons, for laying an Inland Duty on Tobacco.

They write from *Peterborough*, that on Saturday laſt there was the greateſt Rejoycings in that City that has been known for many Years; which was occaſioned by the News of the Exciſe Bills being put off to the 12th of June. The Night concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, ringing of Bells, and other Demonſtrations of Joy, and ſeveral Hogsheads of Ale were given to the Populace.

London, *April* 21. On Friday in laſt Week, the Day which gave the finiſhing Stroke to the *Exciſe Project* in Parliament, his Grace the Duke of *Grafton* was ſent to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, to ſignify his Majeſty's Pleaſure to him that he ſhould reſign his Staff, as Lord Steward of the Houſehold. The next Morning (as we are informed) his Lordſhip ſent it, accompany'd with a very dutiful and reſpectful Letter to his Majeſty. My Lord *Cheſterfield* had been one of the *Lords of the Bedchamber* to his preſent Majeſty, during moſt of the Time of his being *Prince of Wales*, and, at his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, he was appointed *Embaſſador Extraordinary to the States General of the United Provinces*, where he ſupported that high Character with the greateſt Dignity, doing Service to his own Country, and gaining the Eſteem of the *States General*. He was ſoon after appointed Lord Steward, and made one of the Companions of the moſt noble Order of the Garter. The World ſeems greatly aſtoniſh'd at ſo unexpected an Event, and Thoſe, who are moſt zealous for the preſent Royal Family, grieve to ſee ſo *able* and *faithful a Servant* diſmiſs'd in ſo critical a Conjuncture.

The ſame Day the Lord *Clinton* was removed from being one of the *Lords of the Bedchamber* to his Majeſty, as alſo from the Poſt of *Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon*. He had ſerved his Majeſty in theſe Stations, for many Years, with diſtinguiſh'd Zeal and Fidelity.

Two

Two remarkable Advertiſements taken from the *Craftſman.*

In a few Days will be publiſhed,

The PROJECTOR's LOOKING-GLASS; *or, The laſt dying Words and Confeſſion of Sir* ROBERT MARRAL, *premier Exciſeman of* Great Britain, *who was burnt in* Fleet-Street, *on* Wedneſday *the* 11*th Inſtant; taken faithfully from his own Mouth at the Place of Execution.*

To which will be prefixed his Effigies, drawn upon the Spot, and curiouſly engraven by Mr. H—g—th.

Then ſhall ſtand up in his Eſtate a RAISER OF TAXES in the Glory of the Kingdom; but within few Days he ſhall be deſtroy'd. DANIEL, *Chap.* xi. *Verſe* 20*th.*

Printed for Mr. Aldam, *Stationer near Weaver's Hall, of whom any Numbers may be had gratis,* when in Town.

N B. *The Grub-Street Paper, lately hawked about the Streets, under the Title of* the laſt dying Words of the Exciſe-Bill, *&c. is ſpurious, and a groſs Impoſition on the Publick.*

LOST *ſomewhere near* Weſtminſter-Hall, *On* Wedneſday *the* 11*th Inſtant, about Ten o' Clock at Night,*

A BILL *for a very large Sum of Money, drawn upon Meſſ.* Smokers and Company, *Merchants in* London. *Whoever can recover it, and will, at any Time hereafter, take an Opportunity to return it to the right Owner and ſole Proprietor,* ROBERT BOLD *of* Norfolk, *at the Star and Garter in* Pall-Mall; *he ſhall, for ſo great a Favour, meet with many Thanks, and receive a moſt handſome Gratuity.*

N.B. *No one elſe could or would henceforward make the leaſt Uſe of* this Bill, *Payment being now ſo effectually ſtopt.*

Extract from FOG's *Journal.*

MR. Fog *begins his laſt Journal with obſerving, that a corrupt Adminiſtration is not only a terrible Calamity to the preſent Age, but that it deſcends to infect Poſterity. He endeavours to prove this, by the Example of* Francis D'o, *who was Superintendant of the Finances in the Reign of* Harry *the Third of* France.

Francis D'o (ſays Mr. *Fog*) was a Perſon of very mean Abilities, for all his Merit conſiſted in finding out Funds to oppreſs and grind the People. He had been once in the Army, and fancying (as he himſelf often ſaid) that more Money was got by one Daſh of a Pen, than the Knowledge of the whole Art of War, he quitted the Army and worked himſelf into the *Finances*, and at laſt riſe up to be Superintendant, or Director. He made himſelf Maſter of the Road of Buſineſs of the Treaſury, and was remarkable for a certain little low Cunning, which is of no Uſe, but to qualify a Man to be a thorough Rogue in an Employment which requires the utmoſt Integrity, as was very plain, by the immenſe Sums laid out in Palaces, Gardens, Pictures, Plate, Jewels, and Harlots; he uſed to laugh inſolently at the Folly of thoſe, who went before him, as Men not knowing how to make the moſt of their Employments, and unskilled in the Art of Fiſhing in ſo vaſt an Ocean as the Pocket of twenty Millions of People; and the Truth on't is, he uſed to perplex and embarraſs the publick Accounts to ſuch a Degree, that it was not eaſy to fix his Frauds.

We have in a former Diſcourſe taken Notice how miſerably the People had been oppreſſed with Taxes in this looſe and diſorderly Reign, --- the Eſtates of *Burgundy* being Aſſembled, and finding that the Burthens laid upon them were inconſiſtent with thoſe Privileges they had a Right to enjoy, by Vertue of their Union with the Monarchy of *France*, ſent a Deputation to Court to repreſent againſt them, —— the Behaviour of *Francis D'o* upon this Occaſion will give the Reader a true Idea of the Mind of a profligate arbitrary Fellow grown drunk with Power, and therefore we ſhall quote it in the Words of *Mezeray:*

'The Eſtates of *Burgundy* this Year (*viz.* 1578.) ſent a 'Petition to the King by their Deputies, in which they 'requeſted his Majeſty, that the Taxes might be reduced, 'and put upon their antient Foot, at leaſt to what they 'were in the Reign of *Lewis* the XIIth, and conformable to 'the Privileges and Immunities of their Province, which 'his Majeſty, as well as his Predeceſſors, had confirmed, 'by Oaths and Declarations, and particularly, that he would 'cut off that prodigious and unneceſſary Expence of new 'Offices, *Employments*, and *Penſions*, which lay ſo heavy 'upon his People, a Profuſion which only ſerved to fill 'the Coffers of a few Families, and tended to the Ruin 'of Millions —— that the Reſolutions of the Eſtates of

'*Blois*

'*Blois* might be confirmed ---- that ſome Perſons of Cred t 'might be appointed to look into the State of the Fi-'nances, to examine the publick Debts, and to pay off 'ſuch as were juſtly due.

'*Abbe Lupin*, one of the Deputies, backed this Petition 'with an Harangue, in which he inveighed not only 'againſt the Multitude of Taxes, but the *arbitrary Me-'thod of collecting them*; which gave no ſmall Offence to 'the Sycophants of the Court, upon which Occaſion he 'did not forget this Sentence of *Tiberius*, that the good 'Shepherd does not devour his Sheep, but is content to 'ſheer them gently, when they abound in Wool; nor the 'Anſwer which the Orator *Hibreas* made to *Marc Antony*, 'when the latter demanded that the Taxes of *Aſia* might 'be doubled. —— You muſt then (ſays he) oblige the Land 'to yield a double Harveſt, and a double Vintage.

'The Biſhop of *Autan*, another of the Deputies, had 'not the Courage to ſpeak ſo boldly; but *Montperreux*, 'a third, made amends, ——— *Francis D'o* employed 'all his Addreſſes to abate this Reſolution, and had Re-'courſe to Reaſons, Threats, and Promiſes; he told the 'Deputies it was dangerous to be the Bearers of the pub-'lick Complaints to the Throne, becauſe that ſuch Re-'monſtrances accuſed the King of Ignorance or Injuſtice, 'and ought to be received as the Beginning of a Rebellion, '—— that the King would never pardon ſuch as had of-'fended him, and had made themſelves the Organs, by 'which the publick Diſcontents were conveyed to his 'Ears, ——— that he never was ſo liberal of Favours, and 'Recompences as to thoſe who ſhewed themſelves ready 'to execute his ſovereign Will, and would be any ways 'inſtrumental in rendring his *Power more abſolute* ——— 'that as to their Parts, it was a miſtaken Piece of Ge-'neroſity in them, to pique themſelves upon promoting 'the Intereſt of the Publick, while common Prudence 'ſhould prompt them to take this Opportunity of advan-'cing their own private Fortunes; in Effect, what is the 'Publick, but a Word to impoſe upon weak good natured 'Minds, and which Men of Senſe never make uſe of 'but to impoſe upon the Multitude, the Multitude! who 'are unworthy of Favours, and incapable of Gratitude to 'thoſe who ſerve them, eſpecially that Part of them, who 'bear the Weight of Taxes, and the Expence of Offices 'and Employments now ſo much complain'd of, who ge-

'nerally conſiſt of Men in Trade and Peaſants, Perſons 'born for Servitude, and who, like Beaſts, ought to bear 'the Burthens, and ſerve for the Pleaſure of their Betters; 'that no Man of Addreſs ever meddled with their Affairs, 'but for his own Advantage; that the King was the Foun-'tain of Honour, and from him Preferment and a ſolid 'Eſtabliſhment cou'd be only expected; that the Publick 'gave Men nothing but Reputation, a meer Phantome 'which had no Being but in the Mouths of the Vulgar, 'or in the Books of idle and melancholy Wits, who 'were ſtarving while they writ them; that the Fame they 'gave a Man, empty as it was, ſeldom ſpread till after 'his Death, when he was no more ſenſible of it —— that 'in fine, if they were ſtill poſſeſs'd with fantaſtick Viſion 'of doing good to their Country, they ought at leaſt to 'confine themſelves to the Intereſt of their own Province, 'without troubling themſelves with that of the reſt of the 'Kingdom.

'To all this the Deputies moſt generouſly anſwer'd, 'That the Intereſt of one Province, or even of one par-'ticular Man, ought to be inſeparable from that of the 'whole Kingdom, becauſe every particular Man was Part 'of it, and ſhould have a Feeling in the Good or Evil 'which befel it: That a Man of Humanity found a ſecret 'Pleaſure in ſeeing all the World happy about him, and 'that Pleaſure was doubled, if he himſelf had contributed 'to that Felicity. —— on the contrary, he could taſte no 'Comfort, in Times of publick Affliction; and let him 'poſſeſs never ſo great Abundance himſelf, he could not 'enjoy it while there was nothing before his Eyes but Ob-'jects of Sorrow and Miſery —— As to the reſt, every 'Man was oblig'd to take Care of his Poſterity, and it 'was his Duty to leave them the ſame Privileges which 'he himſelf had received from his Anceſtors; for how 'unnatural muſt that Father be who would ſell the Liberty 'of his Children, and be content to intail Servitude upon 'them, for the Sake of Titles to himſelf, or ſome other 'ſhort and tranſitory Gratification. —— That a vaſt 'Fortune rais'd upon the publick Ruin was a high Infamy, 'and expos'd the Poſſeſſor to continual Peril; for what 'Security can a Man have that he ſhall be ſuffer'd quietly 'to enjoy what was got by Treachery and Injuſtice? And 'in what Land ſhall that Man find Refuge and Protection, 'who has overturn'd and trampled under his Feet, the

'Laws,

'Laws, Immunities and Liberties of his own Country? 'For has it not often happened, that thoſe who have be-'trayed Cities, have been plundered, among the reſt, of the 'very Rewards of their Treachery?——That as for their 'Parts they did not envy the great Fortunes of Men who 'grew rich by the Methods he deſcribed; that they looked 'upon it as a Duty not to be diſpenſed with to watch over 'the Intereſts of thoſe born in the ſame Land, and under 'the ſame Government with themſelves, without regard-'ing whether the Publick would ever recompenſe them 'for it or not; for the Obligations which the Rules of 'civil Society impoſed upon them, not the Hope of Re-'ward, was the Motive of their Actions.——That they 'could not agree with him in Opinion that the Publick 'was no more than an empty Word; on the contrary, 'they looked upon its Intereſt to be a Thing of much 'greater Conſideration than that of any private Man, ſince 'all particular Men were comprehended in the Publick.— 'That a Kingdom itſelf was but one great Family, that all 'the Perſons of a Family were obliged to ſuccour, aſſiſt 'and defend one another; for theſe Reaſons that the No-'bility and Clergy thought themſelves obliged to eſpouſe 'the Intereſt of the lower People; nay, that it was no 'more than common Gratitude, ſince the Riches and Re-'venues of the Nobility and Clergy ariſe from the La-'bour and Induſtry of the lower People.——That the 'common People were to the Commonwealth what the 'Foot is to the human Body, which, tho' the loweſt of 'all the Limbs, did nevertheleſs ſupport and carry all the 'reſt, and if it ſhould be hurt or oppreſs'd, the nobler 'Parts muſt come to the Ground; that moved by this 'Sympathy the Nobility of *Burgundy* intreated his Maje-'ſty to put an End to the Grievances of the whole King-'dom, for as a Member ſhe was as much concerned for 'the Safety of the Whole as her particular ſelf; for if you 'draw too much Blood from one Arm, the whole Body 'will be weaken'd by it; therefore they ſhould not ceaſe 'to make the moſt humble Remonſtrances to his Majeſty, 'according to the Orders they had received from the 'Eſtates of their Province which were aſſembled by his 'Orders; for they ſhould think it a Crime in them to 'conceal the Reſolutions, or any Part of the Complaints 'of the ſaid Province, for this Liberty of addreſſing was 'a Mark of the Prince's Goodneſs, and Petitions an evi-

'dent

'dent Proof of the Subjects Obedience. Children were 'accuſtomed to have Recourſe to their Fathers, and good 'Subjects to their Sovereigns, upon every Thing which 'annoyed them. ——It ſometimes happened indeed that 'Princes were hindered from hearing of the Grievances 'of their Subjects by the Management of thoſe who were 'the Cauſe of them, till the Perſons who ſuffered could 'find Means of approaching the Throne, and making their 'Complaints; that if guilty Men endeavoured to ſhut his 'Ears againſt the Remonſtrances of his moſt faithful 'Subjects, the Crime was not in thoſe who endeavoured 'to undeceive him, but in thoſe who attempted to im-'poſe upon him, and had almoſt baniſhed Truth and Juſ-'tice from the Councils of the moſt Chriſtian Kings, a 'Set of Men who had reigned more than twelve hundred 'Years.'

But if I ſhould go on thus deſcribing a pilfering Miniſter endeavouring to extirpate all Notions of Honour and publick Spirit, and tempting Men to betray the moſt ſacred Truſts, it is very poſſible the Miniſterial Hacks, with their uſual Wit and Veracity, will apply the Story for me; but be that as it will, I have the Pleaſure to find that the Publick is of Opinion, that no Way of Writing can be more inoffenſive, and at the ſame time more neceſſary; more inoffenſive, I ſay, to good Miniſters, and more neceſſary againſt bad.

It is an Argument the Times are ſore,
When neither Vertue can be prais'd, nor Vice reprov'd.

If in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* a Writer had drawn the Portrait of a rapacious Treaſurer, or a pert, inſolent, clumſy Negociator, with ſome little Cunning, and no real Capacity, I will ask theſe touchy People the Queſtion, Would *Burleigh* or *Walſingham* have been offended at it? Would their Friends have been alarmed, or would they themſelves have apprehended any Application even from their Enemies?

Secure therefore of giving no Offence under the preſent righteous Adminiſtration, we ſhall proceed in our uſual Method. —— The Hiſtory of *France* is a Treaſure which we ſhall cheriſh, becauſe it is fertile in Efforts to eſtabliſh Tyranny, as well as in Struggles to preſerve Liberty

Articles

Articles of News extracted from Fog's *Journal.*

Dublin, April 7. On Tueſday laſt a poor honeſt Woolcomber, who ow'd a hard-hearted Creditor about 27 s. and being threatened to be laid in Jail for it, and dreading the Miſeries of it, by ſome other ſmall Debts which he ow'd in his Neighbourhood, coming on him, and keeping him there, told his Condition to ſome of his Friends of the ſame Buſineſs, who all agreed that he ſhould make off until he could compound and make up his Affairs, and if that could not be done, to try his Fortune elſewhere; ſo they conducted him ſafe to Iſland Bridge, where they went to drink before parting; his Creditors learning where he was, ſent for the Goaler of Kilmainham, who came with an Action, and ſome of his Attendants with Arms; the Debtor and his Friends finding that they were diſcovered, the Debtor made off, and when his Friends ſaw that he was ſafe, they returned to go Home; the Goalor, &c. met them on the Road, and order'd them to ſtand, which they did, when a Blunderbuſs was clapt to the firſt Man's Breaſt; the Gaoler finding the Debtor gone, he was vexed, ſo kept them in the Road ſome time; the Combers complaining on their being ſtopt, one of them (John Harris) going forward, was ſhot dead. The Coroner's Inqueſt brought it in *Murder.* We hear the Goaler abſconds. *By ſuch Accidents it is to be hoped the Legiſlature will at laſt be moved to make a Diſtinction between an unfortunate and a profligate Inſolvent.*

London, April 21. It is obſerved, that in the late Rejoycings for the glorious Defeat of the Exciſe Bill, not one Exciſeman ſhew'd his Face amongſt the Crowd; and 'tis farther taken Notice of, that all our Place-Men of all Ranks appear extremely Creſt-fallen; but it has been their Cuſtom to rejoyce when the Publick mourn'd, and to mourn when the Publick rejoyc'd.

They write from Stratford upon Avon, in the County of Warwick, that very extraordinary Rejoycings were made at that Place, on Account of the Exciſe Bill being put off, the like ſcarce known before, by ringing of Bells, Illuminations, and Bonfires, at which two bulky Figures were committed to the Flames; the Night ended with Drinking many loyal and honeſt Healths, and in particular the 204 honeſt and worthy Gentlemen that ſtood ſo firm and intrepid in the Defence of the Liberties and Properties of their Fellow Subjects. And,

We

We hear from Rygate in Surrey, that on Saturday laſt at Night there was great Rejoycings there, ſuch as ringing of Bells and Illuminations, upon receiving the News of adjourning the Exciſe-Bill; the Image of a clumſy Man was carried about the Town, with diſtinguiſhing Marks upon his Habit, and was afterwards put into the Stocks, for a little time, from thence into the Pillory, then taken down and hang'd; and, to cloſe the Show, the Head was cut off and with its Body thrown into a large Bonfire, with a little Image in a long Gown.

We have ſuch Accounts as the above from Briſtol, Liverpool, and almoſt every City and Borough in England; the Rejoycings upon that Occaſion have been more General, than ever were any ſince the Reſtoration of King Charles the IId: And to all ſuch as have any Humanity or Regard for their Character, it muſt be a ſenſible Satisfaction, that they have been Inſtrumental in giving ſo much Joy to their Country.

Yeſterday 7-night one Leſter was committed to the Fleet Priſon by the Court of Common Pleas, for a Contempt of the Court, in endeavouring to corrupt an Attorney of that Court by offering him a Bribe, in order thereby to induce him to betray thoſe that had truſted to him. *And as ſuch Practices are, 'tis to be feared, by much too frequent, we hope all ſuch Criminals will ſoon be diſcover'd and brought to condign Puniſhment.*

Extract from the DAILY COURANT.

THE Letter inſerted before the laſt *Daily Courant*, conſiſting only of *Quotations* taken out of ſome of Mr. *Dryden*'s Works, which have been ſeveral times reprinted; we ſhall not repeat the ſaid *Quotations*. We ſhall rather chuſe to give our Readers an Extract from a *remarkable Letter*, which was publiſhed in the *Daily Courant* a few Days before, and which contains ſeveral *Reflections* and *Obſervations* upon the *Common-Council's* petitioning the Parliament againſt the Exciſe Bill. The Author of this Letter, obſerves that notwithſtanding the many Compliments which have been lately paid to the Judgment of the People, he could name a Multitude of Inſtances in which the People have been deceived, by the moſt contemptible Tools, the moſt wretched Impoſtors, that ever undertook to form a Faction, or to be at the Head of a Party.

Wa

Wat Tyler and *Jack Straw* (says the Author of this Letter) *Massianello* and *Sacheverel*, *Mist*, and Mr. *D'Anvers*, have made use of the same Arts to engage the Rabble to their Side, and have met with the same Success; they have told them plausible Tales, they have inveighed with the greatest Bitterness against the best Men, they have praised themselves and defamed every Body else; and then they have taken the Advantage of the Credulity and Frenzy of the People to accomplish their own particular Views and Designs: In this Manner they have set up an Idol which they have pretended to worship with great Veneration and Devotion, but the Oblations and Sacrifices, and all the good Things which the Zeal of the Religious have offered up at its Altars, they have run away with themselves.

One would imagine by the Use that has lately been made of the Rabble, and by their being convened together upon all Occasions to *assist* in the Councils of the Nation, that the very Rif-raf and Scum of the Streets of *London* and *Westminster* were one of the Constituent Parts of our Government; and that they had a Right to direct the Debates, and controul the Resolutions of Parliament. The Mob have often, indeed, taken the Execution of the Civil Power into their own Hands; but, I believe, this is the first Precedent that is to be met with in History, that they ever claimed any Share in the Legislature, and I am at Loss to know in what Capacity it was they acted, unless it was as Representatives of the C———n C——l of the C——ty of *L*———*n*, and then I must ingenuously acknowledge their Address and Behaviour in that important Trust was perfectly conformable to the Will and Instructions of those that sent them; and in Justice to that illustrious Body I am obliged to declare, that they have not for some Time acted with more Wisdom and Judgment, than they did at that Juncture, nor could they have sent properer Persons to represent them.

And well was it for *England* and the Constitution, both in Church and State, that such a noble Spirit was exerted upon this Emergency, when our Liberties and Religion, our Properties, and even the Chastity of our Wives and Daughters were so eminently concerned; for it has been evidently demonstrated, by several great and learned Writers, that the Ruin of these sacred and invaluable Blessings were necessarily involved in that destructive Project of an Excise upon Wine and Tobacco.

And the C——n C——l of *London* were ſo firmly convinced of the Truth of this Propoſition, that they not only ſent their Repreſentatives, as has been mentioned above, but they thought that the Importance of the Occaſion required them to go down themſelves to *Weſtminſter*, to prevent, by their own perſonal Appearance there, ſuch a pernicious Scheme from taking Effect. As they are a very wiſe Body, they were ſoon ſenſible how much *their* Trade would ſuffer by any Inquiry into Frauds; and therefore they very juſtly concluded, that they who were for promoting the one were Enemies to the other; and it cannot be denied, but that this was the greateſt Blow that was ever offered to Trade, during the whole Courſe of the preſent Adminiſtration; and if this had ſucceeded, the fatal Conſequence would have been, that many *Tobacco-Factors*, who now make their Boaſts that they followed the *Sheriffs of London* with the City-Petition in their own Coaches, muſt hereafter been obliged either to walk on Foot, or to go four of them in a Hack, as the Lawyers do to *Weſtminſter-Hall* in Term-Time; and, inſtead of magnificent Houſes and ſumptuous *Villa's* in the Country, would have been contented with Lodgings at *Iſlington*, or an Apartment in *Canbury* Houſe; it is true, whole Provinces in *America*, and all the Landed Intereſt in *England*, and all the poor Manufacturers and Artificers, and every Conſumer of thoſe Commodities that were intended to be the Subject of the propoſed Regulation, would have received very conſiderable Eaſe and Advantage from it; but what if all the Planters in *America* were obliged to eat their own Tobacco, and all the Landed Gentlemen in *England* to live upon ſkimmed Milk and Turnips, and all the poor Manufacturers and Artificers to be abſolutely turned a ſtarving? Ought thoſe ſmall and trifling Inconveniences to be ſet in Competition with the important Intereſts of thoſe uſeful and valuable Members of the Commonwealth, the Dealers in Tobacco, and the Retailers of Wines?

But if any thing could add to the Regard and Eſteem which every true *Engliſhman* and Lover of Liberty has been already ſo forward and zealous to expreſs in ſo diſtinguiſhed a Manner for thoſe illuſtrious Fraternities of *Tobacconiſts* and *Vintners*, it ſhould be the decent, modeſt, and obliging Conduct and Behaviour, which they have all along ſo ſcrupulouſly obſerved, through the whole Progreſs of an Affair in which they have had ſo conſiderable Intereſts at Stake;

for

for who could behold them moving along in ſlow and ſolemn Proceſſion, through *Fleet-Street* and the *Strand*, *humbly* to remonſtrate againſt the *Bill*, without admiring at their exact Order, and their modeſt and dejected Countenances? Who could, without ſome Emotions, behold ſo lamentable a Spectacle? Every C——— C——l Man in the Cavalcade having a Chew of Tobacco in his Mouth, ſhewing emblematically the Nature of the Buſineſs he was going upon; and at the ſame Time ſignifying that if the Bill ſhould paſs, it would, in all Probability, be his laſt.

I know it has been confidently reported, but to be ſure there is no Foundation at all for it, that the Diſorders and Riots that happened afterwards, were promoted and encouraged by the ſame Perſons that came in ſo humble and ſuppliant a Manner to throw themſelves at the Feet of the Parliament, to implore their Mercy and Compaſſion, and with the utmoſt Reverence and Submiſſion, as they pretended, to beſeech them only to be admitted to offer their Reaſons againſt the Bill; and that when they could not obtain the Fruit of their Deſires one way, they were reſolved to do it another, and to uſe the Members of the H—— of C——— as the *Indians* do their Gods; that is, if they do not immediately hear and anſwer their Petitions, to cut and hew them to Pieces.

Extract from the LONDON *Journal.*

MR. Osborne, *in his laſt Journal, endeavours to ſhow the* Advantages *which would have accrued to the Publick, by laying an* Exciſe *upon* Wine *and* Tobacco; *but as we think the* Arguments *on this Affair have been already fully ſtated, and as the* Caſe *itſelf is* determined, *we think Mr.* Osborne's *Obſervations in his laſt Journal come a little* too late; *for which Reaſon we ſhall not trouble our Readers with them. Mr.* Osborne *concludes his Journal in the following Manner:*

If this then, (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) the *frightful Scheme* which *turbulent* and *ſeditious* Men have exhibited to View? Is this *the Monſter* they have painted? Does ſuch a *truly laudable* Deſign deſerve the Treatment it has met with? Doth *the Miniſter*, who laid theſe *Methods of preventing Frauds* before the Publick, deſerve *the Cenſure* of the Publick? Or

rather, doth he not deſerve the *Approbation and Thanks* of all diſintereſted Men?

The Rage of Men, who have *private Intereſts* to carry on againſt the *Good of the Publick*, and *Paſſions* to gratify againſt Gentlemen in Power, hath alarmed the People, and frightened them out of their Senſes. —— The *high Dignity* of the Houſe of Commons hath been baſely trampled upon; the Houſe itſelf beſet; the Members inſulted; his Majeſty's (and their *Country*'s too) moſt faithful Servants, *burnt in Effigy*; and publick Rejoycings made by way of *Inſult upon the Court*, as for Victories over the Nation's Enemies. Can Government ſubſiſt on this foot? —— But, I forbear at preſent; a thouſand Things might be ſaid, to ſhew the *great Iniquity* of theſe Practices, and the *dangerous Tendency* of ſuch tumultuous Proceedings, which I ſhall leave till another Opportunity.

The FREE BRITON.

THE laſt Free Briton *is wholly taken up with the* Caſe of the Planters of Tobacco in Virginia, *&c. but as this* Caſe *has been long ſince printed, as it was put almoſt into every Body's Hand, and as the* Fate *of the late Bill, which gave Occaſion to it, is now* determined, *we do not think it neceſſary to lay it before our Readers.*

Extract from the GRUBSTREET JOURNAL.

HAving entertained our Readers in our laſt BEE *with Mr.* Walſingham's Charge *againſt a certain M——r of the H———e of C———s for having committed a* Publick Robbery, *we think ourſelves obliged in Juſtice to this honourable Member to ſhow our Readers now, what is ſaid in his Behalf, by his Friend Mr.* Mævius *in the laſt* Grub-Street Journal.

To FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq; Author of the *Free Briton*.

SIR,

IT is now almoſt a Year and a half ago, ſince you thought proper to abuſe the Common Council of the City of London, for rejecting a Petition preſented to them, praying Leave to erect an equeſtrian Statue of K. WILLIAM in

in Cheapſide. Every one of your Allegations againſt that worſhipful Body, together with your Defence of thoſe Allegations, were particularly anſwer'd at that time, in a Letter addreſſed by me to Mr. BAVIUS, which was publiſh'd in the *Grub ſtreet Journals*, No. 99, and 100. It was much wondered, that you made no Reply; and your Silence was attributed to two Cauſes; either becauſe you could not anſwer it, or becauſe you would not, imagining perhaps, yourſelf under no Obligation to anſwer a Letter, which was addreſſed to another Perſon. Being willing to believe, that the latter Reaſon was more prevalent with you than the former; I now addreſs this preſent Letter directly to yourſelf, in anſwer to your late *Remarks on the Proceedings of the Common Council in reading a Copy of the Tobacco-Bill.* Which *Remarks* I hope you will either retract, or defend, as becomes an honeſt Man, and an eminent Writer of our Society.

And here, by Way of Precaution, I muſt tell you, in the firſt Place, that I do not undertake to juſtify in general the Proceedings of the Common Council in this Affair; but only to vindicate them againſt your Objections in particular, and to ſhew, that, notwithſtanding any thing you have advanced to the contrary, there was nothing illegal, or even improper in thoſe Proceedings. When ſtronger Reaſons ſhall appear againſt them, it will be then time enough to conſider them: My only Buſineſs at preſent is to ſhew the Weakneſs of yours.

You begin your *Remarks* with a grave, pompous Aſſertion, 'That the Powers and Privileges of any Aſſembly are 'veſted in it, for the Good of the whole Community; and 'therefore that a Violation of thoſe particular Immunities, 'is an Act of Violence done to the whole Frame of Go'vernment.' You then apply this to the *Court of Common Council*, and ſay, that 'whoever attempts to violate thoſe 'peculiar *Rights*, which form and conſtitute this *peculiar* 'Body, is an Enemy to the People, and to the Publick. 'He breaks in upon the Fences of National Liberty: He 'renders theſe Forms and Conſtitutions precarious, by 'which all Liberty in the Community ſubſiſts: He ſets 'Examples to *other Men*, to invade *other*, and even *more* '*eſſential Forms*: So that all the Laws, which uphold a 'State, are expoſed to Subverſion.' — Theſe high Notions, Sir, of the *peculiar Rights*, *Powers*, and *Privileges* of the Common Council of this City, and of the dreadful Conſequences

ſequences of any *Attempt to violate* them, ſeem to me to have been lately imbibed by you. For had you entertained the ſame about a Year and a half ago, you could not ſurely have fallen ſo ſeverely upon that Court, only for exerting an undoubted *Power*, *Right*, and *Privilege* belonging to them, in rejecting a Petition without reading it.

But tho' I am for ſecuring their *Powers* and *Privileges* as ſtrongly as poſſible from all Violation; yet I cannot think, that a Violation of them would neceſſarily be attended with all thoſe dreadful Conſequences you mention. The Argument you bring to prove your Aſſertion, is only a Compariſon between the Natural Body, and the Body Politick. 'For *Power*, ſay you, in a Body Politick, is as *Life*, [you mean Breath] 'in a human Body; and to deſtroy the *Power* 'or *Privileges*, by which the one acts, is like ſtopping the '*Breath*, by which the other exiſts [lives,] and LEAVES 'them BOTH alike dead Carcaſſes.' — Tho' this may be Grammar, yet, I fear, that, without an Hyp-oratorical Ellipſis, it is not Senſe. For how does the *deſtroying of the Power* of the one, LEAVE them BOTH *alike dead Carcaſſes*? The Deſtruction of the *Power* of a Body Politick, may be like *ſtopping the Breath* in the Body Natural, and may leave the Body Politick *a dead Carcaſs*; but it can never leave the Body Natural ſuch, upon which it has no influence. You meant to ſay, I ſuppoſe, that 'to deſtroy the Power, 'by which the one acts, is like ſtopping the *Breath*, by 'which the other lives, and [this Deſtruction of the Power 'in one, and this ſtopping of the Breath in the other] muſt 'neceſſarily leave them both alike *dead Carcaſſes*.'

But ſuppoſing the Senſe of this Place to be clear and unexceptionable; yet it will prove nothing to the Purpoſe for which it was here brought. There is no Way of arguing ſo fallacious, as that from Compariſons, or Caſes which ſeem to be parallel. The drawing of theſe is generally leſs the Work of the Judgment, than of the Imagination: Which frequently exhibiting only an empty Shadow of an Argument, deceives the Reaſoner, as well as the Reader. The Thing to be here prov'd, is, that 'whoever attempts 'to violate the *peculiar Rights*, which form and conſtitute 'the Common Council of the City of London, is an Ene-'my to the Publick, and attempts to ſubvert *all* the Laws 'which uphold the State.' Or, in other Words, that a Violation of any *peculiar Powers* or *Privileges* of that Body, is a Violation of all the Powers and Privileges in general

of

of the whole Body Politick of this Nation. To prove this, it is ſaid, that '*Power* in a Body Politick, is as *Life* or '*Breath* in a human Body.' and therefore, whoever deſtroys that *Power*, acts like one who ſtops the *Breath* in a human Body. — But the Compariſon is by no means adequate. He who obſtructs the *Power* of the ſupreme Head of the Body Politick, acts indeed like one who *ſtops the Breath* in an human Body, and thereby renders the former as much a *dead Carcaſs*, as the other does the latter; but he, who only obſtructs any *peculiar Power* or *Privilege* of any leſſer Community, which is only a part of the whole National Body, acts only like one, who hurts ſome particular Member of the Body Natural; which Obſtruction in the former Caſe, may cauſe ſome Diſorder in the whole political Body, as the Hurt done to one particular Member may cauſe Pain to the whole natural Body; but in neither Caſe, the Life of either Body is deſtroyed or even neceſſarily indangered. — Nay, ſuppoſing this Compariſon had been brought to prove only, that an Attempt to violate ſome *peculiar Rights* of any leſſer Community, (as of the City of London) was to deſtroy all the Powers and Privileges of that Community, and to leave it like a *dead Carcaſs*; it would have been of no Force. For to violate ſome of their Powers, could be at worſt only like wounding ſome Member of the Body Natural, and exciting a Senſe of Pain; but could not be like *ſtopping the Breath*, and rendering the Body *a dead Carcaſs*; which fatal Act can be reſembled in that political Body, only by putting a Stop to all their Powers and Privileges at once, by taking away their Charter.

After all this ſtrong reaſoning, Sir, about the dreadful Conſequences of violating the *peculiar Rights* of the *Common Council of London*, as extending to the whole National Body, I am glad to find you a little more moderate when you come to apply what you had advanced, to the Rights and Privileges of the Houſe of Commons. For then you only ſuppoſe, that the Violation of the Rights of the *Common Council* affects only the Welfare of the City of *London*. And accordingly you ask, 'If the Invaſion of their [the Common Council's] 'Privileges would be invading the Welfare 'of the City, in how much greater Degree muſt this rea- 'ſoning be of Force with relation to the Houſe of Com- 'mons?' —— By way of return for your Moderation, I will give you ſuch an Anſwer as you deſire, and will own, that

that the *Degree* will be according to the *Degrees* of Dignity, by which the latter is ſuperior to the former.

Let us then, Sir, now examine, how you prove, that the late Proceedings of the *Common Council* were an *Invaſion* of the Privileges of the Houſe of Commons. 'Of all their 'Privileges the Power of raiſing Money is the moſt ſacred: 'they will not ſuffer it to be *debated* or *argued*: They will 'not ſuffer the *Money Bills* to be printed: They will not 'ſuffer the Clerks to give Copies to any but their own 'Members.' — Did the Common Council preſume to *debate* or *argue* this Power? Did they preſume to print any *Money Bill*? Did they clandeſtinely procure a *Copy* of any *Money Bill*, contrary to any Order of the Houſe?——No. But a Copy of the Tobacco Bill, which is a Money Bill, was read in *Common Council*, 'which was as high an In-'fringement of the moſt ſacred Privilege of Parliament, 'as ever was attempted by any private Man, or particular 'Community.' — This is a very ſtrong Aſſertion, without one Reaſon added to ſupport it. And it is a good negative Argument againſt it, that the Honourable Houſe of Commons, who are the only Judges of their own Privileges, have not taken the leaſt Notice of this *high Infringement*. One ſingle Reſolution of theirs is, I own, ſufficient to determine this whole Affair, and to ſilence all Diſpute about it: But till they ſhall interpoſe, the bare Aſſertion of one *Free Briton* can be of no more Weight, than the contrary Aſſertion of another.

You are pleaſed, Sir, to allow, that the Common Council have *a Right to Petition*: And, I believe, you will not deny, that the more exact Knowledge they had of the Nature of the Bill, the more rational would be their Proceedings in petitioning. The grand Objection, which has been repeated over and over, againſt the late *Inſtructions* ſent from the ſeveral Boroughs and Counties to their Repreſentatives, was, that Perſons in thoſe *Inſtructions* declared themſelves againſt a Bill, of the Nature of which they were altogether ignorant. Here is a large Body of Men, who, by hearing the Bill read, are exactly informed of its Nature, and upon that Information, ground their Petition againſt it; and, for this rational Way of proceeding, are charged with infringing the Privileges of the Houſe of Commons. So that the People, by this Method of reaſoning, are brought under a fatal kind of Dilemma, and prohibited from petitioning at all; they muſt not do it, before they had ſeen the Bill, or heard

heard the Contents of it; becauſe if they do, they will bring themſelves under the juſt Imputation of acting ignorantly and perverſely; and they muſt not ſee the Bill, or hear it read, becauſe this *is as high an Infringement as poſſible of the moſt ſacred Privilege of Parliament.*

'None will diſpute, you ſay, that the *printed Votes* 'were proper to be read in the *Common Council*, and ſuf-'ficient Foundation to form their Petition upon.'——I am, Sir, intirely of your Opinion: But then, at the ſame Time, I am likewiſe of Opinion, that none can reaſonably diſpute, that a Copy of a Bill itſelf is a *more ſufficient* Foundation to form a Petition upon, than any general *Votes* concerning it. And this, I think, may ſerve to excuſe, at leaſt, if not to juſtify, the communicating and reading of the Bill in that Aſſembly.—— Beſides, ſince it had been frequently aſſerted, that this Bill had been vilely miſrepreſented by popular Incendiaries, there could be no Way ſo proper to give People full Satisfaction in the real Contents of it, as to read it to them: And it is well known, that the reading of it had ſuch an Effect upon many, as intirely to change their Opinion concerning it.

But not content with repreſenting the Caſe plainly as it was, you ſcatter up and down your Paper various Expreſſions by way of Aggravation. You call it 'Drawing the 'moſt ſacred of all Proceedings of the *Houſe of Commons*, 'even a *Money Bill*, under the Cenſure of a *Common Council*; 'bringing a *Money Bill*, out of the *Houſe of Commons*, to be 'tried Paragraph by Paragraph, at the Bar of a *Foreign* Ju-'riſdiction; and the like.' By which you only mean, in plain *Engliſh*, that a Copy of the Tobacco Bill was read in the *Common Council*, and upon that reading a Petition drawn up againſt it. As theſe therefore are only oratorical flouriſhes and exaggerations, in which it muſt be owned that you not only delight, but excel; I ſhall not critically examine into the Truth and Juſtneſs of them.

Having charged both the Perſon who communicated the Copy of this Bill, and all thoſe who heard it read, with infringing *the moſt ſacred Privilege of Parliament*; you at laſt, Sir, heap an additional Weight of Guilt upon the former, and charge him in plain Terms with 'a *publick Rob-'bery*, adjudged to be ſuch by the *Roman Law*, and at this 'Day held to be ſuch by the *Law of Nations*.'—— As to the *Law of Nations*, you bring no Manner of Proof, but a bare Aſſertion: But as to the other, you ſay, that 'by the

'*Julian Law* it is termed *Peculatus*, and treated as the 'ſame Crime with *robbing* or *embezzling* the publick Trea-'ſure.' In Proof of which, you quote the DIGEST AD LEGEM JULIAM PECULATUS, LIB. XLVIII. TIT. 13. '*Senatus juſſit, lege peculatus teneri eos, qui injuſſu ejus 'qui ei rei præerit, tabularum publicarum inſpiciendarum 'deſcribendarumque poteſtatem fecerunt.*' [*fecerint.*] —— I wiſh, Sir, you had favoured us with a Tranſlation of this Law: Which you was under a greater Obligation to have done, as well upon the Account of the Perſons againſt whom you was writing, as becauſe it is neceſſary now that all our Pleadings ſhould be in *Engliſh*. They might then have better judged, whether the communicating a Copy of the Tobacco Bill came under this Law: for which they might have had ſome Regard, on Account of its Antiquity, tho' none as to its Force and Validity; ſince it really has no more with reſpect to us, than any Law of the *Medes* and *Perſians*.

But ſuppoſing the *Civil Law* were in force amongſt us, tho' I do not pretend to any Knowledge in it, yet I think there is juſt Reaſon to aſſert, that the imaginary Crime of which you here ſpeak, cannot be brought within the Letter of this *Julian Law*. The Senſe of which I take to be this. 'The Senate decreed, That thoſe ſhould be liable 'to the Penalties of the Law concerning robbing the Pub-'lick, who, without the Orders of the Perſon preſiding 'over that Matter, ſhould give any one Power or Opportu-'nity of inſpecting and tranſcribing publick Records or 'Writings.' —— I cannot apprehend, how an original Bill, read only a ſecond time, and which probably may never paſs into an Act, can with any Propriety come under the Denomination of *tabulæ publicæ*, *public Records* or *Writings*, or, as you yourſelf call them, *Office Papers*. But ſuppoſing they may, yet this Law ſeems to me to be only againſt thoſe, who, being Clerks, or the like, in publick Offices, permit any one, without the Order or Leave of proper Authority, to inſpect or tranſcribe any Writings relating to the Publick. How this Law can extend to any Perſon, who, with the Leave of proper Authority, having taken a Copy of an original Paper, afterwards ſhews that Copy to others, I cannot imagine: And ſhall be very glad to receive better Information from you; with which, I hope, you will be pleaſed in a little Time, to favour,

Sir, your humble Servant, MÆVIUS.

Grub-Street, Ap. 16, 1733.

The

The following Love Letter is taken out of the Gazzette printed at *Norwich*, and is ſaid to have been ſent by a Country School-maſter to the Lady of his Affections.

Dear Madam,

'IF there be yet no *Propoſition* towards a *Conjunction* with 'you, be pleaſed to accept of this *Interjection* of my 'Pretences: For I do *Pronouns Ad verbum*, that I deſire 'to be *Adjective* to you in all *Caſes*; for *Poſitively* I de-'clare, that *Comparatively* ſpeaking I ſhould be *Superla-'tively* happy might I *Engender* with you in all *Moods* 'and *Tenſes*. I hope you will not think me ſo *Singular*, 'as not to deſire to have the *Plural Number* in my Family; 'or that I am too *Maſculine*, to be *Neuter* in regard to the '*Fœminine*: Wherefore, Dear Madam, let us have our 'Affections in *Common of Two*. Far be it from you to '*decline* this *Conjugation*, though I am not the *Firſt Perſon*, 'nor the *Second*, nor the *Third*, that have ſolicited you to 'be *Subjunctive* to his Love. I preſume you will not be 'in the *Imperative*, whilſt I paſs from the *Optative* to the '*Potential*; and that will permit me to make a *Conjunction* '*Copulative* of my *Propria quæ Maribus*, with your *As in* '*Præſenti*; this will make a *Participle* of Happineſs, if 'you pleaſe *Actively* to give your Voice to be *Paſſive* here-'in: Be you but *Supine*, and I'll be *Deponent*: Thus you 'will find it the *Optative* Part of my Soul, to be a lawful '*Concord* with the *Genitive*; my whole Income ſhall be a '*Dative* to you for the *Preſent*; Nothing ſhall be *Accuſa-'tive* againſt you for the *Future*; and your dear Name 'ſhall ever be my *Vocative*, till Death, the great *Ablative* 'of all Things, part us.

I am, Dear Madam,
Your moſt Obſequious Adorer.

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

ALL Circumſtances ſeem to confirm the Accounts we hitherto had of the Diſpoſitions of the Court of *France* to a War. The Re-eſtabliſhment of King *Staniſlaus* upon

the Throne of *Poland* is made the Pretext for all the Preparations now making: But ſome will pretend to know, that moſt of the Meaſures that Court is now purſuing were concerted before the Death of King *Auguſtus* was known, or could be foreſeen. From *Verſailles* we hear, that the *Emperor*'s Anſwer to the Declaration made by the Miniſters of *France*, contains in Subſtance: *That his Imperial Majeſty will make uſe of the ſtrongeſt Arguments he is capable of to prevent any Prince, whom he has Reaſon to think of an Intereſt contrary to his own, from aſcending the Throne of* Poland. This Anſwer, tho' no Way determinate, is plainly excluſive of King *Staniſlaus*. The Parliament of *Paris* continues to act very ſtrenuouſly in the Maintenance of their Authority againſt all Encroachments, from whatever Side they come.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW COUNTRIES.

NOtwithſtanding the Report, that the King of *Pruſſia* had given Orders for the Releaſement of the *Dutch* Soldiers, they are yet detain'd; nor does the Accommodation between the Court of *Berlin* and the *States General* ſeem to be in ſo great Forwardneſs as has been hoped. The *Pruſſian* Miniſter at the *Hague* has preſented a Memorial to the *States*, demanding an ample Satisfaction for the pretended Hoſtility committed by the Garriſon of *Arnheim*, as mentioned in one of our former.

The Propoſition which Mr. *Slingerland*, Penſionary of *Holland*, made to the *States General*, in the Name of his Principals, and in Favour of the States of *Zealand*, concerning the Marquiſate of *Ter Veer* and *Fluſhing*, being pretty remarkable, we ſhall give our Readers the Subſtance of it, as we find it in the *Dutch* Gazzetts.

This Gentleman told them; *That the States of* Holland *and* Weſt Frieſland, *having taken this Matter into mature Deliberation, had ordered their Deputies once more to declare, that the States of* Zealand *had very important Reaſons for the Reſolution they had unanimouſly taken to reſtore the Towns of* Ter Veer *and* Fluſhing *to the Liberty and Independency which they enjoyed when they became Members of the Sovereign States of the Province: For that it was inconſiſtent as well with the Eſſence of an Aſſembly of free States, as with the fundamental Maxims of Government in the United Provinces, that Towns, which have a Right to partake in*

the

the Deliberations of the States, and which make up one third of the Assembly, should be dependant upon a Lord who is himself a Vassal. That his Principals were persuaded, the States of all the other Provinces must, and would acquiesce with them in two Points. (1.) That there are Cases, in which Sovereigns have a Right to dispose of the Estates of their Subjects, for the publick Good, provided they give a valuable Equivalent for the same, (*as in the present Case had been offered:*) And (2.) That those Sovereigns alone are to be Judges of the Circumstances which may justly authorize them to exercise this Power. *That hence it necessarily follows, the other Provinces ought to acquiesce with the Disposition of the States of* Zealand, *concerning the Devassalage of* Ter Veer *and* Flushing; *especially as they allow themselves oblig'd to give a valuable Equivalent in Money for this Amortisation, and were willing to enter either into a Treaty or an Arbitration with the* Prince of Nassau *to regulate this Equivalent: That therefore the States of* Holland *and* West Friesland *would not deviate from a Resolution grounded by the States of* Zealand *upon so solid a Foundation, which they themselves had approv'd: nor could they consent that the Generality should use any Means to prevail upon the States of* Zealand *to relinquish this Resolution.*

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

FROM *Lisbon* we have an Account, that the Fleet which arrived lately in that Harbour from *Rio de Janeiro*, has brought in Gold, for the King, 4,000,000 of Crusadoes, and, for the Merchants, 10,000,000; besides a great Quantity of Diamonds, and other Merchandizes.

Letters from *Spain* advise, that all Manner of warlike Preparations are still continued in several Parts of that Kingdom, and that at *Maloga*, in particular, 100,000 Rations are getting ready for the King's Troops.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE *Pope*'s Commissaries, who were sent to grant Leases of the Domains of *Castro* and *Ronciglione*, were met by other Commissaries appointed by Don *Carlos*, who, being backed by a Detachment of Troops, obliged the former to make the best of their Way back again to *Rome*.

Among

Among the ſeveral Pretenſions made by the King of *Portugal* on the Court of *Rome*, as the Price of his Friendſhip, one is, that the Pope, for himſelf and Succeſſors, iſſue a Bull, by which the Patriarch of *Lisbon*, for the Time being, ſhall always be entitled to the Purple.

GERMANY.

THE *Czarina* uſes all poſſible Inſtances, by her Miniſter at *Vienna*, to engage the Imperial Court in Favour of the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, that he may be reſtored to the Government of his Duchy on more favourable Terms than have hitherto been enjoined him.

The Troops which are to form the Imperial Camp in *Sileſia* were to aſſemble the 21ſt Inſtant, and, it is now ſaid, they will be commanded by General *Wallis*, though ſome will queſtion whether the Emperor has yet named any General for that Poſt. His Imperial Majeſty has, in the mean Time, given Orders for ſome Regiments, which are now in *Hungary*, to advance towards the Frontiers of *Poland*. The *Pruſſian* Troops begin likewiſe to march that Way.

The *Saxon* Plenipotentiaries, Count *de Lutzelburg* and Baron *de Zeck*, are received with a great deal of Diſtinction and Honour at the Court of *Vienna*, and the good Harmony which appears between them and the Imperial Miniſters, gives Reaſon to believe, that all Matters of Diſſention between the two Courts are either actually laid aſide, or, at leaſt, in a fair Way to be accommodated: And it is aſſured, that the Emperor will ſoon ſend a Miniſter of Diſtinction to *Dreſden*, to reconcile the Intereſt of the two Courts in a more ſolemn Manner. A Miniſter is likewiſe ſhortly expected from the Elector of *Bavaria*, and, it is believed, that Court will follow the Example of the Elector of *Saxony*.

Notwithſtanding the Advices we have from *France*, our Letters from *Vienna* ſay, that the Emperor has not yet returned any Anſwer to the Declaration made by the Keeper of the Seal to the foreign Miniſters: But that, in the Interim, the Imperial Miniſters had declared to Mr. *Buſſy*, that their Maſter had as much at Heart, as any Prince in *Europe*, to maintain a free Election in *Poland*; but that, at the ſame Time, it was natural for his Imperial Majeſty to promote the Choice of ſuch a Candidate, as he knew was inclined

clined to cultivate a good Intelligence with his Territories.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

FROM *Petersburg* we have Advice, that the *Russian* Fleet was in a Readiness to sail, in Pursuance of the *Czarina*'s Order, to watch the Motions of the *Swedes*. The *Russian* Land-Forces are likewise in a Condition to take the Field on the Frontiers of *Lithuania*.

It is yet uncertain which Way the Affairs in *Poland* will tend. The Primate carries it with so equal a Hand, that it is hard to judge which Party he will at last declare for. He himself pretends to the strictest Impartiality, whilst the two chief Candidates equally flatter themselves they have him on their Side. The Regimentary, *Poniatowski*, behaves likewise with a great deal of Prudence and Caution, and, without seeming to prefer either of the Candidates, studies only to gain the Love and Obedience of the Crown Army, and to prevent all Disorder. To this End, he has already posted the Troops of the Crown in their usual Places during the Election, and has sent out Detachments to the neighbouring Forests for the Security of Travellers. What Course Prince *Lubomirski* intends to take, is likewise as yet a Secret. The Primate has written to him again in the strongest Terms, but all to no Purpose, he shews no Manner of Regard to his Admonitions. This Prelate has sent 100 Cavaliers to the Borders of *Silesia*, to receive and convoy the *Saxon* Ambassy to *Warsaw*; and there seems to be a Reason for their being well guarded, if it be true, as is reported, that they carry two Millions of Gold with them. It is likewise said, that these Ambassadors have besides in Commission to give up a far greater Sum, which the *Saxons* pretend is due to them from *Poland*, upon Condition that their Elector be chosen King. The Primate has likewise made an Offer to all the other Ambassadors, residing in *Warsaw*, of a Detachment of the Crown Guards to secure them and their Domesticks from any Insult during the Election. We hear farther, that if the Election should not prove unanimous, the Primate has resolved to defer the Proclamation of a new King, and to adjourn the Diet, till the minor Factions shall comply with the Majority; and that several of the most powerful Grandees concur with him in the same Resolution.

TURKEY,

TURKEY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

WE can have yet no Dependance upon the News of the *Ottomans* being defeated, and the City of *Babylon* being taken by the *Perſians*; ſome Advices confirming it, and others again contradicting this Report. The latter, however, allow, that the *Perſians* have blocked up the City ſo cloſe, that nothing can go out or in, and that the Troops which form the Blockade are ſo ſtrongly entrenched, as not to fear any Attack from the *Turks*, though they ſhould receive their expected Succours. They have, beſides, ſecured all the Paſſes behind them, and are plentifully ſtored with all Manner of Proviſions. The ſame Advices add, that the *Seraskier*, who commands the *Turkiſh* Army had propoſed a Truce to the *Perſians* for two Months: To which the *Protector* anſwered, That he was ready to treat of a general Peace with the *Turks*; but, as a Pledge of their Sincerity, inſiſted upon their previouſly evacuating the City of *Erivan*, after which, he would treat farther with them concerning the Reſtitution of all the other Provinces taken from the *Perſians*; adding, that if this Offer was refuſed, he ſhould find Means to force them to a Compliance, and did not doubt of obtaining ample Satisfaction for all Affronts offered the *Perſian* Empire by the *Ottomans*; eſpecially that to their Ambaſſador at *Conſtantinople*, and lately to ſome Officers, who, being taken Priſoners, were ſent back by the *Seraskier*, after he had cauſed their Noſes and Ears to be cut off. By a Ship arrived at *Meſſina* from *Alexandria*, the Surrender of *Babylon* is confirmed, with this additional Circumſtance, that it was not till after a bloody Battle, in which upwards of 40,000 *Turks* were ſlain. This, if true, muſt give a very great Reputation to the Arms of the new *Protector*.

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home Ports, *from* Wedneſday, April *the* 18*th*, *to* Tueſday, April *the* 24*th*, *both Days inclusive*; *deſigned for the Uſe of Merchants, and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Hull, April 14. Arrived the Succeſs, Gilby, from Bremen; and the Providence, Wadman, from Koningsburgh.

Portſmouth, April 15. Since my laſt ſailed the Poppet Sloop, Michael Poor, with Hides for Havre; the Proſperous, George Peirce, for Dunkirk, with Bottles;

Bottles; the Elizabeth Pink, George Vere, for Riga, with Salt; and the Happy Rebecca, Matthew Maugier, for Canso, with Provisions. To Spithead are come, the Anastasia, Joseph Nevill, from the Canaries for Hamburgh; and the Parthenope, Robert Beale, from Messina for London, and is since sailed, as is his Majesty's Sloop the Swift, Capt. Durel, to the Westward. This Morning the Derby, of and for London, Capt. Abraham Anselm, arrived at Spithead from Bengall, laden with Bales, Salt Peetre &c. On Saturday last came to Ditto from Plymouth, his Majesty's Ship the York, Capt. Laws. The same Day was seiz'd in a Carpenter's Store-house, by our Tide Surveyors, near two Hundred Weight of Tea, run from a Merchant Ship in the Harbour. A large Ship is now in Sight coming in.

Deal, April 16. Remains the Succession, Tyrer, for Dantzick. Yesterday came down and sailed thro', the Sarah Galley, Brock, for Leghorn; and the Esther, Crosgrove, for Barcelona. Wind E. N. E.

Leith, April 11. Yesterday come in the Hopewell, from Norway; and the William, of North Queensferry, William Brown, from Zealand.

Falmouth, April 14. This Day sailed the Princess Mary, Bolitho, from Cadiz, for Amsterdam; the Kirklington, Pitt, for Gibraltar; as also the Ships mentioned in my last, of and from Pool for Newfoundland. Wind W.

Darthmouth, April 15. The Otway, Gibbs, of and for London from North Carolina, sailed Yesterday.

Cowes, April 15. On the 14th came in the Eltham, Macnamara, for Cadiz; and the European, Burnie, for Lisbon, both from London. Sailed the Cambridge, Donovan, for Montserrat; and the Susannah, Gerry, for Boston, both from London. On the 15th sailed the Exchange, Hayes, for Ireland; and the Eltham and European aforesaid; and this Day came in the Hopewell, Haven, from Carolina.

Weymouth, April 15. Yesterday came to an Anchor in Portland Road, and remains, the Benjamin, Mac Dowall, of and for London, from South Carolina, with Rice and Pitch. She came out in Company with the Glasgow, Warden, for Holland; the Whaly, Bale, for Plymouth, and the Molly, Caruthers for London, but parted soon after they came out.

Deal, April 17. This Morning sailed the Succession, Tyrer, for Dantzick. This Day arrived the Welcome, Skragge, of and from Stockholm, and sailed for London; also the Gilbert Anne Coventry, Tiddeman, from Cadiz. No Ship in the Downs. Wind S. S. W.

Dublin, April 1. On the 25th past arrived the King's Fisher from London; on the 27th the Hibernia from Malaga; on the 28th the Dove, and the Aurora, from Shoreham; the Providence from Chichester, and the Rosaboom from Rotterdam; and this Day the Mary Anne from Bourdeaux; on the 25th past sailed the Cumberland, the Lucy, the Robert, and the Delight, for Madeira and Virginia; on the 30th the Mary Anne, with Provisions for Port Passage. Wind S. S. W.

Portsmouth, April 18. Yesterday came in the John and Elizabeth, Ridge, with Bale Goods, from Topsham for London.

Deal, April 18. Yesterday came down and sailed thro', the Lusitania, Duckett, for Lisbon. This Day came down and remains the Pearle, Thompson, for Carolina. This Day arrived the Parthenope, Beale, from Messina and Gibraltar. Wind S. W.

Gravesend, April 18. Arrived the Welcome, Simon Skragge, from Stockholm; and the Gilbert Anne Coventry, Mark Tiddeman, from Cadiz. The Trial, Clarke, from Guinea for Cadiz and Lisbon, was well at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, on the 25th of February.

Falmouth, April 15. This Day put in the Hope, Garrett, from the Isle of May, for Riga. Arrived the Philippa Tin Ship, Dewitt, from London. Wind N. W. The Royal Guardian, Hoadley, from London, for East-India, had touched at the Island of St. Jago.

Plymouth, April 17. Since my last came in the John and Anne, Shirley, of and for this Place from Philadelphia; the Henley, Ctemer, of this Port from St. Martin's for Newfoundland; the Charming Betty, Broad, of and from Dover for Malaga; the Mary Anne, Potter, of this Port from Madeira; the Prince of Orange, Mac Dowall, from St. Christopher's, and the Duke, Jones, from Virginia, both of and from London. The Mary, Newton, and the Elizabeth, Duce from London, and Courtney, Gorden, from Topsham, were anchored

ved at Barbadoes; the Nottingham, Peddie; the Pretty Betſey, Chapman; the John, Pipon; the Charming Betty, Pain; the Nonpareil, Wootton; the Elizabeth, French; the Hungerford, Sutton; and the Free-Love, Lillingſton, at the Leeward Iſlands, all from London.

Portſmouth, April 17. Yeſterday came in the Katherine Pink, Clarke, with Pipe Staves from Hamburgh. Returned to Spithead the Prince Frederick, Wilſon, from Carolina for Dover. The large Ship ſeen Yeſterday in the Offing did not come in.

Dover, April 19. Came in the Winter Galley, Davis, from South-Carolina, to clear, for Holland; and the Scipio Africanus, Mac-Cun, from Leith for Virginia. Sailed the Black Calf, Lawrence, for the Baltick.

Deal, April 19. Remains the Pearl, Thompſon, for Carolina. Yeſterday came in a Ship from Rotterdam for Eaſt-India. This Morning came down and remain, the Mary, Homens, and the Priſcilla, Hammerden, for Boſton in New-England; the Succeſs, Cummyns, for Guiney; the Eubonia, Moor, for Carolina; and the Bedwell, Sacker, for Lisbon. This Day ſeveral Ships paſſed by, but having Dover Pilots on board, and no Boats off here, we could not learn their Names. One of them is ſaid to be the Whaley, Baſs, from Carolina. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, April 19. Arrived the Parthenope, Beale, from Meſſina.

Plymouth, April 17. Arrived the William, Uriel, from Maryland, where the Arabella, Pike, was arrived from London; the Antigua Merchant, Pain, from London and Lisbon was arrived at Antigua; the Mary Anne, Wingfield, from Africa at Barbadoes; the Eleanor, Powell, from Callabar at St. Chriſtopher's; and the Camilla, Wall, from Briſtol at Nevis.

Portſmouth, April 20. Yeſterday ſailed the Anne and Catharina, Alexanderſon, for Norway.

Deal, April 20. Yeſterday towards Evening came down his Majeſty's Ship Hawk, Capt. Drummond; alſo the Hanſley, Holmans, for Smyrna; Mayflower, Sellon, for Briſtol; Hardington, Wilkinſon, for Leghorn; Neptune, Lynn, for Barcelona; Stretham, Dollard, for France, and ſailed this Day with all thoſe mentioned in my laſt. This Morning came down and ſailed thro', the Conſtant John, Walker, for Cadiz. Remains his Majeſty's Ship Hawk, and the Dutch Eaſt-India Ship. Wind N. N. E.

Deal, April 21. Yeſterday towards Evening came down and ſailed thro', the Croſs Galley, Unwin, for Jamaica. The Dutch Eaſt-India Ship is under Sail. Remains his Majeſty's Ship Hawk. Wind N. N. E.

Graveſend, April 20. Arrived the Aaron and Thomas, John Wiſe, from Seville; the William and Deborah, John Storey; the Claes Bertell, - ----; and William and Mary, Richard Lyon, from Norway; Groſvenor, George Salisbury, from Figueira; the Cambridge, James Donavan, from Mountſerrat; the Flanders Merchant, William Saint, from Oſtend; the Katherine, John Cleburt, from Calais; the Orway, Daniel Gibbs, from North Carolina; and the Whalley, Philip Baſs, from South Carolina.

Leith, April 17. Arrived the James, James Crawford, from Virginia; Edinburgh Packet, Andrew Man; and the Betty, James Main, from London.

Plymouth, April 20. Arrived the Boulter, Lyon, in 11 Days from Oporto for London: She came out with ſeveral bound to England.

Southampton, April 21. Since my laſt came in the George and Jane, Allez, of and from Guernſey, and the Martha of Southampton, Dorman, from Calais. Sailed the Hope of Guernſey, Guet, for Guernſey and Newfoundland; Jane, of and for Guernſey, Pitton; Anne, of and for Alderney, Oliver; Mary, of and for Jerſey, Ballain; Seven Siſters, of and for Ditto, Queripel; and the Elizabeth of Southampton, Perchard, for Jerſey.

Portſmouth, April 22, Yeſterday in the Afternoon ſailed the Pearl, Thompſon, for South Carolina; and this Morning the Roſe, Groke, with Wheat for Lisbon.

Deal, April 22. This Morning came down and ſailed thro' his Majeſty's Ship Sheerneſs, Capt. Fitch; alſo the Perapſco, Lux, for Virginia. At Nine this Morning ſailed his Majeſty's Ship Hawk. No Ship in the Downs. Wind N. E. by N.

Graveſend, April 22. Arrived the Mary, John Hutton, from Rotterdam; the Vine, Thomas Ketteridge, from Gottenburgh; the Anne, Joſeph Beckford, and the Peter, John Lewis, from Amſterdam; the Providence, Michael Thyment, from

from Caen; the Expedition, James Sampſon, from Calais; Dolphin, John Smith, and Edward and Elizabeth, William Orchard from Dunkirk; Jaſper and Anne, John Richmond; Sprowton, Robert Brownell; Yarmouth, Thomas Davy; Samuel and Mary, Richard Holland; Richard and Anne, John Morley; Reſolution, Stephen Martin; and the Salvator, Daniel Danielſon, from Norway. The Brothers, Moſes Moyce, and the ----, John Sheppard, from London; and the ----, Anthony Porro, from the Canaries, are arrived at Genoa; and at Amſterdam the Lady Elizabeth, Claes Vink, from London. The Friendſhip, Wells, from Leghorn for London, came from Gibraltar with the Parthenope, Beale.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

April 25. LAST Night their Majeſties, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and the three eldeſt Princeſſes, went to the Opera-Houſe in the Hay-Market, and ſaw an Opera called *Orlando.*

Yeſterday Morning his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and the Princeſſes Amelia and Caroline, took the Air in Kenſington Gardens, and returned to St. James's to Dinner.

The ſame Day one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers arrived at his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle's Office, with ſome Diſpatches from his Excellency Mr. Keene, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Spain.

We hear the Lady of the Hon. Juſtice Denton, Chancellor to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, is dangerouſly ill at his Houſe at Kenſington.

We hear from Hampſhire, that about ſix Weeks ſince, Sir Simon Stuart of Hartley, Bart. looking over ſome old Writings belonging to his Family, found upon the Back of one of them a Memorandum, noting that the Sum of 3000 *l.* was buried in a particular Spot of Ground in his Garden at ſuch a Time; whereupon Sir Simon took two Servants with him and went to the Place directed, and began to make a Search for the Treaſure; and after digging about ſix Foot deep, they diſcovered a large Iron Pot, in which was contained the Sum above-mentioned in Broad Pieces of Twenty

five and Twenty three Shillings, which appeared all very freſh, having been hid there in the Time of the late Civil War in England, by his Grandfather Sir Nicholas Stuart, Bart. being the firſt of this Family.

On Monday Night Mr. Bridgman of Chelſea, returning home, was attacked by three Foot-pads in Chelſea-Fields, who beat him in a moſt barbarous Manner, and robbed him of his Watch, three Guineas and a half, and ſome Silver.

April 26. Yeſterday William Gordon the famous Highwayman (*whoſe Tryal at large we gave our Readers in our laſt* BEE) was executed at Tyburn; he went thither in a mourning Coach, accompanied by a Clergyman and two other Perſons, and wore a black Funeral Cloak over his Cloaths. He made an Attempt in the Morning to cut his Throat, but his Courage ſeem'd to fail him; the Inciſion he made did not reach his Windpipe, and tho' the Wound bled a good deal, it was immediately ſew'd up.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	191	Buried	Males	287
	Females	179		Females	291
	In all	370		In all	578

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 25.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS.

OBſervations Mathematiques, Aſtronomiques, Géographiques et Phyſiques, tirées des anciens Livres Chinois, ou faites nouvellement aux Indes et ailleurs par les Peres de la Compagnie de JESUS: *Redigées et publiées par le P.* ETIENNE SOUCIET, *de la même Compagnie. Tome II. Contenant une Hiſtoire de l'Aſtronomie Chinoiſe avec des Diſſertations, par le P.* GAUBIL *de la même Compagnie. Tome III. Contenant un Traité de l'Aſtronomie Chinoiſe par le même P.* GAUBIL. That is,

Mathematical, Aſtronomical, Geographical and Phyſical Obſervations taken from ancient *Chineſe* Books, or lately made in *India* and other Parts, by the Jeſuits. Digeſted and publiſhed by *F. Stephen Souciet*, of the ſame Order. Part II. Containing a Hiſtory of the *Chineſe* Aſtronomy, with

with ſeveral Diſſertations, by *F. Gaubil*, a Jeſuit. Part III. Containing a Treatiſe of the *Chineſe* Aſtronomy, by the ſame Father. *In Quarto.*

Father *Souciet*, in his Preface to the ſecond Volume of this Work, obſerves; that we have long ſince talked, in *Europe*, of the Eſteem the *Chineſe* ever had for Aſtronomy, of their Application to this Science, the Obſervations they have made in the Celeſtial Syſtem, the Diſcoveries of this Kind made by them, and the Aſſiſtances which may be drawn from thence to illuſtrate Hiſtory and Chronology in general: But *F. Gaubil*, (*continues he*) is the firſt who has attempted to give us a juſt and adequate Idea of what the *Chineſe* Aſtronomy was, before they were acquainted with the Improvements made in that Science in *Europe*.

The Hazard of ſucceeding in a Work of ſo arduous a Nature, ſeems to have hitherto deterred the Miſſionaries in *China* from attempting it: And, indeed, this Undertaking required a Perſon, who was not only fundamentally acquainted with every Part of the *European* Aſtronomy, in the Perfection it has been brought to in theſe latter Ages; but who, with this Knowledge, was, at the ſame Time, a perfect Maſter of the Languages of *China* and *Tartary*. It is very difficult to come at the *Chineſe* Books, which treat of their ancient Aſtronomy. The Miſſionaries in particular cannot make the Enquiries, which are neceſſary, in the new Emperor's Reign, without expoſing themſelves to apparent Dangers. Theſe Books are, for the moſt Part, undigeſted, without Order or Method, filled with innumerable Quotations and Paſſages of Morality, Hiſtory, Phyſicks, and judicial Aſtrology. How laborious muſt it be to run thro' great Numbers of Books of this Kind. In order to trace out the Progreſs and Decay of Aſtronomy, to diſtinguiſh the different Methods of the Profeſſors of this Science, to examine and form a Judgment of them, and to penetrate, thro' all this Obſcurity, into Secrets, which moſt of the modern *Chineſe* themſelves are Strangers to: Becauſe the moſt learned amongſt them, confining themſelves at preſent to the Practice of the *European* Aſtronomy, know little of the Practice, and leſs of the Theory, of the ancient *Chineſe* Aſtronomy.

Father *Souciet* mentions all theſe Obſtacles, that the Learned may know what Obligation they have to *F. Gaubil*, for breaking thro' ſuch a Chain of Difficulties. This Father coming into *China* at a Time when he could not exerciſe

exerciſe his Zeal for Religion, with that Freedom which he might have done during the Reign of the Emperor *Cham-hi*, had the more Leiſure to attend the Study of the ancient *Chineſe* Aſtronomy. He read and abridged thoſe famous Claſſical Books, which the *Chineſe* call *Kings*, and which they look upon as ſacred. The grand Hiſtory of *China*, the different Parts of which were written by cotemporary Authors, beginning with the Empire of the *Hans*, about two hundred Years before the Birth of CHRIST, and continued down to the Beginning of the XVth Century of the Chriſtian Æra, contains the Hiſtory of the *Chineſe* Aſtronomy, and of the ancient Profeſſors of that Science under every Dynaſty. From theſe Books *F. Gaubil* extracted whatever he found worthy of being inſerted in his Work. He read all that had any Regard to Aſtronomy in the Comments upon the Claſſical Books, which were written under the Dynaſties of the *Tangs*, *Songs* and *Mings*. He had Recourſe to the Works of the *Chineſe* Aſtronomers (ſome of whom have compiled 50 Volumes in Folio upon Aſtronomy) for their Syſtem and Method. After theſe immenſe Labours *F. Gaubil* thought himſelf capable of writing his Hiſtory and Treatiſe of the ancient Aſtronomy in *China*.

The *Chineſe* have a Tradition, that *Fou-hi*, who is ſuppoſed to be the Founder of their Empire, was the firſt Man who taught Aſtronomy: But *F. Gaubil* aſſures us, that notwithſtanding all the Endeavours of the *Chineſe* to diſcover the Methods this Prince follow'd, and to find out how far his Aſtronomical Science extended, they are as yet ignorant of both. A large Fragment of a claſſical Book, call'd *Chou-king*, which is yet in Being, informs us, that 2155 Years before the Birth of CHRIST, there were Perſons appointed to make Supputations and Obſervations of the Eclipſes; and that they had ſome excellent and certain Rules, by which they calculated, is plain, becauſe ſevere Puniſhments were by the Laws dictated for thoſe Aſtronomers who fail'd in giving the exact Time of an Eclipſe. The Eclipſe 2155 Years before CHIRST has ſerved to fix a noted Epoch in the *Chineſe* Hiſtory. By this Fragment we likewiſe find, that the *Chineſe* in thoſe Days, obſerved the Motions of the Sun, the Moon, and the Stars, to determine the Time of the Equinoxes and Solſtices; that the *Chineſe* Year then conſiſted of 366 Days and ſix Hours, and that every fourth Year had 367 Days; that the Lunar Year was likewiſe

wiſe known to them, and that they were exact in their Reckonings, and made Uſe of Intercalation. Beſides this they have ſome other Fragments of ancient Books, compil'd in the enſuing Centuries which treat of Aſtronomy: But (as *F. Gaubil* ſays) the *Chineſe* Aſtronomers themſelves allow, that after the Time of *Tchun-Tſieau*, which was about 480 Years before *Chriſt*, Aſtronomy was totally neglected by the *Chineſe*. They took no farther Pains to make Calculations or Obſervations of the Eclipſes, and by Degrees they entirely loſt the Knowledge and Practice of Aſtronomical Supputations. The Emperor *Tſin-Chi-Hoang* (A *Monſter* who was afraid of having his *Actions* tranſmitted to *Poſterity*,) having begun his Reign 246 Years before our vulgar Chriſtian Æra, caus'd all Books of Hiſtory and Aſtronomy to be burnt; no Books eſcap'd this general Conflagration, but thoſe which treated of Phyſick, Aſtrology and Husbandry; ſo that nothing remain'd of Aſtronomy, but confus'd Traditions, and the Fragments of ſome few Books which had been preſerv'd by being conceal'd. The Science of Aſtronomy did not begin to flouriſh again till under the Dynaſty of the *Hans*, whoſe Founder was *Lieou-Pang*, about the Year 206 before CHRIST. From this Time only can any certain Account be given of the *Chineſe* Aſtronomy: and from this Time it is, that F. *Gaubil* begins his Hiſtorical Abridgment thereof.

About 66 Years before *Chriſt*, *Lieou-Hin*, a Native of *Sutcheou*, a City of *Kiangnan*, having collected the Obſervations of *Lieou-Hiang*, his Father, of *Siematſien*, of *Lohia-hong*, and other Aſtronomers, compil'd a compleat Body of Aſtronomy, to which he gave the Name of *Son-Tong*, or the three Principles.

By this Work we ſee, that the Calendar of *China* had ſeveral Errors at the Time of the Birth of CHRIST. The Aſtronomers under the *Hans* had a tolerable Knowledge of the Number and Situation of the Stars, and could give a pretty good Liſt of them: They had a Collection of the Eclipſes of the Sun, and ſome Obſervations on the Comets, but they mark'd neither the Longitude, nor the Latitude, nor the Declination of the Stars.

(To be continued.)

An

An exact Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets publiſhed from Thurſday April *the* 19th, *to* Thurſday April *the* 26th.

1. DR. Berriman's Review of his Remarks on Mr. Chandler's Introduction to Limborch's Hiſtory. pr. 1 s. T. Ward.

2. A Sermon preach'd before the Lord Mayor by the Biſhop of St. David's. pr. 6 d. J. Pemberton.

3. ——— By F. Aſtrey, D. D.

4. Remarks on the Hiſtory of the Teſt. pr. 6 d. J. Roberts.

5. The Man of Honour: A Poem. pr. 6 d. J. Wilford.

6. The Fair Suicide: An Epiſtle from a young Lady to the Perſon who was the Cauſe of her Death. pr. 6 d. R. Wellington.

7. Reaſons ſetting forth the Defect of our Laws in the Puniſhment of Murders. pr. 4 d. J. Roberts.

8. A View of Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, as now practis'd in England. Dedicated to the Committee of Parliament. pr. 6 d. J. Peele.

9. A Letter to a Friend, occaſion'd by Mr. Chandler's Introduction. pr. 6 d. J. Brotherton.

10. Idea Juris Scotici: Or, a Summary View of the Laws of Scotland, in 3 Parts. pr. 3 s. R. Goſling.

An Epiſtle from a Gentleman to his Friend in the Country.

IF you can leave, for Books, the rural Sport,
And Bowls of Bourdeaux *for a Pint of* Port;
And three Hours Meals, and tedious Bills of Fare,
To taſte the Luxury *of* Hunger *here;*
To theſe ſweet Solitudes, without Delay,
Break, from the World's Impertinence, away.
Here, we a thouſand Secrets ſhall explore,
That ſlept, conceal'd in Nature's Womb, before.
Soon as the Sun flames thro' the æthereal Way,
And breaks triumphant thro' the Gates of Day;
Through every Scene of Nature will we run,
And all the vaſt Creation is our own.
But when his golden Globe, with faded Light,
Yields to the ſolemn Empire of the Night;
And in her clouded Majeſty, the Moon,
With milder Glories, mounts her Silver Throne,
Amidſt ten thouſand Orbs, with Splendors crown'd,
That pour their tributary Beams around;

Thro'

Thro' the long levell'd Tube, our ſtretching Sight,
Shall mark diſtinct the Spangles of the Night:
From World to World ſhall rove the boundleſs Eye,
And dart from Star to Star, from Sky to Sky.
The buzzing Inſect Families appear,
When Suns unbind the Rigour of the Year;
In the cool Evening Air they friſk and play,
Hoſts of an Hour! and Nations of a Day!
With pleaſing Wonder will we ſee them paſs,
*Stretcht out in Bulk, within the poliſh'd *Glaſs;*
Thro' whoſe ſmall Convex, a new World we ſpy,
Ne'er ſeen before, but by a Seraph's Eye.
So long in Darkneſs, ſhut from Human-kind,
Lay half God's Wonders, to a Point *confin'd:*
But in one peopled Drop we now ſurvey,
In Pride of Pow'r, ſome little Monſter play;
O'er Tribes inviſible, He reigns alone,
And ſtruts, the Tyrant of a World his own.
Now, *will we ſturdy* Homer's *awful Page;*
Now, *warm our Souls with* Pindar's *God-like Rage;*
To Engliſh *Lay ſhall* Flaccus *Lyre be ſtrung,*
And Heavenly Virgil *ſpeak the* Britiſh *Tongue.*
Immortal Virgil! —— *at thy ſacred Name,*
I tremble now, *and* now *I pant for Fame;*
With eager Hopes, this *Moment I aſpire*
To catch, or emulate thy glorious Fire;
The next, *purſue the raſh Attempts no more,*
But drop my Pen, bow, tremble, and adore,
By thy ſtrong Genius overcome and aw'd;
That Fire from Heav'n! the Spirit of a God!
Pleas'd and tranſported with thy Name, I tend
Beyond my Theme, forgetful of my Friend;
And from my firſt Deſign, by Rapture led,
Neglect the Living Poet, for the Dead.

A Dialogue between F. WALSINGHAM, Eſq; and A——n P—— Eſq;

W. *WHAT a ſtrange Story's this: Of yours what a Job hear I?*
Let me tell you, this Act *was a* publick Robbery;
Tranſported *you ſhould be to* Tobacco *Plantations.*
P. *By what Law, I beſeech you?* W. *By the* Law of Nations.

* The Microſcope.

By the Roman Law *too*; *read over* Legem Juliam,
You'll ſee what a learned Civilian I truly am.
P. *But this very* Law *you ſo patly have hit on,*
Can have nothing to do with any Free Briton.
W. *But I hope ſoon it will*; *for when ſo injurious*
The Common Council *is* —— P. *Pray be not ſo furious:*
For were this Law reviv'd, it would give you the Flatus:
For how can you be pay'd, when there's no Peculatus?

Note, *All Letters and Intelligence left at the Printer's or Publiſher's of this Pamphlet, directed* To the Authors of the BEE, *and* Poſt paid, *will be taken in.*

Note, This Pamphlet ſhall be forwarded Weekly to any Part of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Printer or Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left every *Saturday*, at all *Publick* or *Private Houſes*, in *London* or *Weſtminſter*, where it is deſired.

This is to give the Publick Notice, that
This Day is publiſh'd,

A Letter to the Merchants and Tradeſmen of *Great Britain*, particularly to thoſe of *London* and *Briſtol*; upon their late glorious Behaviour and happy Succeſs, in oppoſing the *Extenſion* of the EXCISE-LAWS: With a few ſeaſonable Cautions. And ſomething more, which it is hoped will be agreeable to every true *Engliſhman*.

By *EUSTACE BUDGELL*, Eſq;

Printed for *W. Mears*, at the *Lamb* on *Ludgate-Hill*, 1733.

(Price Sixpence.)

The Prices of all *Stocks*; The *Diſcount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds*; The Courſe of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the moſt *Staple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*, as they ſtood reſpectively on *Wedneſday* the 25th Day of *April*, at 3 *of the Clock* in the Afternoon.

STOCKS.

Bank	148 3 4th a 1 half
India	160 1 half
South-Sea	102 3 4ths
Ditto Annuity	111 1 8th
3 per Cent Ann. 1726.	102 3 4ths
Ditto 1731	102 1 8th
Million Bank	114 1 half
Equivalent.	111
African	38
York Buildings	No Transfer
Royal Aſſur. 100*l. pd. in*	106 1 half
Lond. Aſſur. 13*l. pd. in*	13 1 8th
Bank Circulation	6 l. 5 s. a 7 s. 6 d.

The Courſe of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amſterdam	35 a 34 11
Ditto at Sight	34 9
Rotterdam	35 1
Antwerp	35 6
Hamburgh	34 1
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 1 8th
Bourdeaux at 1 half Uſa.	31 3 4ths
Cadiz	41 7 8ths
Madrid	42 1 4th
Bilboa	41 3 4ths
Legborn	50 3 8ths
Genoua	53 3 8ths
Venice	49
Lisbon	5 s 5 d a 3 4ths
Dublin	11 7 8ths

Intereſt per Cent.	Bonds, &c.			
4	India	5 l. 7 s. a 8.	5 l. 7 s. a 8 s.	5 l. 9 s. Premium
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	3 l. 3 s.	3 l. 4 s.	2 l. 18 s. Premium
4	50 l. South-Sea	2 l. 14 s.	2 l. 14 s.	2 l. 14 s. Prem.
3	20 l. Prizes	21 l.	21 l.	20 l. 18 s. 6 d.
3	Blanks	7 l. 17 s.	7 l. 17 s.	7 l. 17 s. 0 d.

South-Sea Annuity ſells as above for the Opening, with the Dividend, which will be paid 18th May; the Transfer Books open the 3 d.

The Million Bank Dividend will be paid this Day.

ANNUITIES, viz.

14 l. per Cent. at 25 a 1 4th
1704 to 1708 inclusive 26 1 half } Yrs. Purch:
9 l. p. Cent. A. 1710 8

Lottery 1710. for 10 Years from Michaelmas laſt.

Prizes 7 1 4th Years Purchaſe.

Blanks 5 l. 1 s. per Set.

Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity, 4 per Cent. Premium.

		Given for	Paid off	No.
In Exch.	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	900000	52
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	32700	
	Malt 1731	750000	640525	
	Salt	300000	65000	13

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Pieces of Eight.

GOLD in Bars, per Ounce,	3 l. 18 s. 4 d.
ditto in Coin	3 l. 18 s. 4 d.
Pillar Pieces of Eight	5 s. 4 d. 3 a 7 8ths
ditto Mexico	5 s. 4 d. 5 8ths a 3 4ths
Silver in Bars Standard	5 s. 4 d. 3 ths a 1 half

Grocery Wares by the C.

Almonds Jordan 3 *l.* 15 *s.* 0 *d.*
Ditto Valentia 3 *l.* 5 *s.* 0 *d.*
Raisins of the Sun N. 1 *l.* 10 *s* 0 *d.*
ditto Malaga 19 *s.* 0 *d.*
Currans new 45 *s.*
Prunes French 17 *s.*
Figs 20 *s.* 0 *d.*
Sugar Jamaica Muſc. 16 *s.* a 20 *s.*
Fine ditto 28 *s.* a 34 *s.*
Loaf Sug. dub. Refi. 8 *d.* 1 half 9 *d.*
Molaſſes of London 8 *s.* 6 *d.*
Rice of Carolina 14 *s.* a 14 *s.* 6 *d.*
Bees-Wax Eaſt Country 6 *d.* 0 *s.*
Brimſtone 16 *s.* 0 *d.*

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7 *s.* 8 *d.*
Cloves 9 *s.* 1 *d.*
Mace 15 *s.* 0 *d.*
Nutmegs 8 *s.* 7 *d.*
Pepper for home Conſump. 16 *d.*

Drugs by the C.

Aloes Roſch 21 *s.* 0 *d.*
Almonds bitter 28 *s.* 0 *d.*
Anniſeed of Alicant 48 *s.*
Aſſafœtida 8 *a* 14 *s.*
Coffee 29 *l.* 00 *s.*
Gentian 28 *s.* 0 *d.*
Gum Sandrack uncertain
Harts-Hornache C. wt. none
Myrrh 9 *l.* 0 *d.*

Dying Wares by the lb. C. & Ton.

Cochineal *per l.* at 18 *s.* 3 *d.*
Indico French 2 *s.* 11 *d.*
Indico Guatimalo 2 *s.* a 3 *s.*
Ditto Labore none
Annotto 6 *s.* 7 *d.*
Verdigreece 12 *d.* 16 *d.*
Gum Stickluck 47 *l.* a 107 *l.*
Iſinglaſs 18 *d.* 4 *s.* 0
Gum Arabick *per* C. 65 *s.*

Oil, Tallow, and Whale-Fins.

Oil in Jars 5 *l.* a 8 *l.*
Greenland ditto none
New England Linſeed 30 *l.*
Ditto Rape 19 *l.*
Town Melt Tallow 38 *s* 0 *d.*
Country Tallow 36 *s.* 6 *d.*
Iriſh Tallow 34 *s.*
Grenl. Whale-Fins *per* T. 630 *a* 635 *l.*
New-England ditto *per* C. 25 *l.*

Hemp, Pitch, Tarr, Roſin, &c.

Hemp Riga *per* C. none
Ditto Petersburgh 23 *a* 25 *s.*
Pitch of Carolina *per* C. 4 *s.* 9 *d.*
Tarr of ditto *per* B. 10 *s.* 0 *d.*
Ditto Stockholmper Laſt 10 *l.*
Roſin black and yellow 9 *a* 11 *s.*
Turpentine common 9 *s.* a 10 *s.*
Pot-Aſhes Ruſſia 30 *a* 31 *s.*
Ditto Eaſt-Country 25 *a* 26 *s.*
Soap Marble 40 *a* 46 *s.*

Lead, Tin, Copper and Iron, viz.

Lead ſodr. cont. 19 C. one half 0 0
Board at 15 *l.* a 15 *l.* 10 *s.*
Tin in Blocks *per* C. 4 *l.* 0
Copper Engliſh 5 *l.* 5 *s.*
Ditto Ordinary 4 *l.* 16 *s.* a 5 *l.*
Copper of Barbary 90 *l.* a 100 *l.*
Iron of Bilboa *per* Ton 15 *l.* 5 *s.*

Woollen Factory of England.

Colcheſter Bays Crown 13 *d.*
Red Liſt 6 Seals 13 *d.* & 10 *s.*
Perpet Kertens Ells 22 *s.* 0 *d.*
Chudleis 22 *s.* 0 *d.*
Moch Sunſford 21 *s.* 0 *d.*
Second ditto 22 *s.* 6 *d.*
Prime ditto 24 *s.* 0 *d.*

Wine, Brandy and Rum, &c.

Oporto red *per* Pipe 36 *l.*
Ditto white 24 *l.*
Liſbon red 35 *a* 40 *l.*
Ditto white 26 *l.*
Sherry 26 *l.*
Ditto old 30 *l.*
Canary new 30 *l.*
Ditto old 36 *l.*
Florence *per* Cheſt 8 *l.* 3 *s.*
French red *per* Hhd. 30 *l.* a 40 *l.*
Ditto white ditto 20 *l.*
Mountain Malaga old 24 *l.* 00 *s.*
Ditto new 20 *l.* a 21 *l.*
Brandy Fr. *per* gall. 6 *s.* a 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
Rum of Jamaica 7 *s.*
Ditto Lewd. Iſlands 6 *s.* 4 *d.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.*

Corn, Malt, Hops, &c.

Wheat 8 gall. to the buſhel and 8 buſh. to the qr. 19 *s.* a 22 *s.* a 25 *s.*
Rye 14 *s.* a 15 *s.* a 16 *s.*
Barley 12 *s.* a 14 *s.* 15 *s.*
Oats 8 *s.* a 10 *s.* a 12 *s.*
Boiling Peaſe 16 *s.* a 18 *s.* a 20 *s.*
Hog ditto 14 *s.* a 18 *s.*
Beans 14 *s.* a 16. a 19 *s.*
Tares 18 *s.* a 20 *s.* a 23 *s.*
Malt Pale 17 *s.* a 19 *s.* a 20 *s.*
Ditto brown 16 *s.* a 17 *s.* a 18 *s.*
Rapeſeed *per* Laſt new 10 *a* 11 *l.*
Flaxſeed ditto 12 *a* 14 *l.*
Hempſeed *ditto* 9 *a* 10 *a* 11 *l.*
Hops new 7 *l.* 10 *s.* a 10 *l.* 10 *s.*
Coals in the Pool 21 *s.* a 23 *s.*

Sundry ſorts of Merchandize.

Cork from Port 20 *a* 23 pC.
Tortoiſhel per lb. 6 *a* 8 *s.*
Lime-juice per gall. 1 *s.* 3 *d.*
Stock-Fiſh per C. 14 *a* 16 *s.*
Lignum Vitæ per Ton 2 *a* 5 *l.*
Hambr. Pipe-ſtaves per M. 23 *l.*
Hogſhead ditto 15 *l.*
Barrel ditto 11 *l.*
Elephants Teeth 2 to C. 14 *l.* 00 *s.*

THE BEE:

OR,

Univerſal Weekly Pamphlet.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anvers *begins his laſt* Craftſman *with ſeveral Obſervations upon* Government *in general*; *but at laſt makes a Diſtinction between* Princes *and their* Miniſters. *He obſerves that the latter often intent upon Miſchief, purely for the ſake of Miſchief; and deviſe Schemes that they know will exaſperate the people, without any Neceſſity for their acting in ſuch a manner.*

There are Inſtances of Miniſters (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) who having blundered themſelves out of a long Series of *foreign Blunders*, and made an hard Shift to patch ſomething like a *Peace*, could not reſt in Quiet, even for a Year or two, but were puſhed on by the ſame buſy Genius to run their Heads in the Dark againſt *Stone Walls at home*; as if they were reſolved to verify the Allegations of their Adverſaries, and took a Pride in betraying the ſame Ignorance in Matters of *domeſtick Government*, which they had before diſcovered in *foreign Affairs*.

We

We have ſeen *ſuch Men* obſtinately purſuing a Scheme big with Deſtruction, and inſolently declaring, in Oppoſition to the known Senſe of a whole People, *that it muſt and ſhall go down*; becauſe they had gone too far to retreat, without diſcovering their Weakneſs, and giving their *Enemies* an Advantage over them. Thus a Nation ought to be ruined, according to this modeſt Doctrine, for no other Reaſon than to divert a Storm, which *one or two raſh and guilty Men* had drawn upon themſelves.

It muſt be the greateſt Satisfaction to a People, who have been treated in this Manner, to ſee *ſuch Men* defeated in their Attempts; and, Thanks to Heaven! they have often been ſufficiently humbled and mortified. We have ſeen an *inſolent*, *domineering Miniſter* reduced, after all his Defiances, to the wretched Neceſſity of recanting his *abuſive Reflections*, and giving up his *infamous Projects*, with Tears in his Eyes, which ſeemed to flow from an equal Mixture of impotent Rage and Puſillanimity. We have ſeen him hurried, by the Conſciouſneſs of his own Guilt, into dreadful Apprehenſions of Danger, and skulking through *private Paſſages* for the Security of his Perſon, even whilſt he hath been ſupported by Power, and environed with Guards in a very extraordinary Manner. Nay, he hath ſometimes condeſcended, in the meaneſt Manner, to implore the Protection of *that Aſſembly*, which he had long endeavoured to render uſeleſs, and hath been obſerved to ſhudder with Horror at every Propoſition for *new Enquiries*. In ſhort, his Character and Actions have been branded with ſuch popular Marks of Indignation, Deriſion and Contempt, in all Parts of the Kingdom, that the following Paſſages of *Cicero*'s Oration againſt the ſame *wicked Miniſter*, whom I mentioned in my laſt Paper, may be literally applied to him.

His Ego Rebus paſcor, his delector, his perfruor; quòd vobis *hic Ordo opinatur non ſecus ac de teterrimis Hoſtibus, quòd* vos *Equites Romani, quòd cæteri Ordines quòd cuncta Civitas odit; quòd nemo bonus, nemo denique Civis eſt, qui modò ſe Civem eſſe meminerit, qui* vos *non Oculis fugiat, auribus reſpuat, animo aſpernetur, Recordatione denique ipſa Conſulatus veſtri perhorreſcat* ——— *Quis enim* Te *Auctore tu, quis ullo Honore, quis denique communi Salutatione dignum putet? Omnes Memoriam Conſulatûs tui, Facta, Mores, Faciem denique, ac Nomen à Republicâ deteſtantur.*

As I was ruminating very intenſely on this wicked and fooliſh Conduct of *Men in Power*, I took a little Nap in my great Chair, and fell into the following Dream, or Viſion, which will not, perhaps, be unacceptable to my Readers.

I fancied myſelf conveyed, on a ſudden, to a ſumptuous Edifice, in the North-Eaſt Part of this City; over the Gates of which were inſcribed the following Words, in large Capitals; NO JURIES; NO MAGNA CHARTA. After I had paſſed through a little Yard, I came, methoughts, into a ſpacious Appartment, which had the Appearance of a Court of Judicature. The Walls were all around adorned and diverſified with ſeveral uncommon Emblems of Power. At the upper End of the Room ſate *eight or nine elderly Perſonages*, who ſeemed to affect the Gravity of ſo many *Judges*; often laying their wiſe Heads together, whiſpering, and nodding, with an Air of magiſterial Importance. Each of them held a little Cane, or Rod, in his Hand, marked with arithmetical Numbers, and other mathematical Figures. Whilſt I was ſurveying theſe *odd Sages*, and conjecturing with myſelf what Office they might bear in the Commonwealth, I heard a confuſed Noiſe at the Door, and turning myſelf about, ſaw a Parcel of *ill looked Ruffians*, whom at firſt took for *Bum-Bailiffs*, dragging in a *venerable Matron*, whoſe Image I have often ſeen in Painting and Sculpture. She had a *long Spear* in one Hand, and a *Shield* in the other; which theſe *brutal Fellows* endeavoured, amongſt other Indignities, to wreſt from her; but ſhe clinched them faſt, and maintained her Hold, with a Smile of Indignation and Contempt. Having forced her to the Bar, ſhe was commanded to hold up her Hand, in order to be arraigned; but ſhe demurred to the Juriſdiction of the *Court*, and inſiſted on her *antient Privileges* with ſuch admirable Strength of Argument, and ſuch a becoming Mixture of Modeſty and Reſolution, that it drew Tears from the Eyes of all the Spectators, except her ſavage *Judges* and *Proſecutors*, who ſeemed inexorably combined againſt her, and determined on her Ruin. They inſiſted very peremptorily on her *Pleading*; which ſhe continuing to refuſe, with the ſame intrepid Conſtancy of Spirit, they threatened to proceed to farther Violence, and were going to give the neceſſary Orders: But, juſt at that Inſtant, the whole Room was alarmed with the chearful Sound of Bells in all Parts of

the City, and loud Conclamations of Joy in the Streets. The Court was immediately crouded with another Body of Men, dreſſed in plain Habits, with the Figures of *Looms*, *Ploughſhares* and *Anchors* emboſſed on their Breaſts. One of them advanced before the reſt, with a little Scroll in his Hand, which appeared to be *a Decree of the Senate*. Having read this Paper aloud, the *pretended Judges* and their *little Officers* were ſtruck with a ſudden Conſternation, and ſneaked out of the Room, one after another, with viſible Marks of Shame and Confuſion. The Gentleman then approached the *captive Matron*, with a chearful Gravity of Countenance; and making a low Obeyſance, took her by the Hand, and led her from this Bar of *Mock-Juſtice*. As ſoon as ſhe got without the Gates of the Court, ſhe was received by a vaſt Concourſe of People, who ſaluted her with repeated Shouts of Congratulation, and conducted her in Triumph to her old Manſion, the *Temple of Liberty*, ſituated on the Banks of the neighbouring River. Methoughts I made one in this glorious Cavalcade, and felt an inexpreſſible Satisfaction of Mind, upon obſerving ſo grateful a Concern of the People for the Deliverance of their *antient Patroneſs*. Heaving taking our Leave of the *good old Lady*, with a thouſand Wiſhes for her Proſperity, we returned into the City; where we found one general Scene of Mirth; the Rejoicings of the Night being equal to the Bleſſings of the Day. The Streets blazed with huge Piles of Faggots; and the Houſes were illuminated with an infinite Profuſion of Tapers, which diſpelled the Darkneſs of the Night, and made it appear like Noon-Day. Our Eyes were feaſted, on every Side, with a numerous Aſſemblage of joyful Countenances, and our Ears with various Kinds of Muſick. The Windows and Balconies were thronged with Perſons of higher Rank; and the Populace below expreſſed their Joy, in their uſual Manner, by burning the Effigies of *Thoſe*, whom they looked upon as their Enemies.

Extract from FOG's *Journal*.

MR. Fog *begins his Journal by obſerving that* Corruption, *whenever it gets into a State makes a very quick Progreſs from a Noble to a Beggar.*

When

When the Lords of the World, the Senate of *Rome*, (ſays Mr. *Fog*) firſt began to purchaſe the Votes of the People, and to ſell their own, they little imagined, that they were going to reduce themſelves to a greater Degree of Slavery, than they had impoſed on any of the conquered Nations. Would not every rational Man among them, who could have foreſeen ſuch a ſudden and terrible Change of Government, have refuſed the Bribes, the Penſions, and the Employments, which were offered by *Cæſar*? As often as I read the Hiſtory of this great Revolution, it creates in me the utmoſt Aſtoniſhment to conſider, that ſuch a Venerable Magiſtracy, who were looked upon as an Aſſembly of Gods, every Member of which was fit to command an Army, and to govern a Kingdom, ſhould be ſo eaſily enthralled: And that in leſs than a Century, they ſhould become ſo baſe and degenerate as to ſeem pleaſed with the Chains, which had been put upon them, and even glory in doing that Drudgery, which in the Days of Liberty they would not have exacted from the meaneſt of their own Slaves.——— They did not only confer ſo many Honours and Titles upon the Emperor, till at laſt they could invent no more; but they deſcended ſo low as to worſhip his favourite Servants, upon whom, they beſtowed the Wealth of the *Roman* Empire faſter than thoſe Wretches could poſſibly receive it.——— To PALLAS, the Freed-Man of *Claudius*, they voted the Honours and Ornaments of the Prætor-ſhip, and a Sum exceeding one hundred thouſand Pounds of our Money, though he was at that Time worth more than eight Millions, which he had plundered from the Treaſury, or extorted from the People. And what do you think was the chief Reaſon aſſigned for this extraordinary Decree of the *Senate*! Why truly, becauſe PALLAS had condeſcended to be *Prime Miniſter* to the Emperor, that is, becauſe he vouchſafed to tread on the Necks of the Great Lords and Senators of *Rome*, and to rule the People with a Rod of Iron.——— This Man, who was a manumized-Slave, and had been a *Beggar* but a few Years before, had found the Way to cajole the *Empreſs*, and by her Means to govern ſo abſolutely, that it was afterwards pleaſantly ſaid by *Nero*, when he diſmiſſed him from his Employment, 'PALLAS is gone to 'Abdicate the Empire.'

Pliny, in one of his Epiſtles ſpeaking of this Decree, ſays pertinently enough, 'That it was no Wonder ſuch a 'Complement ſhould be paid to a *Slave*, ſince they were

'*Slaves*, who paid it. But, however it was deſign'd to 'honour the Adminiſtration of ſuch a Creature, yet it 'only ſerved to expoſe to the whole World the *Impudence* 'of PALLAS, the *Stupidity* of the *Emperor*, and the *Baſe-neſs* of the Senate.'

In truth that univerſal Corruption, which now prevailed in *Rome*, had made all Men Sycophants, whoſe Buſineſs oblig'd 'em to appear at Court. And their exceſſive and ſcandalous Flattery encouraged and confirmed the Tyranny of the Emperor.-- The *Grandees*, who had an Opportunity of approaching his Perſon, and who ought to have remonſtrated againſt the Oppreſſions of his Miniſter, were the moſt prone to flatter both the one and the other; and the chief Contention among them ſeem'd to be, who ſhou'd firſt offer his Incenſe to PALLAS, and make the greateſt haſte to ſell himſelf and his Country.

It muſt indeed be owned, that the *Cæſars* were generally of ſuch a Make, and naturally ſo very wicked, that it was a dangerous Attempt to give them any good Advice. And beſides, they were always govern'd by ſuch Men, as had nothing in View, but their own Intereſt. ——— Theſe Favourites miſrepreſented every Perſon, who was known to be a *Patriot*, or who ſpoke of the preſent State of the Empire with Openneſs and Sincerity. ——— They flattered the Prince into a Belief, that the moſt violent Methods of Oppreſſion were the juſteſt Meaſures of Government; and they had the Addreſs to perſuade him, that he was beloved by the People, when he was abhorred by every Body, even by his own *Domeſticks*. The firſt time they ever ſuffered him to open his Eyes, was to ſee himſelf ſtript of all the Enſigns of Sovereignty, and to behold the Swords of his own Guards lifted up againſt him.

But we need not go ſo far backward to evidence the Folly of thoſe Princes who have delegated their whole Power to one of their own Subjects. —— Modern Hiſtory will furniſh us with a ſufficient Number of Examples. For as it always was, ſo it ever will be, the chief Buſineſs of a Court Minion, or *Prime Miniſter* to enrich himſelf with the Spoils of the Publick, and to raiſe his own Family and Dependants by oppreſſing all the reſt of the People. —— To effect this Purpoſe, his firſt Attempt is to magnify and enlarge the Royal Prerogative ——— to aſſure the Sovereign, that all who are call'd his Subjects were created merely for his Pleaſure and Service, and that they cannot be entitled to

any

any Property or Favour, but what muſt flow from his Bounty, —— Such were the Maxims, with which Cardinal *Mazarin* poſſeſs'd the *Queen Regent of France*, and which were the Cauſe of all thoſe popular Commotions during the Minority of *Lewis* the XIVth. —— Cardinal de *Retz* ſays, that in all the Converſations he had with that Princeſs; he could never invent ſuch Terms or Arguments as could give her a proper Notion of the *Publick*, or make her comprehend the Meaning of that Word. —— She could not conceive that a *Kingly Government* was any thing but *Arbitrary Power:* And ſhe was therefore perſwaded, that to conſult the Intereſt of the People, and the Good of the *Publick*, was to be a *Republican*, and to act in Oppoſition to the eſtabliſhed Government of *France*. Upon which Mr *Gordon* in one of his Diſcourſes prefix'd to the Tranſlation of *Tacitus*, which is dedicated to Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, makes the following Reflection; 'Was it any Wonder that the People of *France* gaſped under Oppreſſions and Taxes, when the Government was ſway'd by *ſuch a Woman*, herſelf blindly governed by *Mazarin*, a publick *Thief*, if ever there was any; one convicted to have ſtolen from the Finances Nine Millions in a few Yeers; one who had ſpent his younger Years in low Rogueries; who had no Maxims of Rule but ſuch as were adapted to the ſevereſt Tyranny in *Italy*, that of the Pope; and one, who in the higheſt Poſt of *Firſt Miniſter* could never help ſhewing the baſe Spirit of a *Little Sharper*. *Le vilain Cœur paroiſſait toujours au travers*, ſays, *de Retz*. The Duke of *Orleans* call'd him, *Un Scelerat, & Miniſtre incapable & abhorré du Genre humain*; *un Menteur fieſſé*.

In thoſe Countries where the Royal Prerogative is limited by the Laws, the Name of *Prime Miniſter* has been always odious. For in ſuch Governments all the People conſider themſelves as Members of the ſame Society, and as ſtanding upon a Level, notwithſtanding the Diſtinction of ſome exterior Ornaments. And therefore they can hardly bear to ſee one taken from among themſelves and rais'd up to a kind of Sovereignty. And I will venture to add, that no wiſe Man, or who really intends the Good of the Publick, will ever accept of ſuch an Employment. For if he fills the Great Offices of State and all Places of Truſt with Men of Honour and Abilities, they will never ſubmit to act under his Direction. And if he fills them with Creatures of his

own

own raiſing, Men of baſe and weak Minds, they will ſoon bring his Adminiſtration into the utmoſt Contempt both at Home and Abroad.——The Conſequence of this will be, that the whole Nation will unite as one Man to pull him down, and then if he makes any further Efforts to maintain his Power, it muſt be by an open Invaſion of the Peoples Liberties. This is the laſt Game he has to play: And if his Conſtituent ſhould be weak enough to ſupport him in ſuch a wicked Attempt, they will probably be involved in one common Ruin. For Men, who are born *Free*, will not be awed by any *Human Titles*, or frighten'd into Slavery by a *Wig*, a *Red Coat*, and a Pair of *Jack-Boots*. If an Angel ſhould command me to give up my *Liberty*, I don't know whether I ſhould not be bold enough to enquire into his Commiſſion.

Extract from the LONDON *Journal.*

MR. Osborne *in his laſt Journal endeavours to ſhew that the* Liberty *of the People is the* Security *and Happineſs of the Prince.*

The higheſt Pleaſure (ſays Mr. *Osborne*) human Nature ſeems capable of, is *ſharing* it with others; it conſiſts in giving and receiving; in *communicating Happineſs* to our Fellow-Creatures, and *receiving* it from them again. The moſt *laſting* and *durable* Pleaſure, *that* which lies down and riſes with a Man, which is ever with him, and can never be taken from him, is, *The Senſe of giving Pleaſure*; the more Pleaſure he *diffuſes*, the greater is his *Joy*; and the higher the Pleaſure he gives, the more exquiſite his *own Delight*. The more *Power*, then, a Man has to give Pleaſure, the greater is his *Capacity* for Happineſs; and if he employs that Power for the Good of others, the greater is his Happineſs: A Prince who finds himſelf at the Head of a *free Government*, where the Perſon and Property of every Man are ſecured by ſtrong Laws, (from which *Security* flow Trade and Induſtry, Wealth and Plenty, Arts and Sciences, Knowledge and Virtue; and *general Happineſs* as the Conſequence of theſe;) muſt have infinitely more Pleaſure than a *Tyrant* or Arbitrary Monarch, at the Head of Millions of Slaves and Beggars; Brutes in human Shape, without Underſtanding or Virtue; and without Senſe to know the Qualities of the Prince they adore, or the Monarch they crouch before. The late Czar of *Muſcovy*, (a great Genius, and capable of forming a new People)

People) after viewing the *Academies of Sciences* in *France*, waited on the young King, and ſaid, with a Sigh, 'I am a 'King, Sir, as well as you; but, with this Difference, you 'govern *Men*, and I *Brutes*'.

The Reflection was founded in Humanity, and flowed from a great Mind; for every Prince who thinks juſtly, or carries about him any Share of *Benevolence*, muſt find his Pleaſures riſe in Proportion to the Underſtandings, the Wealth, the Conveniencies, and general Good of the People. If this be true, a King of *England*, *ſenſible* that he is at the Head of 14 Millions of Perſons, whoſe Properties are as *ſecure* as his own, is the happieſt Man in the World: If he would travel through his own Dominions, he would find *Princes*, his Subjects; he would find *Noblemen*, who, in Magnificence and Elegance, equal, if not exceed, *Sovereign Princes* Abroad; and peculiarly happy in this, that they have a Power to *do good*, but none to *do hurt*; all held in by *one common Power*, and ſubject to *one general Law*: He would ſee *Commoners*, who, in Buildings, Gardens, Equipage, Dreſs, and Entertainment, equal the Nobility; and he would ſee the *People* in their ſeveral Towns and Villages, by their Houſes, Habits, improved Lands, rich Farms, and fat Incloſures, give all poſſible Signs of Security and Eaſe, Buſineſs and Pleaſure: They look like Liberty and Plenty; they view, with Humanity and Good-Nature, thoſe below them; and neither *fear* nor *envy* thoſe above them. While their Sovereign protects them in their Rights, and governs them by the Laws, they look upon him as the *Father of his People*, and the Repreſentative of God: But when he makes Encroachments upon their Liberties, and ſets up an *imaginary falſe Intereſt* of his own, againſt the Intereſt of the *Publick*, they ceaſe to love; they firſt *deſpiſe*, then grow into *hate*; and have always yet been able to make Crowns as uneaſy to ſuch Kings, as they have made the People uneaſy in the Poſſeſſion of their Legal Rights.

This his late Majeſty (of glorious Memory) knew well: And this his preſent Majeſty hath ſo fully conſidered, that he inviolably maintains the Laws; bears a ſacred Regard to every Man's Property; gives Happineſs to the People; and, in conſequence of that, the greateſt poſſible Happineſs to himſelf.

Extract

Extract from the FREE BRITON.

THE laſt Free-Briton, *which is occaſioned by the Paragraph relating to a Noble Lord, which we took out of the* Craftſman *in our laſt* BEE, *is too remarkable not to be taken Notice of, we ſhall therefore inſert it almoſt intire.*

There is a Paragraph (ſays Mr. *Walſingham*) in the laſt *Craftſman*, which juſtly requires ſevere Animadverſion; a Paragraph in which the *unknown Writer* hath preſumed to treat a *Great* and *Awful Name* in a moſt unwarrantable Manner. I ſpeak this with relation to the KING, and I ſpeak it to that Perſon, whoever he may be, that thinks himſelf entitled to interfere with that *ſacred Perſon*, in the Government of *his own Family*, the Diſpoſition of *his Royal Houſhold*, and of his *Domeſtick* Servants. The *Craftſman* hath taken *that Freedom* with MAJESTY, which I ſhould have thought *ill becoming of me*, or of any private *Man* in the Kingdom. He hath given a Detail of the *King*'s Proceedings, in diſmiſſing a *Noble Lord* from a great and honourable Employment near his Royal Perſon. He hath, *as if the* Noble Lord *had lately departed this Life*, ſet forth an ample Account of his *Riſe and Fortunes*, his *Employments* at Home and Abroad, his *Abilities*, *Services*, and *Merits*, with heavy Lamentations, that the *King* ſhould thus diſmiſs him from his Office; concluding that '*the* '*World ſeems greatly aſtoniſhed at ſo* unexpected *an Event*, '*and thoſe who are* moſt zealous *for the preſent Royal Fa*'*mily* grieve *to ſee ſo* able *and* faithful *a Servant* diſmiſſed, '*in ſo critical a Conjuncture.*'

This *indecent* Uſage of the *King* is an Invaſion of his *perſonal Liberty*, as well as of his *Royal Dignity*. It treats him as if he were leſs *Free in his own Family*, than the moſt private Gentleman. It treats him as if he were not *Sovereign of his Subjects*. It treats him as if he were not *Maſter of his Servants*. It tends to give him Laws, as well for the Government of *his Family*, as of *his Kingdom*. It is an Inſult on the *Majeſty of the whole People*, that Majeſty with which the Law hath inveſted the King for the Glory of the Nation. It is a Violation of all publick Liberty, for it violates the *perſonal Liberty* even of him who is the *great Guardian* of all publick Liberty.

Can there be a greater Inſult to the Throne, than to *upbraid the King* for removing one of his Servants, when he

is

is not, in his Majeſty's Judgment, *proper to remain* any longer in that Station? Would it be allow'd in me, ſuppoſing I were as much byaſſed in Favour of the C——R *of the* E——R, as the Author of this Paragraph ſeems to be in Favour of the late L——d ST——D; would it be allow'd in me, ſhould the *King* ever ſend for *the Seals* from that *Honourable Perſon*, to tell the World in Print, how many Years the *Honourable Perſon* had ſerved the Crown, how many great Employments he had borne, what *Talents* he poſſeſſed, what *Services* he had performed, what *Merits* he might plead, how much all Men were *aſtoniſhed*, and how much the moſt *zealous Friends* of the Royal Family *grieved*; yet this may be as copiouſly ſaid in Behalf of any *antient Servant* belonging to the Crown: But would this be decent, would it be excuſed in me, or any Man, *on one Side*? And can it be juſtified by any Means on a contrary Side; unleſs one Party ſhall be allow'd to take thoſe *Liberties with the Throne*, and to uſe thoſe *undue* Familiarities *with the King*, which *all other Perſons*, and *all other Parties* muſt be *condemn'd in* and would be *aſhamed of*?

Can this be treating the *Noble Lord* with any *real* Friendſhip, to make this *ill-judged* Uſe of his Name and Character, *in Oppoſition to the* Perſon *and* Procedure *even of the* KING *himſelf*; to ſhew his *Abilities*, his *Services*, and *Merits*, in this invidious Light, as *ill requited* by his *royal*, his *gracious*, and *indulgent Maſter*; that *Royal Maſter* who choſe him to attend on his Perſon on his firſt Arrival in the Kingdom; who retained him in his Family, even at a Time when *his royal Father* was pleaſed to *diſmiſs* his Lordſhip *from the Court*, and to *diſcharge* him from a *profitable Office*; that *kind* and *generous Maſter*, who began his Reign by *loading him with Favours*, and hath diſtinguiſh'd him *almoſt every Year* by ſome *new Office*, or ſome *new Honour* conferred upon his Lordſhip; that *affectionate Maſter*, who never ſuffered *his* Abilities to languiſh in Obſcurity, through the Want of Employment; that *juſt and generous Maſter*, who never ſuffered any Service done to him to go without Reward? And after ſo *much Honour*, ſo *many Favours* notoriouſly received from the KING by the *Noble Perſon*, can this *Great Lord* be treated well by any Man, who thus maltreats the *King*, pretending to eſpouſe his Lordſhip, *as if the* King *had done* him *Wrong*, or *had* unworthily *repaid him*?

Can any Man pretend to judge *between the* King *and* his *Servants*? Hath not his Majeſty a moſt undoubted Right to

diſmiſs his Servants at *his own* Pleaſure? Doth any Man hold an Employment of this Nature by *Right*, or by *Royal Favour*? And if the *King* gave him this Employment of his *ſpecial Grace*, he is indebted to the *Crown* for having been thus choſen to ſerve it: but can the King have done him Injury, by having diſmiſſed him from that Service, to which he had *no Right*, and to which his *only Title* was the *King's Favour*? Will any Man ſuggeſt, that the *King* made the *Noble Perſon* L——D ST——D, to make him independent of *his Royal Self*? And is this rightful Exerciſe of royal Power to be thus *invidiouſly* treated, thus *indecently upbraided*, thus *avowedly cenſured*, as a Removal ASTONISHING *to the People*, and GRIEVOUS to the *King's* moſt *zealous Friends*?

Who are the Perſons that have expreſſed this *Aſtoniſhment*? Who are thoſe that have expreſſed this *Affliction*? Or were Mankind ever ſo ſurprized, and ever ſo ſad on ſuch an Occaſion? Who gave the *Author of this Paragraph* a Commiſſion to declare in their Behalf, to *all* his *courteous Readers*, the Amazement, or the Grief of ſuch Perſons in ſuch an *inſolent* Manner? Would it not be *highly cenſured* in me, as I ſhould highly deſerve *all Cenſure*, were I to INSULT the *Noble Lord*, becauſe the *King* hath diſmiſſed him from a great Employment? And is it thought allowable to *inſult the* KING, becauſe his Majeſty hath been pleaſed to remove one of his Servants? Will *thoſe*, from whom this Paragraph is ſuppoſed to proceed, will *they* permit me to remind the World of what the World well know? Will they allow me to ſay what *they themſelves* moſt *unworthily* ſaid of this *Noble Lord*, when he was made L——D ST——D? Would it not appear in ſuch a Caſe, that as all *Court-Favour*, which is obtained excluſively of themſelves, is the Subject of their *Cenſure*; ſo a *Removal from Court* makes a Perſon the Subject of *their Applauſe*? It entitles him to their *Incenſe*, and to their moſt *fulſome Adulation*. But, on my own Part, I ſhall not copy from *their Manner of treating* this *Noble Lord*, or ſpeak of him with *leſs Regard* than I always thought belonging to his *high Rank* and *Character*. For as his *perſonal Qualities*, and not his *Preferments at Court*, undoubtedly entitled him to *all the Praiſe* which ever was *due* to his Lordſhip, I ſhall never expoſe myſelf by ſuggeſting that *his Character* can *vary* with his *Employments*: But, on the contrary, I do moſt truly believe, that *it always hath been*, and *ever will be*, *the ſame*.

Neither

Neither can any Concluſion be *fairly* inferred from Accidents of this Nature, which ought to impeach the *Character* either of *a* PRINCE or of the *Servants* whom he removes. No Man can, with either *good Nature*, or *good Manners*, reproach a Perſon *for being out of Employment.* And if there is this Tenderneſs to him, this Suppoſition *always to be allow'd*, that he might *loſe his Place* without *Loſs of Honour*; there is a much greater Decency always due to the Throne; and this will be as juſtly granted, that an Office, with which the *King* favours any Perſon, may be reſumed by the *King* without doing any *Wrong* to that Perſon. Infinite are the Reaſons which may be aſſigned to ſhew, that *every Prince* may, and frequently *muſt*, remove Perſons from Employments, which they hold at his Pleaſure; yet ſuch is the *Decency*, and *Duty* always to be obſerved, with Relation to this *ſublime Character* of a SOVEREIGN PRINCE, that no Man in Strictneſs is at Liberty to aſſign the Reaſons which might even *juſtify the King's Procedure*, in a Concern ſo delicate and tender as this muſt be. It will be allowed beyond Queſtion, that he is at *Liberty to diſpoſe of* Perſons in his own *Service according to* his own *Opinion*; and it is *great Inſolence* to HIS MAJESTY, *great Injury* to the *Noble Perſon* concerned, and very *unfair* to the World, that any *private Man* ſhall, in the *common printed Papers*, treat the KING and *his Proceedings* in this Manner; *arraigning* HIM *at the* Bar *of Party-Cenſure*, even *for the Diſpoſition of the Offices of* his own *Houſhold.*

Let us try *how fair* it is to bring ſuch a Point into Debate. Am I, or any Man, *at Liberty* to try the *Noble Lord*'s Character and Conduct, even in *Defence of the* King's *Procedure*? And is it fair then *to advance* this Topick, if no Man may *diſpute* it? Suppoſe that we did not allow thoſe *Abilities*, *Services*, and *Merits* to the Praiſe of this *Noble Lord*, which are ſo *invidiouſly* urged at this Time, to *reflect* on the KING for having *diſmiſſed* his Lordſhip: Suppoſe that we were acquainted with more than meerly *Royal Will* and *Pleaſure*, as operating in this Affair: Suppoſe we knew, by the moſt authentick Information, that the *Noble Lord*, by *Misbehaviour* or *Miſtake*, be it better or worſe, had impoſed the Neceſſity on his *Royal Maſter* to remove him from his Service; yet could I, or any Man, have Liberty to *explain an Affair* of this *private* Nature? Could I explain the *ſtrongeſt*, or the *juſteſt Cauſes* of the KING's DISPLEASURE, even in the KING's JUSTIFICATION? Could

I be

I be at Liberty to ſhew that the *Noble Lord* had *not deſerved well*, either of his *Prince* or of his *Country*; that the Panegyrick, which had been made on him, *did not belong to Him*; and that, whatever Virtues or Services impartial Juſtice muſt allow on his Side, the ſame impartial Juſtice might *over-balance* all thoſe Virtues and Services, by *certain Errors* and *Infirmities*, which are too incident to human Nature? No: If this were really true in his Lordſhip's Caſe, as I will not preſume to believe that it can be true; yet I DARE NOT *ſay this* to the World; the Authority of the *Houſe of Lords*, and the *Action of Scandalum Magnatum* would deter the boldeſt Man from ſpeaking *Truth of a Peer*, if ſuch Truth might be to *his Diſadvantage*. No Man, who values his Quiet, his Liberty, or Fortune, can in this Caſe *take up the Gauntlet*, or encounter with ſuch *awful* and *tremendous Privileges*. Is it fair then to *reflect on the* KING for having *removed a Lord*, who is alledged to deſerve more Favour by his *Merit* and *Services*? Is it fair to do this, when the moſt *faithful Subject* dare not, in the Defence even of his KING *and* SOVEREIGN, *diſpute* thoſe *Merits* and *Services* with which the King is upbraided; or ſhew the *Fallacy* of the Pretenſions in Favour of *that Lord*, or ſhew the *Provocations* which his Lordſhip gave his Prince, before he was *diſmiſſed* the *Royal Service*.

I ſay this in general, with Relation to *ſuch Uſage* of the KING. I do not ſay any Thing invidious of the *Noble Lord*, whoſe *excellent Candor*, and *good Underſtanding*, will, I am aſſured, allow, that what I have ſaid hath been with *all Reſpect* to his Perſon, and altogether from a Senſe of my own Duty. I ſhall always hope, that he hath not merited *Ill of his Prince*; and, notwithſtanding this *ill-judged Manner* in which the *Craftſman* treats his Lordſhip, I truſt he will always *deſerve well* of the KING, by a *dutiful* and a *reſpectful* Behaviour to his Majeſty. It would be a baſe Reflection on the *Noble Lord*, to ſuggeſt that his *Zeal for the Conſtitution*, or his *Affection for his Prince*, can be influenced by the Conſideration of his *being in Place*, or his *being out of Place*. And however deſperate other Men may have rendered their Affairs, as I think it can be no *Wrong to his Lordſhip*, that he hath been removed, I ſhall not be aſtoniſhed to ſee him reinſtated in his Employment, which he hath been removed from; or promoted to any other, whenever that *Royal* Pleaſure, which removed *him*, ſhall think it fitting to reſtore him. I dare not pretend to imagine,

imagine, that *his Lordſhip* can approve of any ſuch *Inſult to the King*, which hath thus been offered, under the vile Pretence of *an* Elogium *on* the *Noble Lord*. However the Author of this Paragraph may pretend to be acquainted with the *Manner* of his Lordſhip's *Diſmiſſion*, as well as with the *Nature of his Lordſhip's* PRIVATE *Letter to* THE KING. I take this *meerly* to proceed from a certain *Singularity*, by which ſome Perſons are diſtinguiſhed, of making themſelves *too free* with PRIVATE and SACRED CORRESPONDENCES. But I will venture to ſay, that *thoſe* who can thus *indecently* and *arrogantly* PRESCRIBE to the KING's *Judgment*, whilſt they have no Power at all, ſuch Men would treat his *Royal Perſon*, and his *Royal Opinion*, in a *more arbitrary* Manner, were he ever prevailed on to gratify their *Ambition*, or to truſt *Himſelf*, his *Family*, and his Affairs in the Hands of *ſo much Inſolence*.

Extract from the GRUBSTREET JOURNAL.

A Continuation of the Proceedings of the Dealers in the ſtaple Commodity of Dullneſs.

SECT. VI. IN the midſt of *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields* there had been placed almoſt daily, for ſeveral Years, a kind of large, old ſquare Table; upon which refuſe Books, of the paſt and preſent age, were continually expoſed to ſale. Upon this Altar, ſacred to the Goddeſs DULLNESS, all the fore-mentioned Offerings being layed in proper Order, formed a lofty Pyramid. The *London Journals*, as works of the greateſt Gravity, were placed as the Foundation: Next to theſe lay the Tragedies and Comedies of KIBERUS: The third Story conſiſted of *Daily Courants*; the fourth of ſome *miſcellaneous Craftſmen*, *Fog's*, and *Grub-Street Journals*; the fifth and uppermoſt of *Hyp-Doctors* and *New-Years Odes*, placed neareſt to the Clouds, as being written equally in the unintelligible Sublime, the one in Proſe, and the other in Verſe. PUFFERUS, dreſſed in his *Pontificalibus*, with an *Hyp-Doctor extraordinary* in his Hand, which he had lighted at a dark Lanthorn, held by his Sub-Deacon AMEN, ſet Fire to the Pile. Which, having great Numbers of *Hyp-oratorial Puffs* in the *Daily Journals*, artificially diſpoſed between the Bundles, immediately took Fire in ſeveral Parts; but by Reaſon of the Thickneſs, Soliority, and Dampneſs of the Matter, burnt very ſlowly,

ſlowly, and obſcured the whole Hemiſphere with a Cloud of Smoak. This Burnt-Offering was accompanied with an Extempore Prayer of Oblation, and concluded with an Exhortation proper to the Occaſion. The ſweet Savour of the Offering, and the harmonious Sound of the Prayer and Exhortation, ſo agreeably regaled the Noſes and Ears of the Congregation, that it layed them in a deep Sleep; from which they were at length rouſed by PUFFERUS, who with a Stentorick Voice cried out, *Depart in Peace.*

SECT. VII. There were many at this Aſſembly, who did not think it ſo prudent to relie altogether upon the Virtue of religious Duties, though ever ſo exactly performed; the chief Uſe of which, they, like moſt great Politicians, believed to conſiſt in amuſing the more ignorant People. Accordingly they thought their own Endeavours might be more effectual without, or at leaſt in Conjunction with, the Aſſiſtance of the Goddeſs. Of this Perſuaſion was PUFFERUS himſelf, who was a great Man and honourable, and had very great Dealings in various Sorts of Dullneſs, of which he had vented, by oral and manual Tradition, tho' not vended, as much as any Man living. Even his Enemies, of whom his ſuperior Abilities raiſed him up many, acknowledge, that no Man ever wrote or ſpoke like him. This great Man, who for ſeveral Years had claimed an independent Archiepiſcopal, or rather patriarchal Power over the Worſhippers of DULLNELSS, having revolved in his Mind the impending Danger, and maturely conſidered Things paſt, preſent, and to come, iſſued out his Letters mandatory, ſealed with his own Signet, diſplaying a Star riſing to the Meridian, with a Motto moſt expreſſive of his Modeſty, *Ad ſumma: Inveniam viam aut faciam.* In theſe he injoined all Perſons, who had any Veneration for the Goddeſs DULLNESS, to repair to her chapel near the Shambles in *Clare-Market* on *Wedneſday April* 28. at ſeven in the Evening, where, by *particular Encouragement*, would be an Oration *intirely new.* At the ſame Time, he required them to bring each Perſon a Shilling; letting them plainly know, that whoever did not, he might ſtay without Doors, and be damned. This anathematical Excluſion without the Pale of his Church, was thought a little too ſevere by ſome Perſons, and as liable to Objection as Tithes, or any Proceedings in the Biſhops Courts, againſt which he had of late particularly inveighed. But others defended this Injunction, and ſayed, that every one, who, by abridging himſelf now and

then

then of a Pipe and a Pot, would not ſave a Shilling to be layed out at *Clare-Market* upon ſuch wholeſome Meat for the Soul, according to this faireſt Way of buying with ready Money, in which the Seller could certainly afford the better Pennyworths, deſerved to be damned without Mercy.

[*To be continued*]

The following Scene out of Mr. *Voltair*'s Tragedy of *Zara*, has carried the Diſtreſs ſo high, that, we dare ſay, it will entertain our Readers.

Enter Luſignan: (*led in, by two Guards*) *to* Chatillon, Nereſtan, *and* Zara.

Luſ. WHere am I? what forgiving Angel's Voice
Has call'd me, to re-viſit long loſt Day?
Am I with Chriſtians? --- I am weak --- forgive me——
And guide my trembling Steps, --- I'm full of Years——
Yet, *Miſery* has worn me, more than Age;
—— Am I, in Truth, at Liberty? (*Seating himſelf.*

Cha. You are:
And ev'ry Chriſtian's Grief will end, with yours.

Luſ. O Light! ——— O! dearer, far, than Light! That Voice! ———
Chatillon! is it you? ——— my Fellow Martyr! ———
And, ſhall our Wretchedneſs, indeed, have End? ———
In what Place are we, now? —— my feeble Eyes,
Diſus'd to Day-light, long, in vain, to find you.

Cha. This *was* the Palace which your Fathers built——
'Tis, *now*, the Son of *Noradin*'s Seraglio.

Zara. The Maſter of this Place—— the mighty *Oſman*,
Diſtinguiſhes, and loves to Cheriſh, Virtue; ——
This Generous *Frenchman*, yet, a Stranger, to you,
Drawn from his native Soil, from Peace, and Reſt,
Brought the vow'd Ranſoms, of Ten Chriſtian Slaves,
Himſelf, contented, to remain, a Captive.——
But, *Oſman*, charm'd, by Greatneſs, like his own,
To equal, what he lov'd, Has given Him, *You*.

Luſ. So gen'rous *France* inſpires her ſocial Sons!
They have been, ever, dear, and uſeful, to me! ——
Wou'd, I were nearer to him--- Noble Sir,
(Nereſtan *approaches.*
How have I merited, that you, for me,
Shou'd paſs ſuch diſtant Seas, to bring me Bleſſings,
And hazard your own Safety, for my Sake?

Ner.

Ner. My Name, Sir, is *Nereſtan*--- Born in *Syria*,
I wore the Chains of Slav'ry, from my Birth;
Till quitting the proud Creſcent, for the Court,
Where Warlike *Lewis* reigns, beneath his Eye,
I learnt the Trade of Arms;— The Rank, I hold,
Was but the kind Diſtinction, which he gave me,
To tempt my Courage, to deſerve Regard.
Your Sight, unhappy Prince, wou'd charm his Eye;
That beſt, and greateſt, Monarch, will behold,
With Grief, and *Joy*, thoſe venerable Wounds,
And print Embraces, where your Fetters bound you;
All *Paris* will revere the Croſs's Martyr;
Paris, the Refuge, ſtill, of ruin'd Kings!

Luſ. Alas! in Times, long paſt, I've *ſeen* its Glory;
When *Philip*, the Victorious, liv'd—— I fought,
Abreaſt, with *Montmorency*, and *Melun*;
D'Eſtaing--- *De Ne'gle*--- and the far-fam'd *Courcy*:
Names, which were, then, the Praiſe, and Dread, of War!
But, what have I to do, at *Paris*; *now*?
I ſtand upon the Brink of the cold Grave;——
That way, my Journey lies,—— to find, I hope,
The KING *of Kings*; and move Remembrance, there,
Of all my Woes, long, ſuffer'd, for his ſake.——
You, gen'rous Witneſſes, of my laſt Hour,
While I, yet, live, aſſiſt my humble Prayers;
And join, the Reſignation of my Soul.——
Nereſtan! Chatillon! and you, fair Mourner!
Whoſe Tears do Honour, to an Old Man's Sorrows,
Pity a Father,—— the unhappieſt, ſure!
That ever felt the Hand of angry Heav'n!
My Eyes, tho' dying, ſtill, can furniſh Tears:
Half my long Life, they flow'd, and, ſtill, *will* flow!
A Daughter, and three Sons, my Heart's proud Hopes,
Were, all, Torn from me, in their tend'reſt, Years;
My Friend, *Chatillon*, knows, and can remember——

Cha. Wou'd, I were able to *forget*, your Woes:

Luſ. Thou wert a Priſ'ner, with me, in *Cæſarea*,
And, there, behold'ſt, my Wife, and two, dear, Sons,
Periſh, in Flames—— They did not need the Grave
Their Foes wou'd have *denied* them!--- I beheld it;
Husband! and *Father!* Helpleſs, I beheld it!
Denied the mournful Privilege, to *die!*——
If ye are Saints, in Heav'n, as, ſure! ye are,
Look, with an Eye of Pity, on that Brother,

That

That Siſter, whom you left—— if I have, yet,
Or Son, or Daughter—— for, in Early Chains,
Far, from their loſt, and unaſſiſting, Father,
I heard, that they were ſent, with Numbers, more,
To this *Seraglio*, hence, to be diſpers'd,
In nameleſs Remnants, o'er the Eaſt, and ſpread
Our Chriſtian Miſeries, round a faithleſs World.

Cha. 'Twas true--- for, in the Horrors of that Day,
I ſnatch'd your Infant Daughter, from her Cradle;—
But, finding ev'ry Hope of Flight was vain,
Scarce had I ſprinkled, from a public Fountain,
Thoſe ſacred Drops, which waſh the Soul, from Sin,
When, from my bleeding Arms, fierce *Saracens*
Forc'd the loſt Innocent; who, ſmiling, lay,
And pointed, playful, at the ſwarthy Spoilers!——
With her your youngeſt, then, your *only* Son,
Whoſe little Life had reach'd the fourth, ſad, Year,
And, juſt, given Senſe, to *feel* his own Misfortunes,
Was order'd to this City.——

Ner. I, too, hither,
Juſt, at that fatal Age, from loſt *Cæſarea*,
Came, in that Crowd, of, undiſtinguiſh'd, Chriſtians.

Luſ. *You*?— came *you* thence? Alas! who knows, but you
Might, heretofore, have ſeen my two, poor Children?
Ha!--- Madam!--- That ſmall Ornament, you wear,
(*Looking up.*
Its Form, a Stranger, to this Country's Faſhions,
How long has it been yours?

Zara. From my firſt Breath, Sir——
Ah!— what!— you ſeem ſurpriz'd! why ſhould *This* move you?

Luſ. Wou'd you confide it, to my trembling Hands?

Zara. To what new Wonder, am I now reſerv'd?
Oh, Sir! what mean you?

Luſ. Providence! and Heaven!
O, failing Eyes! deceive ye not my Hope?
Can this be Poſſible?--- yes--- yes--- 'tis ſhe!
This little Croſs, I know it by ſure Marks;
Oh! take me, Heav'n! while I can die with Joy——
(*Sinking to the Ground.*

Zara. O! do not, Sir, diſtract me—— riſing Thoughts,
And Hopes, and Fears, o'erwhelm me!

Luſ. Tell me, yet,

Has it remain'd, for ever, in your Hands?
What! Both, brought, Captives, from *Cæsarea* hither?
Zara. Both, Both———
Ner. Oh, Heaven! have I then, found a Father?
Luſ. Their Voice! their Looks!
The Living Images, of their Dear Mother!
O! Thou, who thus, canſt bleſt my Life's laſt Sand,
Strengthen my Heart, too feeble, for this Joy;———
(*riſing.*
Madam! *Nereſtan*!--- Help me, *Chatillon*———
Nereſtan! if thou ought'ſt, to own that name,
Shines there, upon thy Breaſt, a noble Scar,
Which 'ere *Cæsarea* fell, from a fierce Hand,
Surprizing us, by Night, my Child receiv'd?
Ner. Bleſs'd Hand!——— I *bear* it, Sir——— the Mark is there;———
Luſ. Merciful Heaven!
Neref. kneeling. O, Sir! O *Zara*, kneel.
Zara kneeling. My Father? Oh!
Luſ. O, my loſt Children!
Both. Oh!
Luſ. My Son!—my Daughter! Loſt, in embracing you,
I wou'd, now, *die*, leſt This ſhou'd prove a Dream.
Cha. How touch'd is my Glad Heart, to ſee their Joy!
Luſ. Again, I find you— *dear*, in *Wretchedneſs*;
O, my brave Son--- and, Thou, my Nameleſs Daughter,
Now diſſipate all Doubt, remove all Dread;———
Has Heav'n, that gives me, back, my Children,——— given 'em,
Such, as I loſt 'em?——— Come, they, Chriſtians to me?
One weeps—And one declines a conſcious Eye!
Your Silence ſpeaks--- Too well I underſtand it.
Zara. I cannot, Sir, deceive you--- *Oſman*'s Laws
Were mine--- and *Oſman* is *not* Chriſtian.
Luſ. Ah! my miſguided Child!--- at that ſad Word,
The little Life, yet, mine, had left me, quite,
But, that my Death might leave thee, loſt, for ever.
Sixty long Years, I fought the Chriſtian's Cauſe,
Saw their doom'd Temple fall, their Power deſtroy'd:
Twenty, a Captive, in a Dungeon's Depth,
Yet, never, for myſelf, my Tears ſought Heav'n,
All, for my Children, roſe my fruitleſs Pray'rs;
Yet, what avails a Father's wretched Joy?
I have a Daughter,--- and my God an Enemy———

But,

But, 'tis *my* Guilt, not hers--- Thy Father's *Priſon*,
Depriv'd Thee of thy Faith--- yet--- do not loſe it;
Reclaim thy Birth-right--- Think, upon the Blood,
Of Twenty Chriſtian Kings, that fills thy Veins;
'Tis Heroes Blood---the Blood of Saints and Martyrs!
What wou'd thy Mother feel, to ſee Thee thus?
She, and thy murder'd *Brothers*—— think, they call thee,
Think, that thou ſee'ſt 'em ſtretch their bloody Arms,
And weep, to win Thee, from their Murd'rer's Boſom.—
Even, in the Place, where thou betray'ſt thy God,
He *died*, my Child, to ſave thee.—— Turn thy Eyes,
And ſee, for thou art *near*, his ſacred Sepulchre;
Thou can'ſt not move, a Step, but, where, *He* trod!
Thou trembleſt—— oh! admit me, to thy Soul;
Kill not thy Aged, thy Afflicted, Father;
Take not, thus ſoon, again, the Life, thou gav'ſt him,
Shame not thy Mother,—— nor betray thy GOD.
—'Tis paſt ---- Repentance dawns, in thy ſweet Eyes,
I ſee bright Truth, deſcending, to thy Heart,
And, now, my, long, loſt, Child, is found, for ever!
&c. &c.

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE Speech, which it is ſaid, the Cardinal Miniſter lately made to the Queen, is ſomething remarkable, and, if true, ſeems to contradict the Account we have hitherto had of a Reſolution taken by the Court of *France*, to hazard a War rather than fail in reſtoring King *Staniſlaus* to the Throne of *Poland*. This Speech is reported to have been as follows. MADAM, *The King, your Conſort, deſires, as much as your Majeſty can, to ſee the King, your Father, replaced upon the Throne of* Poland: *He will let nothing be wanting to obtain this deſired End. The* Poles *themſelves will tell you how many Millions have already been diſtributed among them; and no Negotiations have been omitted, which, we had Reaſon to believe, could be conducive to it: We have even gone too great a Length, and have made a Declaration in the King's Name, which has made all* Europe *tremble, and think they already ſee every Part of it in*

a Flame. But, MADAM, *the Circumſtances of* France *will not ſuffer her to make any farther Advances: If Money and Arguments will not do, we muſt not think of employing Force.* It is likewiſe ſaid, the Cardinal has declared, that the Foreign Miniſters at that Court had taken what his Adjunct had told them in a wrong Senſe, it never having been his Majeſty's Intention, that it ſhould be looked upon as Equivalent to a Declaration of War: That it was true, the Moſt Chriſtian King's Deſign was to maintain, to the utmoſt of his Power, the Freedom of Election in *Poland*; but without uſing any Force, or cauſing any Diſturbance.

The Parliament of *Paris* exerts itſelf daily, and has lately publiſhed an Arret. which forbids *any Perſon to look upon the* Conſtitution Unigenitus *as a Rule of Faith, and any Moleſtation being offered to the Faithful on Account of the ſaid Conſtitution.*

The Court of *France* ſeems Intent upon repairing the Loſs it has ſuſtained in the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, by making *Graveling* a Port and Fortreſs equally ſtrong and advantagious as the former.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW COUNTRIES.

THE two Provinces of *Overyſſel* and *Utrecht* alledge as a Reaſon for their having recalled their Conſent (*a Circumſtance, perhaps, without a Precedent*) to the Extradition of the Domains belonging to the Prince of *Orange*, by the late King *William*'s Will, *that they had been miſinformed:* And as there are now four Votes to three againſt this Prince, he has little Reaſon to hope any Reſolution of the *States General* in his Favour, till he complies with the Offers of the States of *Zealand*, concerning *Ter Veer* and *Flufſhing*.

Count *Sinzendorff*, the Emperor's Ambaſſador, has delivered a Memorial to the *States*, in which he acquaints them, that, by his Maſter's Interpoſition, the King of *Pruſſia* had conſented to the Releaſe of the *Dutch* Soldiers; and that his *Imperial* Majeſty hoped they would now make ſome Advances towards a farther Reconciliation. This Memorial being referred to ſome Deputies, in order to their conferring with the Count on this Matter, they have lately declared in the Name of the *States*, that they are ſatisfied with his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's having ſet their Subjects free; but that they now hoped he would likewiſe give them

Satisfaction

Satisfaction for the Indignities offered their Miniſter: And that, on their Side, if it can be made appear, that the Council of War, which condemned the *Pruſſian* Officer at *Maeſtricht* has, in any wiſe, acted repugnant to Law and Juſtice, they are ready to give all reaſonable Satisfaction.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

THere is a Report in *Spain*, that Don *Joſeph Patinho* is diſgraced, and that the King will not ſo much as hear him named. Some think, that he will be baniſhed to ſome diſtant College of his Order, and that Don *Grimaldo* will be reſtored to the Miniſtry. Notwithſtanding the Reconciliation of the Court of *Spain*, with that of *Vienna*, concerning the Affairs of *Parma*, the *Spaniards* continue their Armaments by Sea and Land. They talk now of no leſs than 40 Men of War, and 40,000 Men, Land-Forces, ready to be embarked.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE Senate of *Genoa* is pretty much embarraſſed, ſince the Arrival of an Expreſs from *Vienna*. It is ſaid, that his *Imperial* Majeſty inſiſts upon a Right of regulating the Form of Government in the Iſland of *Corſica*. The *Genoeſe* have been at no ſmall Expence in providing Tranſports to ſend to *Baſtia*, in order to take in the *Imperial* Troops which were left in that Iſland, under the Command of the Baron *von Wachtendonck*; but that General does not ſeem to be in ſuch Haſte to embark.

GERMANY.

OUR Advices from *Vienna* confirm what we have already mentioned, that the Differences between that Court, and the Courts of *Sevil* and *Parma* are adjuſted, by the Mediation of the Court of *Great Britain*. We have likewiſe an Account from thence, that the Emperor had ſo long deferred giving a categorical Anſwer to the Declaration of *France*, with Regard to the Affairs of *Poland*, in order to conſult the ſeveral Powers with which that Court is in Alliance: But that now the Imperial Miniſters had communicated a Counter-Declaration to the *French* Ambaſſador, of which, we are inform'd, the Contents

tents are; *That tho' the Emperor is inclined to wiſh the enſuing Election in* Poland *may fall upon a Prince who is well affected to the Intereſt of the* German *Empire, he has never ſhewn any Deſire of obtaining this End otherwiſe than by a fair Negociation, a Method which every Prince is allowed to put in Practice; nor is he conſcious of having deſigned any thing that could be interpreted as an Act of Violence upon the Freedom of the* Poliſh *Nation; and is therefore the more ſurprized at the late Proceedings of the Court of* France: *That the ſending of a Body of Troops into* Sileſia *could give no reaſonable Umbrage to the Court of* France, *ſince a common Precaution to ſecure his own Dominions from the Inſults they would otherwiſe be expoſed to, by their Nearneſs of Situation, during the Confuſions which conſtantly attend the Election of a King of* Poland, *rendered it abſolutely neceſſary to protect them by a ſufficient Force.*

From *Dreſden* we hear, that ſince the Arrival of two Couriers from *Warſaw*, that Court appeared very ſanguine in their Hopes, and it is even ſaid, theſe Couriers have brought certain Advice, that all the Steps, which as well the Primate, as the Crown Regimentary, and the principal Grandees have taken with Regard to the enſuing Election, are evidently in Favour of his Electoral Highneſs: And that the Primate, in particular, had told Count *Moſchinki*, when he preſented him a Letter from the Elector, that he ſhould never forget the Obligations he had to the Houſe of *Saxony*; but, on the contrary, would embrace every Opportunity of contributing to its Luſtre.

The Regiments of *Kevenhuller* and *Lichtenſtein* Dragoons are upon their March, from the Borders of *Hungary*, to ſtrengthen the Camp in *Sileſia*.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE City of *Warſaw* is filled with Perſons of Diſtinction from *France*, who endeavour to gain the Affections of the *Poles*, by their ſplendid Equipages and profuſe Expences. At an Entertainment lately given by the *French* Ambaſſador to a great Number of *Poliſh* Noblemen, conſiderable Preſents were made to each of them, and great Quantities of Wine and Victuals were diſtributed among the Populace.

The Articles which ſome of the Palatinates and Diſtricts have recommended as proper to be inſerted in the *Pacta conventa*,

venta, to be ſubſcribed by the King Elect, if they paſs into an Act, will pretty much clip the Wings of his Power. Among others, theſe following are remarkable; 1. *That he ſhall, upon no Occaſion whatſoever, not even in the moſt imminent Danger, bring any foreign Troops into the Kingdom, without having the previous Conſent of the Senate.* 2. *That he ſhall never confer any of the Offices of the Crown, when they become vacant, upon Foreigners, tho' they ſhould be naturalized, nor even upon Natives, without ſuch Conſent.* 3. *That no Foreigner ſhall have any manner of Concern in the Adminiſtration of the public Revenues. And*, 4. *that the King ſhall, in an eſpecial Manner, promiſe, that he will diſpoſe of no Place in the Army, of any Importance, without having the previous Conſent of the Generals of the Crown.* According to our laſt Advices from *Poland*, the Opening of the Dyet of Convocation remained fixed to the 27th of *April*, ſo that we may ſoon expect to hear ſome important News from thoſe Parts. A Diſpute, on account of Precedency, has ariſen between Mr. *Woodward*, the *Britiſh*, and Count *de Lewolde*, the *Ruſſian* Miniſter in *Warſaw*.

TURKEY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

WE hear from *Perſia*, that the Demands made, by the Protector, on the *Turks*, by way of Preliminary, before he would enter into a Treaty for a perpetual Peace with the *Ottoman Port*, are more exorbitant than we mentioned in our laſt. Not contented with the Evacuation of the City of *Erivan* he demands, 1. That of the whole Province; 2. The Reſtoration of all the other Places taken by the *Turks* under Favour of the laſt Troubles; 3. Ample and publick Satisfaction for the Affront offered to the *Perſian* Ambaſſador at *Conſtantinople*; And, 4. That the *Turks* allow of their making Reprizals on their Officers who are Priſoners, by ſerving them in the ſame Manner as they did the *Perſian* Officers, whom they ſent back with their Noſes and Ears cut off, and their Mouths ſlit.

The Report of the *Defeat* of the *Ottoman* Army by the *Perſians*, and the taking of *Babylon* yet continues from ſeveral Parts, but we don't find there is any certain Confirmation of this News. They now talk of an Accomodation between the *Turks* and the *Perſians*, but with the ſame Uncertainty.

The

The Crews of the four *Malteſe* Men of War, which have joined the *Spaniſh* Squadron, in View of intercepting the Succours, ſending by the *Turks* to aſſiſt the *Algerines*, have been augmented with 400 Men, and 32 Knights.

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home Ports, *from* Wedneſday, April *the 25th, to* Tueſday, May *the 1ſt, both Days incluſive; deſigned for the Uſe of Merchants, and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Dublin, April 15. ON the 2d arrived the Jolly Batchelor of Dublin from Seville; on the 3d the John and Jane with Wheat for London, Mary Anne with Barley from Shoreham, and the Joufro Johanna with Wheat and Iron from Oſtend; on the 5th the Two Friends from Cadiz, Elizabeth from Malaga, and the Mary from Oſtend; all three of Dublin; on the 7th the Mary of and from Chicheſter with Wheat and Flour, and the Guiney Hen of Barbadoes with Sugar, Rum, and Cocoa, from St. Euſtacia; on the 8th the Preſerve with Barley from Yarmouth; William and Mary of Wells, Elizabeth of Dublin, Mary of Drogheda, and ſeveral Dutch Ships with Wheat, and Fanny of Dublin from Bourdeaux; on the 10th the Hope of and from Bremen; Jane of and from Arundel with Wheat, Batchelor of and from Shoreham with Timber and Bark: and the William and Mary of Limmington with Wheat and Malt from Sandwich; on the 11th the Swift of Londonderry from Bilbao, and the Anne of Dublin from Charent. On the 3d ſailed the Alexander of Saltcoats with Herrings, Soap and Candles for Koningsburgh, Batchelor of Yarmouth with Proviſion for Cadiz, and Dorothy of Dublin for Stockholm; on the 6th the Lemon of Dublin with Brandy for Rotterdam; on the 7th the King George of Dublin for South Carolina; on the 9th the Princeſs of Whitehaven for Madeira and Barbadoes, Olive of Workington with Spirits for Norway, and the Speedwell Prize with Ale and Beer for Gibraltar, but theſe three put back the 12th and remain. Wind N. E.

Boſton, April 21. Arrived the Trial, Ures, from Lisbon.

Hull, April 21. Arrived the Speedwell, Haworth, from Hamburgh.

Portſmouth, April 23. Since my laſt came in the Catharine Pink, John Clarke, from Hamburgh with Staves; the John and Mary, John Trew, from Chicheſter with Malt for Rotterdam, and is ſince ſailed; as is alſo his Majeſty's Ship the Romney, Lord Muskerry, to Spithead, where is the Suſannah Snow, Thomas Garey, from Boſton with Oil, Tar, &c. for London. His Majeſty's Sloop the Swift, Capt. Durell, is come into the Harbour; and this Morning ſailed with the Wind at N. W. the Derby, Abraham Anſelme, for London from Eaſt India. At Spithead are his Majeſty's Ships the Dreadnought, York, and Romney.

Deal, April 23. This Morning came down and remains the Neptune, Evans, for Barcelona; Succeſs, Watt, for Dublin. This Day arrived the Gaylard, Roberts, and Samuel Peircey, from Oporto; and John and Martha, Calkin, from Liverpool. Wind S. W. by W. The Sarah, Reynolds, from London and Antigua arrived in Virginia the 8th of March.

Leith, April 19. Arrived ſince my laſt the Neptune, William Gregory, from Dantzick; the George, William Dallas, from Rotterdam; the Betty, William Lamoy, and the Pennila, Benjamin Knudſon, from Norway.

Falmouth, April 19. Since my laſt arrived the Eagle Packet, Tonkin, in 8 Days from Corunna. Put in the Sarah, Brock, of and from London for Leghorn; Friends Adventure, Winter, of and from Pool for Newfoundland. Sailed the Edward, Ward, the Hope, Garret, from the Iſle of May for Riga; and the Unity, Tilliſon, for Norway. Wind N. W.

Pool, April 23. This Day arrived the Richard and Elizabeth Brig. Clymer, from South Carolina for Rotterdam: In her Paſſage ſhe met with Capt. Rich. Vivian

Vivian from Dartmouth, for Maryland in the Latitude 43, and Longitude 25, whose Main-mast had been carried away, and she had shifted her Hold. Last Friday sailed the Whately, Price, for South Carolina.

Cowes, April 23. On the 21 ſt came in the Proſperous, Stringfellow, from Guernſey. This Day ſailed the Hope, Serjeant, for Holland from South Carolina. Arrived the Beaver, Thomas Smith, from South Carolina for a Market: She came out the 19th of March with the Anne, Thomas; Capt. Harman, Capt. Snow of Briſtol, and Capt. Gerald of New-England, but parted ſoon after.

Dover, April 24. Since my laſt ſailed the Scipio Africanus, Mac-Cun, for Virginia. Came in the Prince Frederick, Wilſon, from South Carolina for Amſterdam.

Deal, April 24. The Ships mention'd in my laſt remain. Since came down the Charles, Reddick, for Maryland; the Charming Salley, Street, for Bilbao; and a Brigantine for Liverpool, and ſailed for Dover Pier. This Morning arriv'd the Antilope, Morris, from Seville; the Swan, Ellis, the Champion, Franklin, the Carew, Roberts, and the Baldwin, Brooker, from Oporto; alſo the-----, Deare, from Briſtol for Hull, and remains. The Roſe, Hayman, from London, was arrived at Oporto. Wind S. W. to W.

Graveſend, April 24. Arrived the Charming Jenny, Jeremiah Brooks, from Boulogne.

Portſmouth, April 25. Yeſterday came in the Mahone Galley, Hurt, from Alicant and Gibraltar with Salt, for Orders. Sailed the John and Elizabeth, Ridge, from Topſham for London.

Deal, April 26. This Morning about 3 o'Clock ſailed all the Outward-bound mentioned in my laſt. Yeſterday arrived the Derby, Anſelme, from East-India; Friendſhip, Wells, from Leghorn; Prince of Orange, Meedowall, from St. Chriſtopher's; Anaſtaſia, Nichol, from the Canaries for Hamburgh; and the ----Howard, from Lisbon. This Morning arrived the Peterſburgh, Nanſum, from Leghorn; Betty, Hart, from Lisbon; and a Ship from Carolina not known; alſo a Brigantine Coaſter. Remains Anaſtaſia, Nichol, for Hamburgh. The Shark, Perkins, is arrived at Mahone, and the Prince of Aſturias, Synnott, at San Lucar, both from London; and the 13th Inſtant N. S. the Tryal, Clarke, from Guinea; the Mary, Glaſs, and the Shoreham, Edwards, from Carolina, were arrived at Lisbon. Capt. Nanſum parted from the Chitty and the Portpay off Cape de Gatt, and from the Mediterranean off the Rock of Lisbon, all from Leghorn for London. Wind N. N. E

Graveſend, April 26. Arrived the Content, John Edmons, from Guernſey; the ----, John Artis, and the George and Lora, Robert Perry, from Norway; the Samuel, Henry Pearſey, the Gaylard, Gaylard Roberts, the Braganza, Benj. Lyon, and the Champion, Francis Franklyn, from Oporto; the Antilope, Sampſon Morris, from Seville; the Martha, Thomas Howard, from Lisbon; Suſannah, Thomas Garey, from New England; Neptune, Warham Tayler, and the Anne, Henry Bener, from Dunkirk; Friends Goodwill, Robert Phillips, from Guernſey; the Lady Elizabeth, Peter Bredemos, and the London Poſt, Anthony Brakin, from Amſterdam; and the Benjamin, Mic-Donald, from Carolina.

Graveſend, April 26. Arrived the Carew, William Roberts, from Oporto; the Liberty and Property, John Melk, the John and Mary, Samuel Mariner, the Merry Jacks, Giles Granger, the Acton, Sam. Moore, Oldner, Daniel Bowell, and the Thomas, --- Nevel, from Norway.

Falmouth, April 23. The laſt came in the Truro Tin Veſſel, Hytchins, from London. This Day put in per contrary Winds the Mary and Anne of this Place, Brown, from London for Toulon; as alſo two Ships in our Road, which we hear came from the Downs for Smyrna. The Greenſtead Tin Veſſel, Rice, is Topſail looſe for ſailing Eaſtward. Wind at S. W.

Dartmouth, April 24. Yeſterday came in the Algarve, Olding, of and for London from Faro. This Day ſailed the Mary, Hoyles, and the Carolina, Banham, both of and from this Place for Rotterdam. Since writing the Algarve is ſailed.

Deal, April 26. Remains Anaſtaſia, Nichols, for Hamburgh. Yeſterday came down and ſailed thro' the --- Bailey, for St. Martin's. This Day came down and ſail'd thro' the ----, Dumareſque, for York; Don Francisco, Sayer, for Lisbon; and Dorſet, Ellis, for Cork and Jamaica. Arrived in Dover Road, the King George, Harris, and the Sarah, Howes, from St. Chriſtopher's with N.B.

Gravesend, April 16. Arrived the Petersburgh, John Nanſum, and the Friendſhip, Thomas Wells, from Leghorn; the Mary, Robert Abbott, from Philadelphia; Prince of Orange, David Mac-Dowall, from St. Chriſtophers; the Anne, John Scott, the Squirrel, John Scott, and 3 Brothers, Jeffrey Keller, from Norway; Mary, Peter Guering, and Eliz. and May, Pain Maples, from Dunkirk. My laſt, by Miſtake, was dated the 17th, inſtead of the 16th.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, May 2.

YEſterday came Advice to the Turky Company, that their Ship the Halliſax, Capt. Butler, has been ſeen well, off Gibraltar in her way to Scanderoon.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant unto John Lightfoot, the Office of Chyrographer of the Court of Common Pleas, in Reverſion, after the Death, Surrender, Forfeiture, or other ſooner Determination of the Eſtate and Intereſt of Thomas Bennet and Richard Champion, Eſqrs.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed alſo to preſent Edward Hammond, Maſter of Arts, to the Archdeaconry of Dorſet, void by the Death of Robert Cowper, late Archdeacon thereof. And

John Wilcocks, Maſter of Arts, to the Vicarage of Collumpton, in the County of Devon and Dioceſe of Exon.

On Sunday Morning laſt the Right Hon. the Lord William Hamilton, next Brother to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, was married at St. George's Church in Southwark to Miſs Haws, Daughter and only Child of Francis Haws, Eſq; formerly a Director of the South-Sea Company.

The Horſe-Races begin at Hounſlow the 13th of June next.

Laſt Night their Majeſties and the three eldeſt Princeſſes were at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, and ſaw the Opera of Orlando for the laſt Time of its Performance this Seaſon.

On

On Saturday laſt in the Evening their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and the Princeſs Amelia, were at Meſſrs. Margas's Eaſt-India Warehouſes in Hand-Court againſt the Steel-Yard, Thames Street, to ſee the curious Figures lately brought over from China; and Yeſterday Morning their Royal Highneſſes the Duke, the Princeſs Royal, and the Princeſſes Caroline, Mary and Louiſa honoured them with their Preſence on the like Occaſion.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Chelſea College, met at the General Officers Room at Whitehall, and minuted about 40 ſuperanuated Soldiers, in order for Admittance into the Penſion of that College.

The ſame Day John Myddleton, Eſq; having been lately choſen Member for Denby, in the room of his Brother, took his Seat in Parliament accordingly.

We hear that a Petition has been lately preſented to their Majeſties by a great Number of Sea Officers Widows, ſetting forth that their Husbands died before the Commencement of the Corporation lately eſtabliſhed for Relief of Sea Officers Widows, therefore beſeeching the Royal Compaſſion, and praying that they may be admitted to ſome Proviſion from their Majeſties Charity and Goodneſs; and, we hear that the ſaid Petition was very graciouſly received, and that the Merits of it are ordered to be enquired into.

The Rev. Mr. Adams is choſen Curate of St. Dunſtans in the Weſt, in the room of Mr. Keith.

On Sunday laſt died at her Lodgings in Red-Lyon-Street, the Hon. Mrs. Philadelphia Mohun, a Maiden Lady aged 86 Years: She was the youngeſt Daughter of John Lord Mohun (who was one of the Chief Commanders for King Charles the Firſt in the Weſtern Parts of England, during the Civil Wars,) and Great Aunt to Charles Lord Mohun, killed in a Duel with Duke Hamilton in Hyde-Park, on the 15th of November 1712.

Yeſterday Morning early two Waggons coming over Turnham-Green, were ſtopt and rifled by a ſingle Highwayman, who afterwards rode off towards London; but being purſued by the Waggoners, he was taken at Kenſington, and carried before one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in that Town, and by him committed to Newgate.

Yeſterday one Mr. Ward, a Weaver in Spittlefields, on his Return from Stepney, where he had received 80 l. was attacked by two Foot-pads, who robbed him of the ſame, and then ſet a Dog upon him till they were got off to a convenient Diſtance; then giving a Whiſtle, the Dog ran to them, and ſeemed well acquainted with the Buſineſs.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſtened	Males	177	Buried	Males	272
	Females	144		Females	314
	In all	321		In all	586

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 8.

An exact Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets publiſhed from April *the* 28th, *to* May *the* 3*d.*

1. A Sermon preached in the new Church at Graveſend, Feb. 11, 1733. By T. Harris. A. M. Pr. 4 d. Printed for J. Roberts.

2 Sermons on ſeveral Subjects. By J. Forſter. Printed for J. Noon. Pr. 5 s.

3. Remarks on a Bill depending in Parliament for regulating Eccleſiaſtical Courts. By a Rev. Prelate. With an Abſtract of the ſaid Bill. Pr. 6 d. G. Sumtor.

4. A Scripture Account of the Lord's Supper. By W. Willets. Pr. 1 s. 6 d. R. Ford.

5. A Funeral Sermon on the Death of Mr. Wilcox. By J. Wood. Pr. 6 d. J. Oſwald.

6. The Patriot: An Epiſtle to the Earl of Cheſterfield. By Mr. Stanhope Pr. 6 d. J. Cooper.

7. An Enquiry about the Lawfulneſs of eating Blood, occaſioned by *Revelation examined with Candor.* J. Pemberton.

8. The Reaſonableneſs and Excellency of Abraham's Faith: A Sermon preached before the Univerſity of Oxford. By E. Stone, A. M. C. Rivington. Pr. 6 d.

9. St. James's Park: A Comedy. Pr. 1 s. 6 d. J. Cooper.

MISCELLANY

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, EPIGRAMS, &c.

The following Copy of Verſes, occaſioned by a rich Gentleman's marrying an accompliſhed young Lady, will, we dare ſay, pleaſe all our learned Readers: The *Engliſh* Tranſlation of them, it muſt be confeſſed, does not come up to the Original.

Ad Craſſum de Stella.

NE, puer, dulces reprimas furores,
Forma quos Stellæ ciet intuendo,
Quæ dolet Nymphis, juvenumq; torret
Pectora flamma.

Virginis tactu licet intumeſcat
Nec Tagus verſa pretioſus unda,
Nec deaurata græmium procella
Irriget Æther:

Splendide frugi ſed opima circum
Dextra Fortunæ monumenta fudit,
Quæ beant Illam, neq; ſit pudori
Dos ſua ſponſo.

At ſalus vultu ſedat & Voluptas,
Gratiæ ludunt teneros per artus,
Et verecundis oculis Amores
Mille triumphant.

Aſt

Aſt Honor geſtus comitatur omnes,
Temperant Candor Ratioq; linguam,
Pectus & caſtum Pietas perenni
Conſecrat igne.

Æſtiment formæ Critici puellam
(Mente ſi poſſint oculiſq; ſani)
Aſſerent Aurum pretio carere,
Lumine gemmas.

Stella cui ridet, melius Beatus
Audiat, quam ſi Thameſi remotum
Miſceat Gangen, vel uterq; Soli
Serviat Indus.

Corporis dotes animiq; ſummæ
Cum tot occurrant, licet augurari,
Vinculo quot Dii bona conjugali,
Innectere gaudent.

Ornet Hæc veſtrum face Nuptiali
Ducta ſi lectum, cumulata profer
Dona tu Terræ, dabit Hæc viciſſim
Munera Cœli.

To Craſſus, *on his Marriage with* Stella.

WHY ſhould the generous Youth reſtrain
His Love for *Stella*'s Charms,
Whoſe Beauty fills the Nymphs with Pain,
The Swains, with Rapture warms?

Tho', at her Touch, no Stream ſupply
Surprizing Tides of Gain,
And to her Boſom, from the Sky,
Deſcend no golden Rain.

What

What Fortune yet attends the Fair,
With Comfort ſhe ſurveys;
Nor need it, to the wealthy Heir,
Uneaſy Bluſhes raiſe.

Yet is her Shape, by ev'ry Grace,
Form'd with exacteſt Art;
Unnumber'd Cupids, from her Face,
With certain Conqueſt dart.

Yet Honour all her Actions guides,
Reaſon, her Speech inſpires,
Religion, at her Heart, preſides,
And glows with holy Fires.

Let Criticks, with impartial Eyes,
Obſerve the finiſh'd Maid;
And Eaſtern Treaſures they'll deſpiſe,
With her Perfections weigh'd.

Happier the Youth, if *Stella* ſhine,
On him with kindly Beams,
Than if the *Thames* and *Ganges* join
Their tributary Streams.

From ſuch a matchleſs Frame and Mind,
Our raviſh'd Thoughts deſcry,
The pureſt Bliſs, the Gods deſign'd
From *Hymen*'s ſacred Tie.

Should, to your Arms, this glorious Prize,
By nuptial Vows be given;
Contribute you, what Earth ſupplies;
Receive from Her, what Heaven.

A SUMMARY OF THE CONTENTS OF THE First VOLUME.

THE Proprietors of the BEE to the Publick. Pag. 1
Account and Character of the *Craftſman*. 5
——— *Fog's Journal*. 9
——— *Daily Courant*. 11
——— *London Journal*. 14
——— *Free Briton*. 16
Sir *R----t W*-----'s Speech in the H---- of C---ns, in the Debate about keeping up the Army. 18
Remarks on the foregoing Speech. 22
Account and Character of the *Hyp-Doctor*. 23
——— *Grub-Street Journal*. 23
——— *Weekly Regiſter*. 23
——— *Univerſal Spectator*. 24
——— *London Tatler*. 24
——— *Auditor*. 24
——— *Weekly Miſcellany*. 25
Two remarkable Stories of Mr. *Addiſon* 27
Account and Character of the *London Cryer* 27
——— Applebee's *Weekly Journal* 29
——— Read's *Weekly Journal* 29
——— *Seſſions Paper* 30
The remarkable Will of *Richard Norton*, Eſq; 31
Two Epitaphs 43
The Courſe of Exchange to Thurſday Feb. 8. 44
Love above Friendſhip, a Letter to a young Lady 49
Extracts from the *Craftſman* in the Month of Feb. 52, 93, 145
Extracts from *Fog's Journal* 58, 98, 146
Extracts from the *London Journal* 62, 108, 161

Extracts

Extracts from the *Free-Briton* 67, 111
Remarks on the *Free-Briton*, Feb. 8. 69
Foreign Affairs in February 70, 116, 163
Domeſtick Occurrences Ditto 75, 97, 165
Books and Pamphlets publiſh'd in February 78, 119, 169
The Bees, a Poem 80
A Latin Copy of Verſes on the Queen's Grotto 81
Ditto 82
Ditto 83
A Copy of Verſes on Dean S——ſt, aſſerting the Superiority of the Ancients over the Moderns 84
The Town Lady's Anſwer to ——— *What tho' I am a Country Laſs* 84
An Ode or Ballad ſuppos'd to be written by *C—C—* Eſq; 85
An Epigram 86
Verſes left on a young Lady's Toilet 86
The true Sportſman's Prayer to Cupid 87
The Courſe of Exchange to Thurſday Feb. 15. 88
Extracts from the *Daily Courant* 105, 153
The Account ſtated between a certain Gentleman and the Government 112
Extracts from the *Grub-ſtreet Journal* in the Month of Feb. 114
The State of Literature in Foreign Parts publiſh'd in the Month of February 122, 166
The 16th Ode of the 3d Book of Horace imitated 129
A Poem on Belinda's Canary Bird 129
Verſes on the Attitude of a Buſt on Mr. *Dryden*'s Monument 130
A Song 131
The Courſe of Exchange to Feb. 22. 132
Advice from a Guardian to a young Gentleman of Fortune 137
A Receipt to preſerve Beauty for the Uſe of the Fair Sex 171
Epilogue to the Eunuch of Terence, acted by the Weſtminſter Scholars 171
Norfolk Exciſe, a new Ballad 173
The Courſe of Exchange to March 1. 176
The old Man and his Aſs, a Fable 177
The Moral 178
Extracts from the *Craftſman* in the Month of March 182, 221, 272, 305
Extracts from *Fog*'s *Journal* Ditto 184, 226, 278, 313

Extracts from the *London Journal* Ditto 186, 233, 288, 316
Extracts from the *Free-Briton* Ditto 234, 329
Foreign Affairs in the Month of March 187, 234, 289, 344
Domeſtick Occurrences Ditto 189, 238, 292, 338.
The Drone's Collection Ditto 243, 293, 339
Books and Pamphlets publiſh'd in the Month of March 217, 253, 301, 339
The Tryal of *Sarah Malcolm* 190
An Account of her Behaviour at the Place of Execution 214
A Copy of Verſes wrote with her own Hand the Day before ſhe ſuffer'd 215
Kalendae Martiae 219
The Good Actor, a Poem 219
The Prudent Damſel, a Song 219
The Courſe of Exchange to March 8. 220
A correct Table of the Value of any Weight of Gold from one Grain to one Pound, at 4 *l.* 1 *s.* per Ounce 239
The Paper *Sarah Malcolm* deliver'd to the Rev. Mr. *Piddington* the Night before her Execution 249
The Method in China of trying whether a Man is qualified for a Poſt in the Government 261
Extracts of two remarkable Pamphlets, viz. A Letter from a Member of Parliament to his Country Friends, and the Budget Open'd, printed in oppoſite Paragraphs by way of Compariſon 266, 267, &c.
A remarkable Advertiſement 277
A Poem on a beautiful young Lady who painted finely, and drew a diſadvantagious Likeneſs of all the Toaſts in her Neighbourhood 301
The old Maid's Advice to her Sex, a Song 303
A Dialogue between two famous Projectors. 303
The Courſe of Exchange to *March* 15. 269
The City of *Weſtminſter*'s Letter to their Members. 312
Extract from the *Grub-ſtreet Journal*, in the Month of *March*. 329
Advice to a young Lady. A Poem. 255
The Ord——y of N——s Exhortation to *Sarah Malcolm*. 257
An aukward Stage Monarch. 257
A Project for an Exciſe upon Wit. A New Ballad. 259
Extracts from the *Daily Courants* in the Month of *March*. 284, 320

Verſes

Verſes ſpoken to Dr. *Freind* at the Annual Feaſt of the *Weſtminſter* Scholars. 254
The Courſe of Exchange to *Thurſday*, *March* 22. 304
The Retired Patriot. A Poem. 344
Mr. *Voltaire*'s Dedication of his Play called *Zara*, to Miſs *Goſſin*, the celebrated *French* Actreſs. 345
The State of Literature Abroad, in the Month of *March*. 216. 247, 297, 342.
The Courſe of Exchange to *Thurſday*, *March* 29. 347
The Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*, Ditto. 348
Extracts from the *Craftſman*, in the Month of *April*. 349 405, 450, 503
Extracts from *Fog*'s *Journal*, Ditto. 359, 411, 452, 511
Extracts from *Daily Courant*, Ditto. 366, 415, 459, 518
Extracts from *London Journal*, Ditto. 370, 417, 459, 521
Extracts from *Free Briton*. 370, 522
Extracts from *Grub-ſtreet Journal*, Ditto. 464, 522
Foreign Affairs publiſhed in the Month of *April*. 371, 421 468, 529
Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection, Ditto. 375, 427, 475, 537
Books and Pamphlets publiſhed in the Month of *April*. 386 499, 542, 437
State of Literature Abroad, publiſhed in the Month of *April*. 380, 432, 493, 538
An exact Liſt for the Uſe of Merchants of all ſuch Veſſels as ſail from, or come into, any of our Home Ports. 375 425, 473, 534
The Courſe of Exchange, to *Thurſday*, *April* 5. 391
The Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*, Ditto. 392
A Copy of an Anſwer from a Member of P——t to a Letter from his Borough. 371
A Serenade. 387
The Two Siſters. 387
An Elegy to a young Lady after the Manner of *Ovid*. 388
The Anſwer to the foregoing Elegy. By the Author of the Verſes to the Imitator of *Horace*. 389
The Courſe of Exchange, to *Thurſday*, *April* 12. 439
The Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*, Ditto. 440
Remarks on a Journey from *Patapſko* to *Annapolis*. 393
The Poem itſelf. 394
A Letter from the principal Traders of *Towceſter* to their Members. 409
Ditto from *Daventry*, 410

Mac Donald's Prophecy. 414
An Anſwer to Mr. *Osborne*, to a moſt falſe and infamous Reflection on the late Mr. *Addiſon*, occaſioned by his Spectator on Trade and *Britiſh* Merchants, being reprinted in the *Craftſman*. 418
An Epigram occaſioned by the Merchants being called Sturdy Beggars. 438
The Courſe of Exchange, to *Thurſday*, *April* 19. 501
The Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*, Ditto. 502
A Letter from a Gentleman at *Paris* to his Friend in *England*, containing an Account of the preſent *French* Court, and the Characters of the principal Perſons therein. 441
The Tryal of *William Gordon*, the famous Highwayman. 478
A Deſcription of a burning Vulcano in *Ireland*. 490
Chloe's Chamber-Pot. A Poem, in Imitation of *Milton* 497
A Letter from the Corporation of *Bedford* to their Members on the Miſcarriage of the Exciſe Bill. 507
Two remarkable Advertiſements. 511
A Country Schoolmaſter's Grammatical Letter to his Miſtreſs. 529
A Poetical Epiſtle from a Gentleman to his Friend in the Country. 542
A Dialogue between *F. Walſingham*, Eſq; and *A——n P——*, Eſq; 543
The Courſe of Exchange, to *Thurſday*, *April* 26. 545
The Prices of Goods at *Bear-Key*. 546.
The unaccountable Conduct of ſome Blundering Miniſters. 547
A Dream. 549
A very extraordinary Decree of the *Roman* Senate. 551
A remarkable Obſervation of the Tranſlator of *Tacitus*. 553
The Liberty of the People is the Security and Happineſs of the Prince. 554
Remarks upon a Paragraph in the *Craftſman*, 556
A Continuation of the Proceedings of the Dealers in that Staple Commodity of Dulneſs. 561
A Scene out of *Voltair's* Tragedy of *Zara*. 563
Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections. 567
An *Exact Liſt*, for the Uſe of *Merchants*, of all ſuch Veſſels as ſail from, or come into any of our home Ports. 572
Domeſtick Occurrences. 574
Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.* 577

The Prices of all *Stocks*; The *Discount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds*; The Course of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the most *Staple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*, as they stood respectively on *Wednesday* the 3d Day of *May*, at 3 *of the Clock* in the Afternoon.

STOCKS.

Bank	148 3 4ths a 9
India	160 a 161
South-Sea	102 5 8ths
Ditto Annuity	111 3 8th
3 per Cent Ann. 1726.	102 1 half
Ditto 1731	102 1 half
Million Bank	114 1 half
Equivalent.	111
African	28 29
York Buildings	No Transfer
Royal Assur. 100*l. pd. in*	107 3 4ths
Lond. Assur. 13*l. pd. in*	13 1 8th
Bank Circulation	6 l. 10 s.

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	34 11
Ditto at Sight	34 9 8
Rotterdam	35 1 35
Antwerp	35 4
Hamburgh	34 33 11
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 1 8th
Bourdeaux at 1 half Usa.	31 3 4ths
Cadiz	41 7 8ths
Madrid	42 1 4th
Bilboa	41 3 4ths
Leghorn	50 3 8ths
Genoua	53 3 8ths
Venice	49
Lisbon	5 1 5 d a 3 4ths
Dublin	11 7 8ths

Interest per Cent.		Bonds, &c.		
3	India	5 l. 7 s. a 8.	5 l. 7 s. a 8 s.	5 l. 9 s. Premium
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	3 l. 3 s.	3 l. 4 s.	2 l. 18 s. Premium
4	50 l. South-Sea	2 l. 14 s.	2 l. 14 s.	2 l. 14 s. Prem.
3	20 l. Prizes	21 l.	21 l.	20 l.
3	Blanks	7 l. 17 s.	7 l. 17 s.	7 l. 17 s. 6 d.

South-Sea Annuity sells as above for the Opening, with the Dividend, which will be paid 18th May; the Transfer Books open the 3d.

ANNUITIES, viz.

14 l. per Cent. at 25 a 14th 1704 to 1708 inclusive 26 1 half } Yrs. Purch.

9 l. p. Cent. A. 1710 8 } Yrs. Purch.

Lottery 1710. for 10 Years from Michaelmas last.

Prizes 7 1 4th Years Purchase.

Blanks 5 l. 10 s. per Set.

Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity, 4 per Cent. Premium.

		Given for	Paid off	No.
In Exch.	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731	1000000	900000	52
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732	500000	32700	
	Malt 1731	750000	640525	
	Salt	300000	65000	13

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Pieces of Eight.

GOLD in Bars, per Ounce, —— 3 l. 18 s. 4 d.
ditto in Coin —— 3 l. 18 s. 4 d.
Pillar Pieces of Eight —— 5 s. 4 d. 3 a 7 8ths
ditto Mexico —— 5 s. 4 d. 5 8ths a 3 4ths
Silver in Bars Standard —— 5 s. 4 d. 3 8 ths a 1 half

Grocery Wares by the C.

Almonds Jordan 3 l. 15 s. 0 d.
Ditto Valentia 3 l. 5 s. 0 d.
Raisins of the Sun N. 2 l. 10 s 0 d.
ditto Malaga — 9 s. 0 d.
Currans new — 45 s.
Prunes French — 17 s.
Figs — 20 s. 0 d.
Sugar Jamaica Muſc. 16 s. a 20 s.
Fine ditto — 28 s. a 34 s.
Loaf Sug. dub. Refi. 8 d. 1 half a 9 d.
Molaſſes of London — 8 s. 6 d.
Rice of Carolina 14 s. a 14 s. 6 d.
Bees-Wax East Country 6 l. 0 s.
Brimſtone — 16 s. 0 d.

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon — 7 s. 8 d.
Cloves — 9 s. 1 d.
Mace — 15 s. 0 d.
Nutmegs — 8 s. 7 d.
Pepper for home Conſump. 16 d.

Drugs by the C.

Allom Roach — 21 s. 0 d.
Almonds bitter — 28 s. 0 d.
Anniſeed of Alicant — 48 s.
Aſſafœtida — 8 a 14 s.
Coffee — 20 l. 00 s.
Gentian — 28 s. 0 d.
Gum Sandrack — none
Harts-Horns the C. wt. none
Myrrh — 9 l. 11 s. 0 d.

Dying Wares by the lb. C. & Ton.

Cocheneal per l. at 18 s. 3 d.
Indico French — 2 s 11 d.
Indico Guatimalo — 2 s. a 3 s.
Ditto Labore — none
Annotto — 6 s. 7 d.
Verdigreece — 12 d. 16 d.
Gum Sticklack — 4 l. a 10 l.
Iſinglaſs — 18 d. 4 s. 0
Gum Arabick, per C. — 65 s.

Oil, Tallow, and Whale-Fins.

Oil in Jars — 5 l. a 8 l.
Greenland ditto — none
New England Linſeed — 30 l.
Ditto Rape — 19 l.
Town Melt Tallow — 38 s 0 d.
Country Tallow — 36 s. 6 d.
Iriſh Tallow — 34 s.
Grenl Whale-Fins per T. 630 a 635 l.
New-England ditto per C. 25 l.

Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Roſin, &c.

Hemp Rigs per C. none
Ditto Petersburgh 23 a 25 s.
Pitch of Carolina per C. 4 s. 9 d.
Tarr of ditto per B. — 10 s. 0 d.
Ditto Stockholmper Laſt — 10 l.
Roſin black and yellow 9 a 11 s.
Turpentine common 9 s. a 10 s.
Pot-Aſhes Ruſſia — 30 a 31 l. s.
Ditto East-Country — 24 a 25 s.
Soap Marble — 40 a 46 s.

Lead, Tin, Copper and Iron, viz.

Lead fodr. cont. 19 C. one half 0 0
Board at — 15 l. a 15 l. 10 s.
Tin in Blocks per C. — 4 l. 0
Copper Engliſh — 5 l. 5 0.
Ditto Ordinary — 4 l. 16 s. a 5 l.
Copper of Barbary — 90 l. a 100 l.
Iron of Bilboa per Ton — 15 l. 5 s.

Woollen Factory of England.

Colcheſter Bays Crown — 13 d.
Red Liſt 6 Seals 13 d. & 10 s.
Perpet Kertens Ells — 22 s. 0 d.
Chudleis — 22 s. 0 d.
Moch Sandford — 21 s. 0 d.
Second ditto — 22 s. 6 d.
Prime ditto — 24 s. 0 d.

Wine, Brandy and Rum, &c.

Porto red per Pipe — 36 l.
Ditto white — 24 l.
Liſbon red — 35 a 40 l.
Ditto white — 26 l.
Sherry — 26 l.
Ditto old — 30 l.
Canary new — 30 l.
Ditto old — 36 l.
Florence per Cheſt — 3 l. 3 s.
French red per Hhd. — 30 l. a 40 l.
Ditto white — ditto — 20 l.
Mountain Malaga old — 24 l. 00 l.
Ditto new — 20 l. a 21 l.
Brandy Fr. per gall. 6 s. a 6 s. 8 d.
Rum of Jamaica — 7 s.
Ditto Lwd. Iſlands 6 s. 4 d. 6 s. 10 d.

Corn, Malt, Hops, &c.

Wheat 8 gall. to the buſhel and 8 buſh. to the qr. 19 s. a 22 s. a 25 s.
Rye — 14 s. a 15 s. a 16 s.
Barley — 12 s. a 14 s. a 15 s.
Oats — 8 s. a 10 s. a 12 s.
Boiling Peaſe — 16 s. a 18 s. a 19 s.
Hog ditto — 14 s. a 18 s.
Beans — 14 s. a 16. a 19 s.
Tares — 18 s. a 20 s. a 23 s.
Malt Pale — 17 s. a 19 s. a 20 s.
Ditto brown — 16 s. a 17 s. a 18 s.
Rapeſeed per Laſt new — 10 a 11 l.
Flaxſeed ditto — 12 a 14 l.
Hempſeed ditto — 9 l. 10 s. a 11 l.
Hops new — 7 l. 10 s. a 10 l. 10 s.
Coals in the Pool 22 s. a 23 s.

Sundry ſorts of Merchandize.

Cork from Port — 20 a 23 pC.
Turmiſhel per lb. — 6 a 8 s.
Lime-juice per gall. — 1 s. 3 d.
Stock-Fiſh per C. — 14 a 16 s.
Lignum Vitæ per Ton — 3 a 5 l.
Hambr. Pipe-ſtaves per M. — 23 l.
Hogſhead ditto — 15 l.
Barrel ditto — 11 l.
Elephants Teeth 2 to C. 14 l. 00 s.

The two following CURIOUS BOOKS *of* GARDENING, *Printed for* Richard Chandler *at the* Flower-de-luce *without* Temple-Bar.

I. THE Compleat Fruit and Flower Gardener, containing, 1. Curious Directions for cultivating the choiceſt Fruits at a ſmall Expence. 2. Peculiar Obſervations and Rules for the Management of Dwarf Fruit-Trees, Wall-Trees, Eſpaliers, and Standards; by a new Method of rendering them more ornamental and profitable. 3. The moſt uſeful Experiments for improving Land by Grain and Seeds. 4. The Names and Characters of all the known Soils in *England*, and their Improvement by Grain, Seeds, and Plants. 5. Remarks concerning the raiſing Flowers from Seed. 6. An exact Deſcription of the great *American* Aloe, its Manner of Bloſſoming and Uſe; with the Culture of that, and many other exotick Plants. 7. An Account of the moſt beautiful Kinds of Torch Thiſtles, and their Flowers, *&c.* 8. The Hiſtory of the *Glaſtenbury*, or *Holy Thorn*, and the peculiar Qualifications of that wonderful Plant. The Third Edition corrected, and adorned with Cuts. To which is added, An Appendix concerning the beſt Methods of Pruning Fruit-Trees, whether they are trained againſt Walls, or in Eſpaliers, Dwarfs, *&c.* ſhewing the Diſadvantage of the Knife, whereby three Parts of the Wall-Fruit is loſt every Year. Alſo the Method of Lopping Timber-Trees; Improving and Preſerving of that excellent Root the Potatoe; with the various Ways of preparing and dreſſing them for the Table. By *R. Bradley*, late Profeſſor of Botany in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and F. R. S. Price 3s. 6d. bound.

II. The Flower Garden Diſplayed in above 400 curious Repreſentations of the moſt beautiful Flowers, regularly diſpoſed in the reſpective Months of their Bloſſom. Curiouſly engraved on Copper Plates from the Deſigns of Mr. *Furber*, and coloured to the Life, with the Deſcription of each Plant, and the Method of their Culture. Very uſeful, not only for the Curious in Gardening, but the Prints likewiſe for Painters, Carvers, Japanners, *&c.* Alſo for the Ladies as Patterns for Working, Painting in Water-Colours, or Furniture for the Cloſet; in Quarto. Curiouſly bound and gilt. Price 18s.

N.B.

Books Printed for R. CHANDLER.

N. B. *For the Convenience of Gentlemens framing the Cuts, they may be had alone, at 5s. each, coloured.*

N. B. *At the abovementioned* R. CHANDLER's *may be had great Variety of Law Books, and all the new Books, Plays and Pamphlets.*

Directions to the Book-Binder.

PLace the General Title at the Beginning of the Volume, cutting off the Titles and Frontispiece of each Number; cut off also The Proprietors of the BEE, to the Publick, in Numb. II. III. IV. and V. letting only that of Numb. I. remain, making the Pages follow each other.

Note, *All Letters and Intelligence left at the Printer's or Publisher's of this Pamphlet, directed* To the Authors of the BEE, *and* Post paid, *will be taken in.*

Note, This Pamphlet shall be forwarded Weekly to any Part of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Printer or Publisher. It shall also be left every *Saturday*, at all *Publick* or *Private Houses*, in *London* or *Westminster*, where it is desired.

BRITISH MUSEUM

N. B.